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The New-York Times.

Part One
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EVIL EASTERN QUESTION

Dread of Bulgarian Insurrection and Russian Men-of-War.

GLADSTONE'S ASTONISHING SPEECH

Brisson's Election Tuesday Seems Assured and May Be Perilous to the Republic.

VIENNA HAS TAKEN ALL GERMANY'S MONEY

Tactical Error of Rhodes's Elevation, Humors of Political Elections, and Literary News and Gossip.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—[Copyright, 1895, by The New-York Times.]—Mr. Gladstone's astonishing speech to the Armenian delegation on his birthday was not reported till Monday. It has served for the rest of the week not so much as a topic for debate, because people hardly know what to say, but as a subject of mingled expectancy and foreboding. One thing that everybody is clear about is that it is not framed with any solicitude to make matters easier for his successor. Great as Mr. Gladstone's stores of magnanimity may be, they do not stretch so far as that. But what his real purpose was we are still in the dark about. Of course, the most obvious thought in men's minds was that he was playing his Bulgarian atrocities game of 1876 over again, with the intention of pushing Lord Rosebery aside and resuming the chieftainship, just as he trampled over poor Lord Hartington then; but, while that would naturally occur to all, it is not a very satisfying explanation. We are not tearing our hair about the Armenians so much, as it were. To stir up genuine enthusiasm on the subject, Mr. Gladstone would have to come out and stump the country. This is said to be quite out of the question. There are limits even to his marvelous strength when the eighty-sixth year is reached.

Moreover, Lord Rosebery has a fair right to regard the Armenian business as his own issue. He and his official intimates have already worked it for all it was worth. Any activity of Mr. Gladstone's could only reinforce his own position, not shake it. It is the effect of Mr. Gladstone's speech on general Continental opinion which is really most important. They are not very closely informed there as to where Lord Rosebery leaves off and Mr. Gladstone begins in British politics. To them this fiery deliverance from Hawarden seems only additional evidence that the English Government believes the Eastern question is on the point of being reopened and is getting ready to step in and produce a first mortgage on the effects of the bankrupt Turk.

This bogey of the Eastern question has a dreadful reality in the European imagination. Of every ten possible chances of the precipitation of a European war, for instance, the German general staff would allocate one to the Franco-German frontier, one to the Franco-Italian, one to the Anglo-French rivalries in Egypt and elsewhere, and seven to the bundle of ancient feuds and ambitious intrigues bound up in the Eastern question. This fact lends something like terror to what is understood to be going on in Bulgaria. For Bulgaria itself, if it could be considered solely by itself, Europe has no more concern than for Arizona; but twenty years of experience with the nightmare of Bulgaria striking a spark which should blow up the whole vast European magazine has got on men's nerves. This dread amounts to a superstition. It cannot be shaken off.

Hence the return to Sofia of Zankoff, the battered old fraud who in his day belonged to every party and betrayed every cause on both the Russian and Bulgarian sides of the fence, is deservedly treated as the most important event of the week. He come with Russian money in his pocket and open propaganda of submission to Russia on his lips. He seems to have had a favorable reception at the hands of the Sofia mob. Meantime, we hear of the ex-Premier Stambouloff being placed under arrest on a charge of murder, which all, here at least, regard as trumped up; and obscure stories are filtering through of riots in the provinces which are likely to call forth martial law. Prophecy is of no use, but no one would be surprised if the coming fortnight or month brought insurrection, suspension of the Constitution, and the appearance of Russian men-of-war at Varna. From the evil day when Prince Ferdinand married his Bourbon wife these troubles have been drawing steadily nearer. The fear that they are now on the point of culmination preoccupies every politician with international responsibilities in every capital of Europe.

The selection of Cecil Rhodes as a solitary figure in the first rank of the New Year's honors jars angrily on the English Radicals. No doubt he has a much stronger claim to be Privy Councilor than four-fifths of that body, and if he had been one of a half dozen awarded that distinction little would have been said. To isolate him at the top of the list was a tactical error, and the Radical papers have said so with complete frankness. It will not mitigate this feeling to know that he is in Constantinople, being received by the Sultan with extraordinary honors, and to hear that he is seeking the consent of the Porte for some daring company, promoting schemes not specified, but understood to be connected with Egypt and the expansion of the British Empire in South Africa. "Is that the kind of work which Liberalism delights to honor?" asks The Daily Chronicle, and it answers grimly, "We think not."

On Tuesday a very important issue in French politics is to be settled, or, rather, dealt with. It is the question whether M. Brisson is to be re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies; but upon it many larger things depend. Matters have shaped themselves within the past month so that his election may be openly accepted as a rebuff to the Dupuy Ministry and a declaration of hostility to President Casimir-Perier. These things are not inferential; they are admitted by both sides. If Brisson wins, there will be a new Cabinet within a few weeks, and the majority behind Brisson will insist that this be a Cabinet of none but advanced Republicans. Sooner than submit to this, it is declared that Casimir-Perier will, through the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, go to the country, and, in case the Radicals win the elections, at once resign the Presidency. It appears to be expected in Paris that M. Brisson will be elected next Tuesday. That a period of commotion will ensue is hardly to be doubted, but everything in French public life is for the moment at such sixes and sevens that it is impossible to say what may or may not be the upshot of it all.

Private letters from Berlin tell the most woeful tales of financial stringency and bad business. They say that by an operation of the Boerse Vienna has taken all their money away, and it certainly seems that while the German towns are all poor this Winter Vienna is enjoying a spendthrift boom.

The editor of The Daily Chronicle told me a few months ago that of all the living writers Tolstoï was the one whose name on its bill of contents would sell the greatest extra edition. A good deal of his later work has appeared in The Chronicle, and this week he has an answer to his critics explaining and defending his general position on "Christianity versus Patriotism," which is strikingly characteristic. He never before reduced to such pointed brevity his gospel of Christian anarchy. "If man is mortal, they be fools to pursue any other aim but their own happiness; if he is immortal, he is a worse fool to oppose God; in either alternative he has no intellectual or logical excuse for supporting the so-called government of landlords, policemen, soldiers, Parliaments, and the rest, because these are equally opposed to pagan personal happiness and to true Christian Socialism." To those who object that he proposes to destroy the existing order, Tolstoï, writing on our Christmas Day, concludes with the question, "If the fulfillment of the will of God is destroying the existing order, is it not a proof that this existing order is contrary to the will of God and ought to be destroyed?"

The new Parish Councils are not yet in working order, but quaint incidents about their formation continue to furnish a large amount of curious reading. The savage cold snap with which the old year ended has brought out a big host of applicants for charitable aid, and, in numerous cases, some newly-elected Councilors were among those taking relief. In one Wiltshire parish, Wootton Bassett, there were four of them. There seems to have been, too, an unexpectedly large number of Councils elected by parishes not populous enough to warrant one, as in a Cheshire case, where the parish of Netherpool has ten inhabitants and the five Councilors elected consist of a farmer, his wife, two daughters, and his hired man. These are all to be dissolved by decrees of County Councils. In some parts of the country there is an important female representation in the Councils, and the burning question has arisen whether they are to be officially styled women or ladies.

The recent revival of interest in the control of drink by local option or the Gothenburg system has incidentally brought out a whimsical fact hitherto unnoticed. It is known, of course, that London contains many hundred workingmen's clubs, one of the principal features of which is the supplying of drinks to members at hours, Sundays and nights, when saloons are closed. It is not so well known that almost all these clubs are affiliated with the so-called Club and Institute Union, which was founded and is presided over on philanthropic lines by Lord Brassey, but which is chiefly valued for the practical reason that its membership card enables a man to get a drink during prohibited hours at any affiliated club in any part of the metropolis. Attention will be called to this interesting and widespread evasion of the spirit of the law when Parliament meets, but it is hard to see how it may be practically met.

Mr. Edward Jenkins, who, twenty years ago, had world-wide fame as the author of "Ginx's Baby," and was elected to Parliament by the Dundee Radicals on the strength of it, will seek resurrection as a candidate of the Dundee Tories at the next election. He has been in rather despised obscurity for most of the interim, vainly striving to secure attention for personal grievances and political mares' nests, and, in ordinary circumstances, there would be no earthly chance of his winning even a much easier seat than the Radical Dundee. All Scotch Liberalism, though, is in such a state of unrest just now, and the fright of the Scotch individualists at the collectivist tendencies of the English Radicals is so marked, that any strange thing may happen at the next election—even Jenkins.

The extraordinary latter-day output of Napoleonic literature is to have soon the reinforcement of a remarkable nature which was announced in The New-York Times several months ago. The first of four volumes will appear next month of the memoirs of Barras, which he, on his deathbed in 1829, intrusted to the Count de Saint-Albin. The latter's granddaughter now, through her husband, and the historian Georges Duruy give them to the public. The first volume contains an account of Robespierre's downfall, which Barras personally wrought, and much other matter relating to the closing days of the Reign of Terror, but the chief interest lies in the violent and sustained malignity of his attacks upon Napoleon, whose rise involved his eclipse and exile. Barras describes himself as Josephine's lover after her marriage, and the work is said to contain many other striking—not to say startling—revelations. It will all appear during 1895.

Oscar Wilde's new play, "The Ideal Husband," seems unlikely to attract quite as much attention as its predecessors. This is not so much because the story is even cruder and more frankly unoriginal and melodramatic, but for the fact that the people have far fewer really bright things to say. They talk endlessly, it is true, and the greatest pains have been taken to conserve the Oscarian forms in their speech, but somehow the old sparkle has gone out of it. Perhaps it is because "The Green Carnation" has made that sort of thing too easy and too cheap.

The long recent discussion in The London Times on the morals of the modern society play which arose about "John-a'-Dreams" is said to have had the effect of stirring the Lord Chamberlain up to fresh activity. Three or four plays are mentioned as having been rejected by him since then, and word has been passed around that an anti-Tanqueray wind is blowing from official quarters.

Gustav Amberg informs me that his wife, Marie Engle, to-day signed a contract as prima donna in Augustus Harris's Italian opera company at Covent Garden, beginning May next. H. F.

GREAT SUFFERING IN ST. JOHN'S

Lady O'Brien Leading in Relief Measures—A Royal Commission Demanded to Investigate the Present Administration.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 5.—The investigation which has been begun into the condition of the working classes of St. John's reveals many cases of extreme destitution, several hundreds of people actually starving. Lady O'Brien, the wife of Gov. O'Brien, has issued a call to the ladies of this city to meet on Monday to discuss the situation, the outcome of which will probably be the establishment of soup kitchens in different parts of the city and other practicable means of relief.

The populace is enraged against the Government, which, it is claimed, is taking no steps whatever to provide assistance for the needy. Meanwhile, the belief in the efficacy of a Royal Commission is becoming general, and the Governor has assured a deputation of citizens that he will do all in his power to secure the appointment of such a commission to look into various matters connected with the administration of the Province. A meeting of influential citizens was held last night, at which it was arranged for the holding of a public meeting on Wednesday next, under the auspices of the clergy of the several religious denominations.

The bill providing for the winding up of the affairs of the suspended Commercial Bank passed through all its stages in the Assembly to-day. The bill contains the objectionable clause which gives the Government partial control of the liquidation of the bank.

Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Bahamas, arrived here to-day. In an interview he said that he considered the appointment of a Royal Commission absolutely necessary. He intended to remain for several days in this city, but was summoned to London on his arrival here, and it is rumored that this fact has probably some connection with the appointment of a commission.

SERIOUS RIOT ON THE ICE AT DETROIT.

Two Men Shot in a Battle Between Ice Cutters and Skaters.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—In a battle on the ice at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street last evening between a party of skaters and several ice cutters, one of the latter, Amos Smart, shot into the crowd of skaters with a shotgun, seriously wounding Frank Dellane, who was shot in the hip, and Robert Peppers, shot in the eyes. In a rough and tumble fight which followed the shooting, fully a dozen persons were badly bruised, Smart receiving the worst treatment.

The trouble was the culmination of several weeks of ugly feeling between the skaters and the ice cutters. The latter claimed that they had bought the ice, that the skaters interfered with their workmen and spoiled the product, and that the police would give them no protection. The skaters maintained that the ice was free for them to use.

Smart yesterday afternoon drove the crowd from the ice several times, but it finally became too large for him to awe. Angry words passed. Then Smart procured a shotgun, and with several assistants marched upon the ice and fired point blank into the crowd, wounding Dellane and Peppers.

The skaters at once attacked the ice men, and for fifteen minutes a hand-to-hand struggle continued, the ice men being severely punished. When the police arrived the crowd had disappeared.

THUNDER HAWK HANGED HIMSELF

He Couldn't Bear the Disgrace of Being Hanged by a White Man.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Jan. 5.—Thunder Hawk, an Indian from Rosebud Agency, brought here for preliminary hearing on the charge of murder, hanged himself in the county jail last night with a towel. He was charged with murdering a squaw named Her Good Horse and her seven-year-old son by pounding them with rocks, Dec. 13. Thunder Hawk was once on the police force, but, having killed a man, and having become otherwise turbulent, his straps were taken from him. Two Sticks's execution and the ignominy attached to being hanged by a white man, it is supposed, prompted Thunder Hawk to commit suicide.

Apologies to Pauline Hall.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 5.—The threatened trouble between Dr. Jenkins, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and Mr. McClellan, husband of Pauline Hall, the opera singer, which grew out of a letter the doctor wrote classing Pauline Hall with the "Black Crook" troupe, and which was published, and resulted in McClellan retaining attorneys to prosecute civil and criminal suits against the doctor, has been settled by the doctor giving McClellan a letter of retraction.

To Coin Money for Ecuador.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mint Director Preston has contracted with the Government of Ecuador to strike off $500,000 in 20-cent pieces. The bullion is furnished by Ecuador, which also pays the expense of the mintage. The work will be done at the Philadelphia mint. The law permits this courtesy to foreign Governments.

Gen. Booth at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 5.—Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army arrived in Vancouver this morning. He was received by the Mayor and Aldermen. The General will address three meetings to-morrow and leave for the East on Monday.

Gold Found in Maryland.

WESTMINSTER, Md., Jan. 5.—At Daniel, this (Carroll) county, a deposit of supposed gold has been found in an abandoned iron mine, on the farm of Mr. Larkin Shipley. A sample of the ore assayed $49.58 per ton.

Co-operative Mill Organized.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 5.—A new cotton mill on the co-operative plan was organized in this city to-day. The stock is to be raised by installments, paid in weekly. Fourteen thousand dollars of stock was subscribed at the meeting.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Read Talmage's sermon delivered at Academy of Music to-day, in to-morrow's Morning Advertiser. One cent. At all newsstands.—Adv.

THREE FATAL RAILROAD WRECKS

Two Due to Negligence—A Scalded Victim Lived Five Hours in Temperature Twenty Below Zero.

HAZLETON, Penn., Jan. 5.—A serious wreck occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at 3 o'clock this morning at White Haven. W. S. Fuller, a drover of Marysville, Mo., was instantly killed. Charles F. King, another drover, from Muncy, Penn., was fatally injured. A car of sheep and another of dressed beef were thrown over an embankment and about sixty head of sheep were killed.

The freight train had stopped at the end of the siding to shift some cars, and the drovers were asleep in the caboose. Another freight train came down the mountain grade at such a rate of speed that the engineer could not stop, and it crashed into the standing freight with tremendous force. Fuller was killed instantly. His body was found sticking to the engine cylinder. King, his companion, was dug from beneath the broken cars.

The car of live stock and beef rolled down a thirty-foot embankment to the Jersey Central tracks, blocking that road. The wreck took fire, but the prompt arrival of a wrecking crew from White Haven extinguished the flames. The Jersey Central tracks were reopened at 9 o'clock this morning, but the Lehigh Valley tracks were blocked for several hours.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn., Jan. 5.—Fast Freight Train No. 83 on the Fall Brook Railway was wrecked near Middlebury early this morning by a broken rail. The engine was thrown upon its side and badly smashed, and eleven cars were wrecked. The engineer, David McQuaid, had his legs pinned under the engine and it was five hours before he was taken out. His limbs were scalded by steam, while part of his body was frozen. The temperature was 20° below zero. McQuaid is still alive, but cannot recover. None of the other train hands was injured.

LIVERMORE, Cal., Jan. 5.—The Los Angeles express due at Oakland last evening, came into collision with a work train in the Altamont Tunnel, about nine miles from this city, at 7 o'clock last evening. The news reached here late, one of the brakemen riding nine miles to a telegraph station. The fireman of the express, Henry Schram, and a tramp were killed outright, and the engineer, Harry G. Hubbard, was so injured that he died. None of the passengers was injured. The accident was caused by a mistake of the train dispatcher. Medical aid has been dispatched to the scene of the wreck. The crew of the work train escaped with slight hurts.

WILL ASK FOR FURTHER LEGISLATION

That the Embargo on American Cattle May Be Removed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The Executive Committee of the National Live Stock Exchange, representing Exchanges at South Omaha, Sioux City, St. Louis, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, St. Joseph, Mo., and Chicago, held a meeting today at the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. Twenty-five delegates were present.

When the important question of the foreign embargo on American live stock was reached the delegates were presented with a statement of the Congressional legislation which had caused the retaliation on the part of the European countries. The first business considered was that of rates. A resolution was passed to ask Western and Southern associations of railways to establish the Missouri River as the basis of rates of shipment. A committee consisting of W. J. Broderick of East St. Louis, W. N. Babcock of South Omaha, and Levi B. Doud was appointed to go to Washington and use all honorable means to have the foreign embargo removed by favorable legislation or otherwise.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the construction and ownership of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States Government, and recommending the defeat of the Bailey Bankruptcy bill now before Congress. A memorial to Congress was adopted asking the repeal of the oleomargarine law. The committee adjourned to meet here next September.

Col. Breckinridge's Contest.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 5.—W. C. Owens, who defeated Col. Breckinridge for Congress, filed an answer to Judge Denny's notice of contest last night. It is a long paper and recounts fraud perpetrated at many voting places in the district. Denny met this by giving Owens notice that next Monday he would take over 100 affidavits of men of both parties to prove that Owens's answer is not founded on facts.

The Income Tax Law Suit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Assistant Attorney General Whitney to-day gave notice of a motion he will submit on Monday next in the Equity Court of the District of Columbia, Judge Hagner presiding, to advance the hearing of the case of J. C. Moore vs. J. S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, seeking to prevent the collection of the income tax.

Wants to be Fish Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—A. Nelson Cheney of Glens Falls was among Gov. Morton's callers to-day. Mr. Cheney's friends are strongly urging that he be appointed a Fish Commissioner, and that the State Fish Commission be changed from a five-headed to a single-headed commission. Mr. Cheney thinks that Gov. Morton much prefers a single-headed commission.

Charged with Revealing State Secrets.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 5.—Esten Williams, for twelve years a trusted clerk of the Minister of Education, has been suspended, pending investigation, on the charge of having supplied photographic and written copies of State documents to the Protestant Protective Association for use in the provincial election campaign of last June. Other arrests are expected.

Fatal Coasting Accident.

CHESTER, Penn., Jan. 5.—A fatal coasting accident occurred last night at Wallingford. Joseph Martin, descending a steep grade on his sled, came in contact with the iron bridge at the foot of Dowing's Hill. The young man was carried home by his companions in an unconscious condition and died during the night.

Olds Has Retired from Politics.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 5.—Schuyler S. Olds, one of the defeated candidates for the short-term Senatorship, received a telegram from Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee offering him the Chairmanship of that committee. Mr. Olds telegraphed his refusal, and says that he has retired from politics for good.

To Test Alabama Coal.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 5.—The United States cruiser Montgomery arrived in port this morning. The Montgomery is here for the purpose of making tests of Alabama coal, and will make her headquarters here for the next two weeks.

The Delavan to be Rebuilt.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The estate owners of the Delavan property have decided to rebuild the hotel. The excavation of the ruins was continued to-day. No bodies have, as yet, been found.

Increased Number of Deaths.

The number of deaths recorded for the week in this city was 776, as against 670 for the preceding week. There were 46 deaths from diphtheria.

New-York and Florida Short Line Ltd.

(Southern Ry. and Florida Central & Peninsular.) Leaves New-York daily 3:20 P. M. Solid vestibule train, dining and sleeping cars to St. Augustine & Tampa. New-York offices 271 & 353 Broadway.—Adv.

TO FIGHT QUAY POLITICS

The Better Element of Philadelphia Aroused at Last.

ORGANIZED FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

A Committee of Ninety-five Formed to Conduct the War Against Bossism.

NO QUARTER TO BE ASKED OR GIVEN

If Quay Forces Penrose on the Convention This Week the Citizens of Philadelphia Will Crush Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Another declaration of independence was signed in this city to-day, and as a result Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, Dave Martin, and the horde of politicians that follow in their wake may either take to the woods next Wednesday or prepare for fight.

Tired and sick to death of Quay's domination, revolting against the interference in local affairs of this arch corruptionist, and inspired by the hope that they may once for all successfully arise against him and crush the life out of the political organization which he has created, a solid body of Philadelphia's leading citizens took to-day the first formal steps in an uprising against him and it. If Quay insists on carrying out the threat which he made to an editor in this city, "We will nominate Penrose unanimously in the convention, and elect him unanimously, and give you Penrose for Mayor, and nobody else," then this body of citizens will take off their coats and give Mr. Quay a battle to the finish.

The convention to nominate a Mayor will be held next Wednesday. There was organized in this city to-day what is to be known as the "Citizen's Committee of Ninety-five." Its purpose is to fight Quay and Quayism. Ninety-five men will constitute it, and it is given the name which it bears because of the number of citizens composing it, and because the preliminary meeting at which it was determined to organize such a committee was held last Tuesday evening, the first day in the year 1895. In it are bankers, professional men—including clergymen, lawyers, and physicians—and men prominent in nearly all lines of business. It is non-partisan. The greater number of its members, by all odds, are Republicans. Many of the most prominent ones are "Stalwarts of the Stalwart."

The committee has fitted up a headquarters at 1,328 Arch Street. It has appointed Sub-Committees on Finance, Campaign Management, and other parts of the work, and has an Executive Committee. In its make-up and in the standing of its citizens it is about what the Committee of Seventy is to New-York. Possibly some of the men here have been more prominent in politics than most members of the Committee of Seventy had been. It is the distinct purpose in organizing this committee to make a fight for the overthrow of Quay's candidate for Mayor.

A Manifesto Against Penrose.

In this particular instance it is hard to say whether the feeling against the man whom Quay has selected, or the feeling against Quay, is the stronger. Both Quay and Penrose are odious to these men. This committee felt that the time had come to declare against Senator Penrose in precise words, and they did so with something of the bluntness with which people in this Quaker town have declared themselves heretofore. The following brief statement was prepared and signed:

We, the undersigned citizens of Philadelphia, feel called upon to state that, in our judgment, Senator Boies Penrose, the candidate apparently selected by the party leaders for the Republican nomination for Mayor of Philadelphia, is not a proper man for that position; and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of a man who possesses the qualifications requisite for that high office.

Among the men who compose this Committee of Ninety-five, and who were the first to put their names to the above declaration, was Howard B. French, a prominent business man, and a Republican of influence. Mr. French was made Chairman of the committee.

The next on the list was William Sellers, proprietor of one of the largest machine works in the city. John H. Converse came next. He is the head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Then the list included R. L. Austin, President of the Independence National Bank; the Rev. Charles Webb, a prominent Methodist clergyman; Frederick Fraley, one of the most substantial of Philadelphia citizens, and President of the National Board of Trade; William Waterall, a prominent manufacturer; John Field, ex-Postmaster of the city; George Griffiths, manufacturer of agricultural implements; Charles A. Brimley, who recently retired from the management of the Midvale Steel Works; Theodore M. Etting, a prominent attorney, who, as a member of the Select Councils, more than any one man brought about the investigation and conviction of ex-Treasurer Bardsley; Tatnall Paulding, President of an insurance company; Herbert Welsh, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association; Francis B. Reeves, a wholesale grocer; the Rev. Joseph May, and the Rev. W. I. Nichols, clergymen of the Unitarian denomination; Rudolph Blankenburg, proprietor of a wholesale and importing house.

Mr. Blankenburg is an intense Republican, and has been prominent in every movement for decent government in the city for the last twenty years. He was the man who headed the relief expedition to Russia two or three years ago.

After Mr. Blankenburg come N. Dubois Miller, George G. Mercer, and William H. Lucas, well-known attorneys, and then John Storey Jenks, a cotton merchant; George Burnham, Jr., of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; W. S. Stewart, John P. Croasdale, an attorney; William T. Tilden, Arthur H. Lea, publisher, a son of the celebrated writer, H. Charles Lea; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, an attorney and Secretary of the Municipal League; Dr. John B. Roberts, Charles Richardson, one of the best-known real estate men in the city; Dr. Mordecai Price, Conyers Button, a Stalwart Republican; Enoch Lewis, formerly purchasing agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad; James Simmington, who has been prominent in Republican politics for many years; Joseph P. Mumford, cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, and the Rev. Dr. R. C. Matlank.

All Determined to Defeat Quay.

All of these men are members of the Committee of Ninety-five. They at once had copies of the declaration against Penrose printed, and before night they were in circulation in all parts of the city. They were signed by many of the people who had signed the modest petition to the bosses which adorns the bulletin boards in various parts of the city.

Several of these men told a correspondent of The New-York Times that they believed the city was aroused against Quay, Martin, and Penrose, and the "combine" to an extent that it had not been for years, and they declared that if Mr. Quay saw fit to maintain the position he had taken, and next Wednesday nominated Penrose as the candidate of the Republican Party, they would begin a campaign which would be carried on night and day, Sundays not excepted, from next Thursday morning until the night of the election, which will come on the third Thursday in February.

Will the Boss Dare to Make the Fight?

But there are signs that Quay and Martin will not dare to make the fight. Quay remembers Delamater, as well as the citizens here remember the fight which they made successfully against him, and the evidence which was spoken of in The New-York Times of this morning that Martin and Quay may not dare to nominate Penrose is accumulating. If they do not, it will be an open confession that they are afraid to subject the "combine," its men, and its methods, from the boss down, to the unrelenting scrutiny which will be given them if Mr. Penrose is nominated.

Martin has given evidence that he sees what is coming. He is a shrewd man. There is also fresh evidence of the absolute dictatorship of Quay in this matter. A conference was held yesterday, at which Martin took a prominent part. In short, there were several conferences, and, in speaking of these this morning, The Philadelphia Press, a Republican paper which has not said one word against Mr. Penrose up to date, makes acknowledgment that it is Quay and not the Republican Party which is to nominate a Mayor next Wednesday.

Speaking of the rumors concerning the Mayoralty, this paper said:

"One of these reports was to the effect that Senator Quay had come to Philadelphia and that he had been visited by a number of independent Republicans, who had persuaded him to issue orders against the nomination of Penrose. Another report was that David Martin had decided not to support Mr. Penrose's candidacy. Both rumors were without foundation. Senator Quay was not in Philadelphia yesterday, and consequently could not see any one here, and it was stated on the highest authority last night that Mr. Martin had not changed in the slightest degree in his support of Mr. Penrose's candidacy."

This acknowledgment that Quay is the boss has been like salt on a fresh wound among people who do not love Quay here to-day. It is true that Quay was not in Philadelphia yesterday, but Quay has been consulted. David Martin returned from Washington yesterday morning. He at once went into conference with a few members of the "combine," and later he saw some of the independent Republicans. Some of the independents, who are prominent in the movement against Penrose, were sent for by Martin, and they met him at the Stratford Hotel.

The Independents to Martin.

Mr. Martin was told by them that it was not desired to hold any conference over the situation in any other capacity on their part than as private citizens. He asked them why they did not bring specific charges against Mr. Penrose, stating what their objections were to his nomination, and he asked them to do so. They told him that they were simply fighting Mr. Penrose as they thought it proper to fight him before the primaries were held. They had no intention of disclosing their hands unless he was forced upon the party as its candidate. They emphatically objected to him, and if Mr. Martin and Mr. Quay insisted upon his nomination, after that was done there would be no lack of specifications.

They said to him:

"You know, and so does everybody else, that Mr. Penrose is the candidate of Senator Quay. We would prefer to have you nominate Mr. Penrose next Wednesday, because we want this to be a fight to the finish."

To this Mr. Martin said nothing, but he was evidently in deep and solemn thought.

There has been to-day more of the talk than there was yesterday that it is doubtful if Mr. Penrose receives the nomination next Wednesday. While the failure to nominate him would be a very satisfactory victory over Quay and Martin, it is not precisely the sort of victory which the good people here would like to see. They would prefer a more sweeping one. The fight is against Quay, for one thing, and the combination of citizens that has been plundering this town for another. If Penrose is nominated the grand battle will be to bury the "combine" and inaugurate an era of decency and honesty in the management of the City Government. If Penrose is not nominated, Quay will have been whipped, but the "combine" will still be as far from jail as ever.

AWAKE TO THE SITUATION

Democratic Senators See the Writing on the Wall.

MUST COME TO THE TREASURY'S AID

The Necessity of Passing Some Kind of a Financial Measure Dawning on the Majority Members.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—By the time the Democrats of the House shall have agreed upon a plan of currency reform—and there are indications that they may yet reach an agreement—the Democrats of the Senate will be prepared to take up the subject and work for the passage of a bill to improve the national finances. This has been made plain by the utterances in the last twenty-four hours of Democratic Senators who have been somewhat indifferent to the duties of the party.

The Senate majority is not noted for its keenness of perception, so that it is not surprising that it is just awakening to the fact that upon its work in the present session depends largely the fate of the party in 1896. Some of the majority have taken the ground that they could not be blamed for the failure of the Senate to come to the relief of the Administration in its attempt to relieve the Treasury, but broad-minded members of the body see now, what they ought to have seen months ago, that it is necessary to act vigorously in the next six weeks if the party is to avoid condemnation for absolute incompetency.

The men who exert a strong influence on the Democratic side of the chamber have determined to do as much as possible to secure a comprehensive financial bill, and they are inclined to think that if good generalship is shown a bill may be perfected which will command enough Republican votes to overcome all opposition. One of these Senators said to-day to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he did not expect the Senate to do anything until the House had passed a bill.

"In my opinion," this Senator said, "the House will soon decide upon a measure, and the Committee on Rules will bring in a rule which will result in its prompt passage. I do not believe that the caucus to be held next Monday will favor the bill now before the House, and I am inclined to think that some substitute will eventually be decided upon. The people would take kindly to the idea of a loan such as is proposed by this bill, and there would not be any trouble in raising the money necessary to retire the legal tenders. I am convinced that it would be necessary, in order to secure the votes of silver Representatives and Senators, to make some concessions to them, and for that reason I would favor the insertion of a provision in the bill calling for the coinage of all the silver bullion now stored in the Treasury. There are about 128,000,000 ounces of this silver, which, if coined, would make about $178,000,000. This would be a large sum of silver to throw upon the country, but I have not the slightest doubt that the country would absorb it without injurious results to the Treasury.

"In case it should be thought inadvisable to go so far, provision might be made for the coinage of a sum which would be equivalent to the seigniorage of the silver in stock, or about $54,000,000. It seems to me that the radical silver men would hardly refuse to support a measure which permitted the coinage of the silver bullion. Certainly it must be plain to them that, with the greenbacks out of the way, the prospect of silver coinage in the future would be materially increased, and the coinage of the bullion would go far toward satisfying the demands they have been making right along. It is plain to me that concessions will have to be made in order to bring about legislation calculated to relieve the Treasury of the danger which constantly besets it through the withdrawals of gold. If the silver people are willing to accept a compromise on the lines I have indicated, I see no reason why the sound-money people of the East should offer any opposition, for they would, in the long run, come near to getting what they have long been asking for.

"The bullion now in the Treasury is doing no public service beyond acting as a basis for the Treasury notes, and with these notes redeemed by an issue of bonds, the question would naturally arise as to its disposition. From what I have heard in the last few hours, I am confident that a bill constructed on this general plan would get a majority vote in the Senate. A bill containing no provision for silver coinage would encounter the opposition of the silver Senators, and the fight might be prolonged until March 3 and the Democratic Party be prevented from taking the step necessary to retrieve itself.

"The New-York Times has already outlined my views concerning the danger to the party of an extra session. Should Congress come to an end next March without having carried through a financial bill the President would undoubtedly call an extra session, as the Republicans would proceed to lay the foudations for an overwhelming victory in 1896. There is no getting away from these facts, and I am pleased to know that the so-called leaders in the Senate are beginning to show their appreciation of it. This appreciation, in my opinion, will be made manifest through some quiet missionary work among the House Democrats in the next week. The Democrats, in short, are coming to their senses. Although they are a little late, they will have a fair opportunity to save their party from utter annihilation."

This Senator is well posted as to the gossip of the Democratic cloakroom. In the last two days there have been several conferences of Democratic Senators concerning the necessary financial legislation. Up to this time Mr. Gorman has been indifferent to the efforts being made to pass a bill. His feeling toward the Administration is well known. He is still bitter because the compromise which he prepared when the silver repeal bill was under consideration was not accepted by Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas has pronounced silver views, and it may be difficult to secure his support for the proposed measure. It is not likely that Mr. Voorhees, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, will prove to be obstinate. In the last two years he has given abundant proof of his willingness to be on the side of the majority. Mr. Harris is for the coinage of silver, but he is not blind to the dangers which beset the party, and there seems little doubt that with a provision in the bill calling for the coinage of the silver bullion he would support it.

To those who realize the grave danger which now confronts the party it does not seem possible that any Democratic Senators would stand out long against a measure of absolute necessity. Mr. Hill is now known to favor the passage of a sound financial bill, and, although he is not a member of the Committee on Finance, he would undoubtedly take an active part in advancing a measure constructed on the

lines of the Sperry bill, which comes near to his idea of what a loan should be. A prominent officer of the Treasury this afternoon said that the clause in the Sperry bill providing for the payment of the proposed bonds in gold coin might cause some difficulty. While personally he was in favor of the payment of the bonds in gold, it seemed likely to him that the silver advocates would object to it.

The gold reserve is now down to about $81,000,000, and its constant decrease is certain to strengthen the movement to enact a law which shall break the links of the "endless chain" which is now diverting gold from the Treasury.

THE HOUSE CURRENCY DEBATE.

Bourke Cockran Makes a Long Speech Against the Carlisle Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Currency bill was discussed in the House to-day by Mr. Cockran, who held a large audience in strict attention while he criticised the Carlisle bill.

Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.,) opened the debate in favor of the bill. He described it, briefly, as a bill intended to take the shackles off the banking interests of the country, and to permit them to perform untrammeled the work for which they were organized. He reviewed the history of the financial legislation of the past twenty years, and asserted that the policy of the Government of paying its obligations in gold has received the assent, if not the support, of the Democratic Party. This was shown by its choosing as a candidate for President a man who was known to favor that policy.

This led to an animated colloquy between Mr. Boatner and Mr. Bland, the latter asserting that Democratic platforms declared for the use of silver, and that, because the platform had not been lived up to by the Democratic Administration, the party had gone down to disaster and defeat.

Mr. Boatner contended that the Democratic platform contained no criticism of the policy of paying the Government debt in gold, and Mr. Springer asked that the platform on that subject might be read.

Several Democrats—Oh, we've heard that before.

Mr. Springer—I don't believe you have.

Mr. Boatner deprecated the continual interjection of the silver question by Mr. Bland into proposed legislation, calling his attention to the fact that a majority of their own party on the floor did not agree with them to the full extent of the views of the extreme silver advocates, and that the President was still dominated by the convictions respecting silver which had always characterized his views and actions. Therefore, he said, it was child's play for Mr. Bland and others to keep alive the dissension in the party and prevent the members from supporting a financial measure which does not relate to silver nor to the policy of paying the Government's obligations in gold.

Mr. Bland—The gentleman has been dragooned by the Administration. I have not.

Mr. Boatner repelled this assertion with much feeling. He asked Mr. Bland where he got his information that he had been "dragooned by the Administration." He said that no vote of his had ever been dictated or influenced by any other force than his conviction of public duty. He was as free, he asserted, from the influence of the Administration as was the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) spoke briefly in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. Cockran, (Dem., N. Y.,) also in opposition. Mr. Cockran said that the disposition manifested in the discussion to treat the question as a party matter seemed to him to be likely to wreck upon the rocks of party expediency a matter of great importance to the American people. Referring to Mr. Lacey's remark that the election of 1891 was an overturn of that of 1892, and that, therefore, the course of legislation should be changed, Mr. Cockran said he found in the constitutional provisions which extended the life of this Congress to the 4th of March next no justification for the enactment of partisan legislation in the remaining period of its existence. If the question, through the belligerency of either side of the House, was to be treated as a party matter, it were better to drop it now than to disturb the recuperative tranquility of the country by a discussion that could lead to no result.

"I have taken the floor," said Mr. Cockran, "to ask the attention of the House to the nature of money and currency, in the hope that I may persuade both sides of the chamber that this question cannot be treated according to political exigencies, but must be dealt with according to those immutable laws which govern all the productions of mankind. If this House shall succeed in establishing our monetary system upon some plan consistent with human experience, with human reason, its remaining days will not be without profit and its end will not be without honor."

Proceeding with his discussion, Mr. Cockran said that the American people had always loved mystery, and, believing that political economy was too deep to be understood by the people, had enabled many a man to pose as a statesman, who, if he had talked common sense, might have been discovered. He believed that there was nothing mysterious about the matter, and he would discuss it without assuming that he had discovered any new principles and expose the quacks from whose disquisitions the people had suffered in the last twenty-five years.

Mr. Bland interrupted to suggest the effect upon the prosperity of the people of the demonetization of silver in 1873, to which Mr. Cockran responded that he was not one of those who believed that the prosperity or adversity of the people could be forged by acts of Congress. All the law and gospel on this subject were given to the first man, when the good God, driving him forth from the Garden of Eden, told him for his instruction and guidance that in the sweat of his face should he eat bread. In the earth, and in the earth alone, dwells the prosperity of a people.

Mr. Cockran illustrated the use of money by following a dollar through its various transactions of a day. From this he passed to the functions of banks, and showed that for handling the deposits of all their depositors, amounting to $1,720,000,000, transferring them from one point to another, placing them where they would do the most good, the national banks in the past year received as compensation less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. Money, in his opinion, should be based upon property, and not upon debts. By property, he meant not only tangible objects, but commercial assets, quick assets, that could be converted on demand, and which would make the note issued upon them good everywhere. Taxation of currency, he said, in response to a question by Mr. Hutcheson, (Dem., Texas,) was like the taxing of the steam of a locomotive, the efficiency of a steam engine, the speed of a steamship—like taxing blood. He was opposed to it. The bill under discussion would fail of its object, would fall stillborn, because not a single note would be issued under it in a year. It would stand as a monument of the folly of the House, which, not learning anything from its experience of twenty years, still attempted to interfere with the operation of economic laws.

The trouble of the present time, Mr. Cockran said, was not a paucity of currency, but a redundancy. The pending bill proposed an issue of $1,500,000,000 paper money based upon the $500,000,000 of Government paper money. "Do you suppose," he asked, "that a bank which cannot now make a profit on its circulation will issue three notes for every one it now has outstanding?"

The bill suggested by Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.,) as a substitute for the pending bill Mr. Cockran said he was willing to accept as the first step in what he believed to be a genuine currency reform. It did not provide all that he thought ought to be done, but it would be a start. He would have no objection to State banks issuing the notes described in it. He said he could not understand the expressed objections to State banks; they were as fallacious as some of the provisions of the bill he was criticising.

The popularity of paper money afforded Mr. Cockran a theme for a digression as to its nature and cause. The greenback, he said, was not a means of exposing the gold reserve of the Treasury to additional demands. For, if the Government had not had the greenback in its drawers in the first instance, it must then have paid out the gold dollar which it afterward is called upon to pay when the greenback is presented for redemption. The objection to the greenback was, he said, that is was a debt. The Government should retire them and pay interest upon its debt. It should set the example of honesty which underlies its laws, and not do anything itself which it would not permit or approve in its humblest citizen.

Mr. Cockran referred to a question by Mr. Bland early in his remarks, if he had not prophesied that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law would prevent the panic. The cause of the panic, in his opinion, lay in the operations of the McKinley law combined with those of the financial system of the country. [Republican laughter.] "The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) does me the honor to greet that statement with a laugh. If he will consider the policy of protection he will recognize the truth of it. For the principle of protection is based upon doing business at a loss. If you could do business at a profit in competition with the whole world, you would not need nor ask for protection." Illustrating this suggestion, Mr. Cockran said that the profitable aggressive industries of the country were taxed to support and maintain those that were unprofitable. The growing deficiency in these branches of business, he said, had led to the panic.

Mr. Boutelle said he would pay the tribute to his friend from New-York to say that he had heard nothing like that since the 6th of November last. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cockran responded that it took something more than the result of an election to change his convictions or to prevent him from speaking the truth as it appeared to him.

Mr. Boutelle said that what he meant to convey was the idea that the arguments just advanced by Mr. Cockran had not had much effect upon the people of New-York and many other States of the Nation. "But maybe the gentleman made but few speeches in the Democratic canvass." [Laughter.]

Mr. Cockran—It is my opinion that the Democratic Party wasn't in the canvass. [Renewed laughter.] It was something masquerading in the name of Democracy which the people deemed worthy, and properly so, to be ground beneath their heels. [Applause.]

Mr. Cockran appealed to his hearers on the floor to join in an effort to bring relief to the people of the country. In the course of this he was interrupted by Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) and Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) the former of whom asked him if the first question to which the House should address itself was not how to raise money to pay the current expenditures of the country?

"It is, but not all the question," Mr. Cockran responded. "It is a vicious political and financial system which makes our trade and commerce depend upon the solvency of the Treasury."

To Mr. Walker Mr. Cockran admitted that it was probably impossible to do anything for the relief of the people until the Treasury had been divorced from the currency business. "But I am not seeking to relieve the Treasury, but the people." The Baltimore plan, Mr. Cockran believed, met every phase of the present financial difficulty, but he did not believe it could be enacted into law.

Mr. Cockran held the attention of the floor and galleries throughout his speech, and was greeted with applause at the close.

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.,) presented for information and printing in The Record the bill prepared by himself, and which Mr. Cockran said he would support as a step in the right direction.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.,) defended the Carlisle bill, drawing comparisons between it and the Baltimore plan, and asserting that the former was of the two the better measure. The Carlisle bill, he said, contemplated the ultimate retirement of the Government issues of paper money, and it made a beginning in that direction. Mr. Catchings said that the Baltimore plan did not provide any relief for the Treasury or any retirement of the legal tenders, and he was surprised that his eloquent colleague from New-York (Mr. Hendrix) did not there raise his voice for such a course if it was deemed so important.

Mr. Hendrix—I beg to state that there was not a banker in the Baltimore Convention, not a man who has ever advocated the Baltimore plan, and not a man committed to its currency principle who did not proceed upon the theory that it was to follow the retirement of the demand debt from the currency of the country. The bankers were not suggesting legislation affecting the Government's own business. They were settling a theorem which applied to the business of the banks to supply the currency.

The Baltimore plan, said Mr. Catchings, had no thought beyond the interests of the bankers. He would like to amend the pending bill so that no bank should pay any note but its own, so as to drive them back to the community where they were issued.

The Carlisle bill met Mr. Catchings's approval for the reason that it proposed to relieve the banking interests of the country from the burden imposed upon them, and because it was a long step in the direction of retiring the legal-tender notes and divorcing the Government from the duty of issuing them, which, by the Constitution, it is prohibited from doing. At the conclusion of Mr. Catchings's remarks, the committee rose.

Speaker Crisp laid before the House the Military Academy Appropriation bill, with Senate amendments. On motion of Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio,) the Senate amendments were non-concurred in and a conference was ordered. Messrs. Outhwaite, Morgan, and Bowers were appointed managers on the part of the House. The House then, at 5:15 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

A call for the Democratic caucus to be held at 3 o'clock Monday was read immediately after adjournment.

Speaker Crisp said at a late hour this afternoon that a vote would be taken on the Banking bill next week, and the expectation is that it will not be delayed longer than Thursday, or Friday at the latest.

GOV. MITCHELL MUCH ANNOYED

He Explains Why He Revoked the Requisition Papers for the Arrest of H. M. Flagler of This City.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 5.—Gov. Mitchell has been very much annoyed by the harsh criticisms heaped upon him in the newspapers because of his honoring and his subsequent revoking of the requisition papers for the arrest of H. M. Flagler of New-York. He regrets now that he did not tell the whole story at the outset, and in justification of his course has prepared an official statement, which he gave to the press late to-night.

In it he says that the requisition papers were regular, and in conformity with the United States statutes, and that attached to them were copies of the McClennon County indictment against Mr. Flagler, and an affidavit averring that he was a fugitive from justice, having fled from Texas subsequent to the commission of the crime charged. Before the Florida warrant had been served on Flagler the latter filed with Gov. Mitchell an affidavit stating that he had never been in Texas in his life, and had never had any business transactions there.

"In view of this," said the Governor, "I recalled the requisition temporarily, and shall appoint a day for both Mr. Flagler and the State of Texas to be heard in the matter. My reason for this course was that full justice might be done to all parties interested."

EXPLODED DYNAMITE IN THE CREEK

But the Body of Missing Frank White of Flushing Did Not Rise.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 5.—Hundreds of citizens crowded Charlick Bridge and the banks of Flushing Creek to-day to witness a final attempt by the authorities to locate the body of Frank White, who disappeared Christmas night.

It was supposed that White was accidentally drowned in Flushing Creek, but all attempts to find the body by means of drags were fruitless. To-day channels were cut in the ice, and twelve large dynamite cartridges were exploded at different points simultaneously, under the direction of the Chief of Police.

Masses of ice and water were thrown up, and many houses were shaken by the terrific shock, but no trace of the body appeared.

Want Only Eight Hours' Work.

The Joint Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Clothing Cutters and Trimmers of New-York and vicinity yesterday issued a circular to all clothing manufacturers demanding an eight-hour workday after Jan. 21. They ask for a definite answer not later than Jan. 14.

The Burden of Proof

Rests with those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the thousands of testimonials, coming from almost every neighborhood in the land, show that there is no lack of evidence that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I suffered intensely with rheumatism, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured me." HARRY G. PITTARD, Winterville, Ga.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.

A FLOATING LAKE PALACE

Launch of the Passenger Steamer North Land at Cleveland.

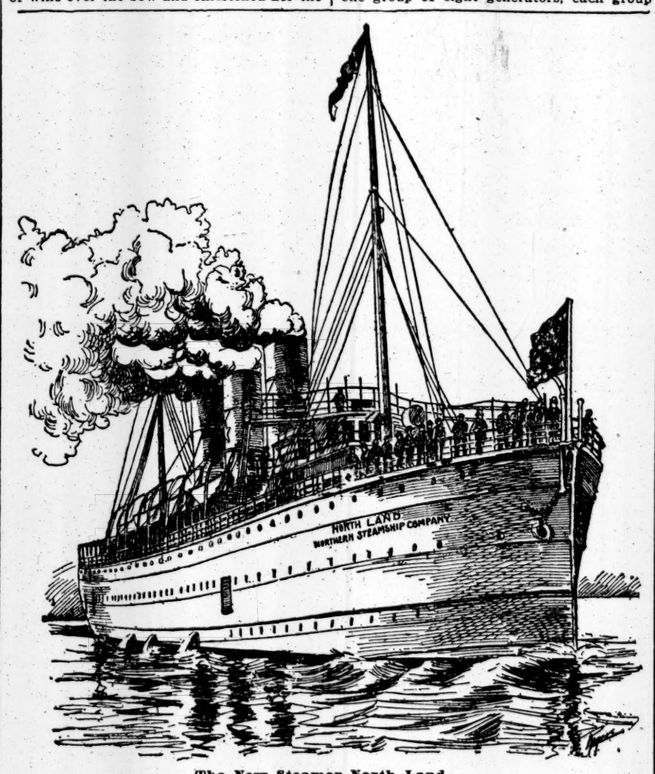
NAMED BY MISS MARTHA PEYTON

Another Addition to the Fleet of the Northern Steamship Company—A Banquet After the Launch.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5.—The palatial twin-screw passenger steamer, the North Land, was launched from the yards of the Globe Iron Works Company this afternoon. The sight was witnessed by thousands of people who had gathered at every point from where the launch was visible.

The North Land was built for the Northern Steamship Company, and has no superior, and but one equal, in fresh water. Its only equal is the North West, a sister ship, and a duplicate in every respect of the steamer launched to-day. The North West was launched from the same yard just one year ago to-day, and made a phenomenal record for speed and passenger capacity during the season of navigation. She carried 10,000 passengers between Buffalo and Duluth, making a round trip in less than a week. The North Land will divide the business with the North West the coming season.

It was precisely at 2:30 o'clock when Miss Martha Peyton of Duluth, representing the owners of the big steamer, broke a bottle of wine over the bow and christened her the North Land. There is much work to be done on the boat before she will be ready to go into commission. A banquet was given at the Hollenden last night by the Northern Steamship Company to the general officers of the line and newspaper men of this city, Buffalo, and Toledo.



The New Steamer North Land.

Two years ago, when President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company, at a banquet given in St. Paul, announced his determination to put into service a daily line of exclusively passenger steamers that would traverse the 900 miles of waterways from Buffalo to Duluth in fifty-two hours many persons thought the plucky Scotch-Canadian capitalist was dealing in after-dinner metaphor. When, on the first Friday afternoon in June last, delegations of these same St. Paul and Minneapolis business men joined with the greater part of the population of Duluth in welcoming into that beautiful fresh-water harbor of America the most magnificent steamer that had ever plowed its way through Lake Superior, and saw President Hill grasp the hand of Superintnedent Frank Gordon, who less than fifty-two hours before had boarded the steamer North West at Buffalo, they discovered that President Hill knew exactly what he was talking about.

Just one year later to the day, the second ship has been added to the Northern Steamship Company's fleet, which next season will consist of seven freight and two exclusively passenger steamers. The success that, in spite of the enormous expense attending the construction and maintenance of a steamer with a capacity for 450 passengers, in a year of remarkable financial depression, more than met the expectations of the management, and no sooner had the season closed than the work of constructing the North Land was pushed as fast as possible. As with all the steamers of this line the contract was let to the Globe Ironworks of this city.

Mr. Sheldon, the young German designer, who has laid the lines for all the company's steamers, was the first man consulted when the novel problem which Mr. Hill's inventive genius had suggested first took tangible form. "I want a steamship as nearly similar in construction and finish as an ocean greyhound built for the lake trade," was President Hill's brief instructions to the Globe people. "I care nothing about the cost, but she must make twenty miles an hour and be equal in finish, as well as speed, to the finest Wagner and Pullman coaches in existence," he added.

Now Mr. Sheldon had served his apprenticeship in Germany and Scotland. He had laid the lines for the First Bismarck and the Empress Augusta, and had designed the Campania and other transatlantic greyhounds on the Mersey. To construct a ship with more water under her than a plummet could fathom was one thing while constructing a steamer capable of averaging 15 or only though the deep waters of Lake Superior, but through the tortuous channel of the Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie Rivers was quite another.

"To one not acquainted with the problems of suction the question of constructing a steamer with a molded depth of 20 feet, with a draught of 10 or 12 feet, with a minimum channel mark of 18 feet in the Sault Ste. Marie River to meet, may not seem difficult," said the young designer, in discussing the matter with a correspondent of The New-York Times to-day, "but when you remember that a leeway of one or two feet when the vessel is proceeding at a rate of five miles per hour becomes no leeway at all when the vessel is going ten miles the problem is not so easy. If the completion of the steamer could have been deferred a year, when the new fourteen-foot channel was completed, we could have proceeded on different lines. As it was, the more graceful lines of the ocean greyhound had to be sacrificed a little for buoyancy, and steam power increased to overcome the difference. While we have not the graceful yacht-like lines of the Lucania or Paris, we have an equipment not excelled anywhere, and ships that are every way worthy of the name."

Both the North West and the North Land are identical in construction and finish, for, while some improvements in the way of stateroom suites have been decided upon in the latter steamer, alterations of a corresponding nature are being made in the North West. Both steamers are constructed of mild steel throughout. They are 383 feet in length, 800 feet long between perpendiculars, 44 feet broad, 34½ feet deep to the spar deck. The hull is provided with watertight compartments, with an inner bottom extending from the collision bulkhead forward to the afterpeak bulkhead aft. The hull has been designed after a somewhat novel pattern in one particular—instead of carrying the after lengths of the shafts through the ship sides and consequently leaving them unprotected and unsupported for a considerable length, the hull in this case has been constructed around the shafts in such a way as to give not only great strength to the after body of the vessel, but also to form as little resistance as possible and allow the water to pass freely to the wheels.

The greatest departure in fresh-water construction, however, has been in the introduction of the Belleville patent water-tube boilers, which have found so much favor in the French Navy, in the place of the old Scotch boiler. The hull was, of course, constructed to meet the peculiar requirements of this innovation. These boilers are placed about midships, in three separate compartments. They are worthy of special mention, because they are an entire innovation on fresh-water steamers, and the experiment made with them in the North West last year has more than demonstrated their success. There are two groups of ten and one group of eight generators, each group having its own smokestack and having a total nominal evaporative efficiency that will give the main engines 7,000 horse power, and the electric light and other auxiliary engines 500 more, with natural draught. The generators are placed back to back over the keel, so that firerooms are out board of them. The three groups comprise twenty-eight generators, with a total grate surface of 812 square feet, a total heating surface of 22,736 square feet, and a total complete weight, with water, of 812,000 pounds. They are of 250 to 300 pounds pressure.

The vessels are fitted with two vertical quadruple-expansion engines of 3,500 horse power each. The sizes of the cylinders are 25 inches for the high, 36 inches for the first intermediate, 51½ inches for the second, 74 for the low-pressure, with a stroke of 42 inches. Piston valves are used on all the cylinders, arranged out board on the working side. All are operated by the Gay valve gear and reversed direct by steam and hydraulic gear. The crank shaft is of wrought iron, built up in four duplicate interchangeable parts, 13½ inches diameter and crank pin 14 inches in diameter and 16 inches long. The propellers are four-bladed sectional, 13 feet in diameter and 18 feet pitch. The engines, when turning 120 revolutions per minute, will indicate 3,500 horse power each, with a total of 7,000, and the North West last year reached a twenty-three-statute-mile speed for ten and twelve hour runs. Space has been devoted to the mechanical construction of the new steamers, because they are an innovation in fresh-water steamship construction, made for continual service over a waterway which, with a two or three hours' stoppage at Duluth, constitutes a round trip of nearly 2,000 miles.

Next season it is probable that at least one steamer a week will run down Lake Michigan far enough to touch at Mackinac.

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNION OFFICERS

Theodore Sutro Made President, Oswald Ottendorfer Having Declined.

The election of officers of the German-American Reform Union, which was held Friday night, resulted in the following selections:

President—Theodore Sutro; First Vice President—H. A. C. Anderson; Second Vice President—Edward B. Amend; Third Vice President—Joseph Winter; Secretaries—William Dieckmann, William Winterstein, Charles L. Lewinstein, and Leo Hutter.

Oswald Ottendorfer absolutely declined re-election as President of the union, although strongly urged to accept by the members. Before the Fall campaign was over it was known that Mr. Ottendorfer would retire from the Presidency, owing to the condition of his health. The announcement that he could not accept a re-election was made at the meeting, and this prevented his unanimous re-election.

Mr. Ottendorfer's sympathy is with the organization, however, and he will do all in his power to advance its interest.

THE COLDEST JAN. 5 SINCE 1877

What Mr. Dunn Has to Say About the Weather, Past and Future.

Some people who kept indoors yesterday may be interested in knowing that the temperature outside was 14° below the normal. Mr. Dunn says it was, and he ought to know. He also avers that it was the coldest Jan. 5 since 1877.

The thermometer registered 11° above zero Friday night, and yesterday morning at 8 o'clock it stood at 12. At 8 P. M. the mercury had crawled up to the 20° mark, and there it lingered until midnight.

The weather was much too cold for comfort, and Mr. Dunn is proud of it. He predicted the cold wave and said it would be very cold. The wave got here on time and lived up to the reputation which had preceded it.

The weather prophets say the weather will moderate to-day, and that a succeeding warm wave will make this city look a little less arctic, and will lend its assistance to a city department that seems to be sorely in need of aid from somewhere.

Brooklyn Health Officials Ill.

Four officials of the Brooklyn Department of Health are ill.

Dr. R. M. Wyckoff, Deputy Commissioner, and Ezra H. Wilson, Bacteriologist, are suffering from the grip; Dr. L. C. Ager, Sanitary Inspector, is down with typhoid fever, and Dr. Jerome B. Thomas, Assistant Bacteriologist, has diphtheria, contracted while experimenting with germs in the laboratory.

CONGRESS MAY BE ABLE

To settle the currency question. But the only thing on earth that will settle that COUGH or COLD of yours is

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT,

the Best Remedy in the world for any disease of Throat or Lungs.

Only 60 Cts. a Bottle,

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THE GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS' PROPOSED BLANKET BALLOT

The cut herewith published is a reduced fac simile of a modified form of the Massachusetts ballot, which has been prepared as a substitute for the present intolerable system of multiple ballots. This form of ballot is now under consideration by the Good Government Clubs, which are likely in its perfected shape to give it their support. The form of ballot here presented is one which, under the new Constitution, might be used in the Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Assembly District at an election to be held in an odd year provided the same candidates voted for at the election held Nov. 6, 1894, should have been renominated. It will be observed that the party column plan, heretofore favored by many ballot reformers, is rejected in this ballot in favor of the Massachusetts alphabetical plan; it being argued that, inasmuch as the new Constitution separates the national from municipal elections, with a view of divorcing the latter from politics, it would be a step backward to present to the municipal voter a ballot which gave peculiar emphasis to party names and party lines. The symbols at the left are for the guidance of the illiterate voter, and presuppose a brief schooling on his part to enable him to recognize that the square, the star, or the arrow, as the case might be, was the distinguishing mark of the candidates for whom he wished to vote, throughout the list. He would then, in the various divisions of the ballot, seek for the symbol and put his mark in the square opposite it. If a voter could read, of course, this ballot would be easily voted. It is claimed also that the counting is much simplified by the use of this form.

HOUSEBOATS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Indications that the Idea Has a Foothold and May Become Popular.

Every American visiting England within the last fifteen or twenty years must have seen or heard something about house boats.

If his suburban excursions about London led him along the Upper Thames, say, from Richmond to and beyond Oxford, he cannot have failed to notice scores of shallow scows or flatboats moored anywhere out of the navigable channel and surmounted by more or less sightly structures in the nature of houses.

If his trip was taken in the Summer time, he found most of these houses occupied by all sorts of well-to-do people—families, picnic parties, excursionists, boating men, artists, everybody, in short, who loves out-of-door life and can afford to build, buy, borrow, or hire a suitable houseboat.

If he is of a reflective cast of mind, he may have said to himself:

"Just see what these English have done with their little creeks. What might we not do at home with our rivers and lakes, into which the whole Thames could be turned without perceptibly increasing their volume?"

Then, perchance, he may have read Mr. Black's "Strange Adventures of a Houseboat," a romance in which a very charming American girl appears as leading lady, while her companions make up a pleasant company, who undertake a quiet but most enjoyable voyage together.

Maybe he decides that on his return home he will build a houseboat instead of a Summer cottage. By so doing he sees that he will avoid the necessity of buying a building site, since all the inland and maritime waters of America are available for his occupancy as anchorage. He may thus reduce to their simplest terms many of the most formidable problems of housekeeping.

In great measure, while founding his house upon the water instead of upon the land, he avoids dust and the many noises and annoyances of highways and travel close at hand. He avoids tramps, too, unless they happen to possess means of navigation, which is unlikely.

If his next neighbor proves objectionable, he has but to pull up anchor and drift away till a sufficient interval is established. If a more considerable move is desired, he sets his signal for a tug, and for a few dollars has his entire domestic establishment towed to a more desirable locality.

There are indications that the houseboat idea is taking root in this country. It is understood that a houseboat club and building company is to be formed with a view to the construction, rental, and furnishing of houseboats for those who wish to try this most attractive plan of Summer life at the water side, a plan destined at no distant day to number its disciples by thousands wherever water exists in sufficient quantity to afford the requisite flotation.

Houseboats may be procured within easy reach of hotels or other bases of supply, and one purpose of the company in question is to afford facilities for the establishment of floating villages where community of interest will greatly simplify the machinery of living.

A houseboat of the pattern adapted to popular use will contain sleeping rooms with one or two berths, of at least the size of ocean steamship rooms, a living room, cook's galley, lavatory, and the necessary storerooms. The deck will be provided with awnings, and the permanent structure will be thoroughly storm-proof.

It is not easy to contrive a nearer approximation to an ideal moveable camp, carrying with it its entire outfit wherever it may happen to go, and affording conveniences and comforts that are necessarily unknown to those who take their outings in tents or other temporary shelter.

Their Appointment Declared Illegal.

Secretary Lee Phillips of the Supervisory Civil Service Board forwarded to Chief Clerk Major Kipp of the Police Department yesterday the report of the Civil Service Commissioners in the cases of Roundsman Devlin and Patrolmen Keating, Rehage, Ludwig, Flatley, Burk, Douglass, Krushinsky, Dowling, and Cohen, who, it is alleged, obtained their appointments on the force through fraudulent civil-service examinations.

The Civil Service Commissioners have revoked the certificates of eligibility of all the men named and declared their appointments illegal. The report will come before the Police Commissioners at their next meeting, when some action will be taken. The policemen in question will, it is said, be dropped from the rolls.

M. J. Von Dohlen's Shortage Small.

F. L. Flannagen, President of the H. Clausen & Sons' Brewing Company, announced yesterday that the peculations of the company's bookkeeper, Martin J. Von Dohlen, who disappeared a week ago yesterday, will not exceed $1,500. His books have been examined by experts.

Supervisor Kenny Improving.

The condition of Supervisor W. J. K. Kenny, who is ill with pneumonia at his home, 220 West Seventieth Street, was slightly improved last night.

LISTLESS DEMOCRATIC SENATORS

Not Spirit Enough to Answer the Attacks on the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—If the Senate had been in session to-day, and it had taken up the Lodge resolution calling upon the President to give reasons why he withdrew United States vessels from Honolulu, contrary to the advice of Admiral Walker, the body would probably have heard one very good reason from the State Department. It would have been found that the course of the United States in leaving Honolulu to the care of the Hawaiian Government, instead of keeping a war ship there to exercise a protecting influence over the islands, was a course that met with the entire approval of the Government, and that the United States had received assurance of that fact. Under the circumstances, the persistence of this Government in keeping a war ship in Honolulu Harbor would have been mortifying to the Hawaiians, because it would have indicated a doubt of the ability of the new Government to maintain itself without the assistance of another Government.

Had there been any level-headed, spirited, and resolute friends of the Administration among the Senators it ought to be plain to them now that they have lost several opportunities to distinguish themselves as champions of the Administration in causes that could have been very successfully maintained. Either because they were too indolent or too dull to inform themselves of the real condition of things, the Democrats let the opposition arraign the Administration for its management of the Nicaraguan question, when it would have been possible to meet the opposition with sharp and conclusive answers. No Democrat appears to have taken hold of the Samoan question, which is attractive enough to promise well in the hands of a Senator who cares to master its details.

After the Republicans have wasted their energies on the case of the two Japanese spies, about whom Mr. Lodge manifests so much concern, it is possible that the Democrats will wake up to the fact that they have been permitting the party of which they are members to be kicked and cuffed unjustly, without appearing to have any defenders in the Congress. It will be but a poor excuse to make for the party that there was no Senator who regarded it as his business to study this question in the light of the information possessed by the State Department, and to give to that department the support to which it is unquestionably entitled for its course in China and Japan since the outbreak of hostilities between those countries. A little loyal watchfulness and straight back talk from Democrats to the resolutions of infantile Senators would have discouraged Mr. Lodge at the beginning of his scoopnet attacks on the Administration. If the Hawaiian resolution had been passed, the President might have ignored the inquiry of Mr. Lodge or of any other Senator about his reasons for using or failing to use the vessels of the navy.

Gen. Grant once put a flea in the ear of Mr. Blackburn, who was much freer then than he now is, because, when President Grant was living at Long Branch he asked by resolution whether any Executive acts were performed elsewhere than at the seat of Government. Gen. Grant told Mr. Blackburn that the President was not restricted to Washington in the performance of Executive duties. The obligations and the prerogatives of the Constitution and the laws followed and rested upon him wherever he might be, and it was an impertinence to send such an inquiry to him. President Cleveland was afforded an opportunity, so far as Mr. Lodge had gone on Friday, to send in a similar reply. The Senate would not, however, pass his resolution, and it may never be heard of again. But that does not help out the listless and feeble Democratic Senators. They have let their opportunities slip, although they do not appear to have discovered that.

A Sailor Stabbed Fourteen Times.

The crew of the British ship Kambira, which arrived from Yokohama on Friday, were given shore leave soon after the vessel had made her South Street pier.

William Burke, one of the number, stumbled on board early yesterday and announced that he wanted to fight somebody. Olaf Larsen was sleeping in his bunk, and the pugnacious sailor attacked him.

Larsen had a sheath knife, and when the battle had ended his burly antagonist was stretched upon the deck bleeding from fourteen stab wounds.

The injured man was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where his condition was pronounced dangerous. Larsen was locked up in the Tombs.

Heavy Rains in California.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Jan. 5.—The heaviest rain and wind storm in five years raged here yesterday. The rain began at midnight, and continued until noon. The river rose at the rate of a foot and a half per hour. The big railroad bridge is impassable, and the electric-light plant is submerged in six feet of water.

FRESNO, Cal., Jan. 5.—One and thirty-hundredths inches of rain fell here yesterday, the heaviest fall in one day for seven years. Grave danger exists of floods from the breaking of canals east of the city.

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BURNS LEAVES FOR A WHILE

Before the Agitator Sails for England He Tells Us All About Ourselves.

John Burns, member of Parliament, labor agitator, and commentator on affairs American, yesterday sailed away on board the Cunarder Etruria, bound for England. A delegation from various trades unions assembled at the Cunard pier to see him off.

Mr. Burns, while here, found a number of things which met with his approval and some features of republicanism which were objectionable. To the reporters who saw him just before he embarked he disentangled himself from some impressions which he had obtained during his brief sojourn in this land of the free.

In the American newspapers he saw a mighty field for reform and improvement. To editors he leaves the caution to do unto others as they would be done by and to copy English methods of journalism. He recommends a reduction in headlines and a general eschewing of sensationalism.

The Pullman car porters met with Mr. Burns's approval. As a class, he says, they are really wonderful. "They are," he said, "so alive to the comforts of the passenger and are so thoroughly humble. This revelation of their true character quite surprised me."

The hotels Mr. Burns found not wholly bad. There again was another revelation for him in the service.

"Your hotels," he said to a reporter, "are not quite up to those in England. But what greatly surprised me was the competence, willingness, and unobtrusiveness of the colored waiters. I had been led to expect something entirely different."

When asked what cities had impressed him most favorably, Mr. Burns said that Boston and Washington had pleased him most—the latter for its magnificent distances and well-kept streets, and the former for—its library.

"I think," he said, "that the new library in that city is really wonderful, and, if I had to live anywhere out of London, I would prefer to live in Boston."

Mr. Burns said also that he had found out that the American people were not as thin-skinned as he had been led to believe.

"I have been very personal in some of my criticisms," said he, "and the uniform good humor with which these criticisms have been received has made me realize what a great people you are."

Mr. Burns said he would return to this country next August.

ATTACKS THE TWO ELEVATED ROADS

Lawyer Hoye Declares They Are Usurping Franchises.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company has instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to acquire the right of way in Adams Street in front of the property owned by Ellen O'Connor and others. The case came up before Justice Cullen yesterday, and Stephen M. Hoye, counsel for Mrs. O'Connor, served an answer upon the counsel for the company.

He alleges that the company was never duly incorporated; that both the Union and the Brooklyn Elevated Roads are usurping franchises to which they have no right in law; that the capital stock was never paid in, and that the list of stockholders signed for by Anthony Barrett, as attorney, is false and fraudulent.

The defendant is said to believe that the stock now held by Anthony Barrett, as Trustee or otherwise, was fraudulently and illegally issued and held by him for certain politicians and members of the Board of Aldermen from 1880

REMEDY FOR SCHOOL EVILS

Ex-Commissioner Wehrum Advocates Large Appropriations.

MANY NEW BUILDINGS ARE NEEDED

Estimated Cost of New Sites and New Houses, $7,000,000—Thousands of Children Unprovided For.

Ex-School Commissioner Charles C. Wehrum, who, during his three years of service in the Board of Education, made a special study of the condition of the public school buildings in this city, was asked last evening by a reporter for The New-York Times to explain how it happens that many of the schools are in as bad, or worse, condition to-day as they were when he made his exhaustive report on April 3, 1894, as has been disclosed by inspections made by reporters for The Times.

He said that the great trouble was the lack of money to make the improvements most urgently required to place the buildings in proper condition.

"The estimates made from year to year by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the Board of Education," said Mr. Wehrum, "provide for the immediate wants of the department only, simply for the maintenance of the schools, the payment of teachers, the purchase of school furniture and supplies, and for incidental repairs. There is no money appropriated for the acquirement, either by purchase or condemnation, of school sites, or for the erection of new school buildings to accommodate the increase of population, or to replace by new buildings of modern and improved construction the old structures which have become unfit for school purposes. In my opinion, it is poor economy not to provide ample accommodation to give to the youth of this city the education which the statutes make compulsory, and it is a grave injustice to the taxpayers in the districts where no schools are provided for their children.

"It is the duty of the Board of Education, therefore, to let the authorities know what is needed to provide ample school room for all who are of school age, and let the responsibility for non-provision fall upon them in case of their refusal to aid the board in obtaining the necessary appropriations. My estimates for immediate requirements in 1894, based upon personal examination and inspection of every school building in the city, was $6,916,966, which could be judiciously expended within four years in acquiring sites and erecting new buildings to accommodate the increase in population, and to supplant old and unsuitable schools.

"The local authorities refused the increased appropriation, and the Board of Education was compelled to apply to the Legislature. It was more or less thwarted in getting a sufficient amount. As an example, it was the intention of the Board of Education to apply to the Legislature of 1894 for $2,500,000 for the purchase of sites and the erection of new school buildings, but the Board of Estimate took $1,000,000 off, and the Board of Education only got $1,500,000 to be expended during that year, and the result was that, during the last three months of 1894, the board was unable to acquire a site or do anything toward providing for the erection of the new schools, which were imperatively needed.

"My estimate to-day is that $7,000,000 is needed for new sites and new schoolhouses. If the necessary money is appropriated, and the needed schools are erected, a large sum paid in annual rents can be saved, that alone being the interest on several millions of dollars; a large number of sites now covered by old buildings in locations unsuitable for school purposes can be sold, and by the consolidation of schools, which, by the movement of the population uptown, have become necessary, a number of Principals, teachers, and janitors can be dispensed with, or transferred to the new schools to be provided in districts where now hundreds of children are deprived of a public school education for the lack of room to accommodate them in the existing schools. Two millions of dollars a year for the next four years for new schools is absolutely needed."

"How is it that so many school buildings have become unfitted for school use?" asked the reporter.

"It is through false economy on the part of those under whose jurisdiction these schools were constructed," replied Mr. Wehrum. "They generally acquired a lot with a frontage of fifty or seventy-five feet, and covered the whole lot with the structure. At the time the buildings were in a great many cases surrounded by open lots, or the buildings in the vicinity were low, and there was consequently plenty of light and air. In the growth of the city these schools have become hemmed in by tall buildings, rendering them dark, and cutting off the means of ventilation from the open air. The Board of Education has been unable, through lack of means, to acquire the property adjoining the schools where more light and air are needed. Then, again, many of the buildings were not intended originally to accommodate 400 or 500 pupils, but, owing to the increase of population, they have an attendance now of a thousand, and, to accommodate the increased number of pupils, it has been necessary to utilize the lower stories of the structures, which are dark and not well ventilated, and were not intended for use as classrooms."

"But why have not the many defects pointed out in your report been remedied by the Board of Education?" Mr. Wehrum was asked.

"Chiefly from lack of means," replied Mr. Wehrum, "but it must also be borne in mind that the Board of Education can originate nothing in that direction. No repairs, alterations, or improvements can be made in a schoolhouse unless at the request of the Board of Trustees of the ward in which the school is situated. Many of the Trustees are excellent men, but others are careless, and attend to their business in a slipshod fashion. They apply to the Board of Education for repairs to be made to a schoolhouse, and are told that there is no money available for the purpose at that time. They apply again, and are met with the same answer, and they then let the matter drop. Perhaps if they persisted, and applied again at a time when there was money available, they could have the repairs made.

"I am satisfied that the money appropriated for the schools has been honestly and economically spent, but there never in my experience has been enough appropriated for the purposes of the board. One great trouble is that the department is being operated under laws which are behind the age. They are cumbersome, and there is too much circumlocution.

"More schools and better schools are an absolute necessity. Why, in the Tenth Ward alone there are 2,000 children running about the streets for want of school accommodation. Half sessions are the rule in some of the schools in this ward, but this plan does not afford much relief. In one school in the Nineteenth Ward, one of the best in the city, to over 600 children admission was refused last year, while some of the schools down town have many vacant seats. This, of course, is the result of the remarkable congestion of the population on the east side and the movement up town of the population from the down-town wards. The only remedy for this state of affairs is the erection of new schools in the congested districts."

In their inspection of schools, reporters for The New-York Times found Grammar School No. 36, at 710 East Ninth Street, in a bad condition in some respects. Mr. Wehrum reported last year that Room 13 was situated on the ground floor in a wing, between two closets which vitiated the air.

C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, reports that there was not enough money given the Board of Education in 1893 to carry out needed reforms in the building. He said the closets were built in 1891, and ought to be removed. New windows have been cut in an exit.

The reporter found Room 13 in the same condition as Mr. Wehrum reported it. It is a dark room, and it is often necessary for the pupils to study by gaslight. The odors from the closets, the reporter was told, are even more of an annoyance than the dim light. The reporter's informant said the room ought to be abolished. Another room in the building was very dark until recently, when a window was cut in the wall. Several rooms have only lately been supplied with desks.

The closets in the yards are not in good condition.

In the ancient schoolhouse, 113 East Eighty-seventh Street, known as Grammar School No. 87, the reporter found on Friday the little children in the primary department studying in two damp, dark rooms, in the basement. There is no cellar under these two rooms.

Commissioner Wehrum called attention to the condition of these rooms in his report to the Board of Education.

Superintendent Snyder, in his report, says the former crowded condition of No. 87 has been relieved by a new school in East Eighty-ninth Street. He does not refer to the damp primary classrooms in the old building, in which the children are still compelled to study.

Mr. Wehrum found fault with the closets in Grammar School No. 19, at 344 East Fourteenth Street. He said they were not supplied with sufficient water. In his report on this school Mr. Snyder says the old closets have been repaired, and new ones have been built. The reporter found that Mr. Wehrum's complaint still holds good in spite of Mr. Snyder's statement about repairs. The closets are not properly flushed, and while there are new closets they are not used because they are in the new annex, and will not be accessible until the workmen complete the basement work.

The Board of Education still maintains a primary school in the old frame dwelling house, 509 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The basement, which is used as a playground, is dark and damp. There is no cellar. Some of the classrooms are dark. A new school was built some years ago around the corner, at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue, but it was not large enough for the purpose for which it was designed. A stable stands beside the old frame school, cutting off light and air.

Superintendent Snyder says nothing in his report to the Board of Education about the unsanitary condition of Primary School No. 21, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue. A new school, he remarks, will be completed in the neighborhood for use next September.

Meanwhile, for lack of repairs to the plumbing, which will not cost over $300, the old school remains in the bad condition in which it has existed for years.

Offensive smells originating in the basement were found through the entire building yesterday. Many of the classrooms were dark, and there was no ventilation noticeable.

The children's playgrounds are in the basement of the building, and are dark and unwholesome.

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SAVINGS BANKS AND INCOME TAX

Connecticut Commissioners Say the Law Will Reduce the Number of Large Deposits in Savings Banks.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5.—The State Bank Commissioners have just made public their annual report of the condition of the Connecticut banks. The report shows that during the past year real estate loans increased $1,790,548, while collateral loans decreased $1,229,451, and personal loans, $450,580. Real estate owned by foreclosure shows a decrease of $34,215.62. The miscellaneous assets have increased $56,279.36, and the cash on hand and in bank, $283,767.18.

Deposits in savings institutions increased $2,961,638. The number of those having deposits of less than $2,000 each increased 1,140, and their deposits $292,452; the number having deposits of more than $2,000 each increased 425, and their deposits $2,029,043. The total number of depositors has increased 1,375. The income received during the year has decreased $168,360.51, and the amount of dividends declared increased $43,907.39. Assets yielding no income are increased by $693,915.37, and the largest amount loaned to one individual society or corporation is $250,000. Two new banks have been established, one at Bridgeport and the other at Watertown.

The Commissioners say the Coffin & Stanton failure has not proved disastrous to Connecticut banks. They recommend a general remodeling of the system of loans and more frequent revaluations of real estate.

Referring to the effect of the income-tax law on the business of the savings banks, the Commissioners say:

"There are 186 depositors having amounts to their credit in excess of $10,000. In order to obviate the necessity of depositors being taxed on their hard-earned savings, several banks have given notice to such of their depositors as come under this provision that it would be better for them to withdraw the money that stands to their credit over and above the sum taxed. It will be readily seen that such a course will have the effect of considerably lessening the amount of deposits carried, for it is only natural that the majority of depositors will accede to the suggestions of the banks. The result of this will be, as it now seems to us, that by the commencement of another year there will not be a single depositor in our savings banks that will have a credit of $10,000 or more. Thus it appears that indirectly the imposition of an income tax on the savings of individuals will have the effect of re-establishing the original scope and province of our savings institutions, which were intended rather for the accommodation of small depositors than for the safe keeping of large accounts. In this respect some good may accrue from the general dissatisfaction with which the income tax is received in the East."

The Commissioners say that, in their opinion, "the time is not far distant when our State savings institutions will be obliged to reduce the rate of interest they are now paying to depositors. This contingency is not immediate, but it is only right to prepare the minds of depositors for a change which, in our judgment, must result, sooner or later, under the conditions of the financial market as it now exists."

MR. DALY'S GIFT ALTAR CONSECRATED

A Beautiful Structure, Surmounted by a Statue of St. Augustine.

The new side altar of St. Augustine in St. Patrick's Cathedral was consecrated yesterday by Archbishop Corrigan. The relics of the altar were placed on the altar of the Holy Faith Friday evening, and a vigil was kept over them all night.

The relics were brought from the altar of the Holy Faith to the altar of St. Augustine, placed in the sepulchre, and sealed. The ritual prescribed by the Church was then gone through. The sign of the cross was made by the Archbishop on the altar, on the joinings of the table with the foundation, and on the four corners. The altar was then carefully cleaned and the ceremony was over.

After the consecration Archbishop Corrigan celebrated a low mass at the newly-consecrated altar. He was assisted by the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral; the Rev. William J. Daly, and the Rev. Henry T. Newey.

At the communion, Augustin Daly, Mrs. Augustin Daly, and Chief Judge Daly were among those who received.

The new altar, which is the gift of Augustin Daly, is of pure white marble, surmounted by a beautiful statue of St. Augustine. The bas relief work at the back of the altar is very fine. The candlesticks and other decorations of the altar are in keeping with the general appearance of the altar, which presented a brilliant spectacle when lighted up. The altar of St. Augustine is on the Fiftieth Street side of the Cathedral, near Fifth Avenue.

War Correspondence in Asia.

From The London Daily News.

Hard, indeed, is the lot of the war correspondents with the Japanese Army. An order has gone forth from headquarters enumerating a long series of conditions on which alone these unfortunate journalists will be permitted to perform their duties. Among these is a rule that controlling officers alone are to prescribe the places correspondents are allowed to visit, as well as the time when they may do so. Correspondents must, moreover, always carry "in the hand" their tickets of permission. As to their letters, they must in all cases be laid before the controlling officers for examination at a time to be fixed by them; their remarks must, moreover, be strictly limited to past events, must not mention in any case the strength or distribution of the Japanese forces, and must on no account state the place or time of sending out the letters.

DRUG CLERKS WHO BOWL

Close Contests in the Wholesale Trade Tournament.

PLENTY OF FUN AND EXCITEMENT

Merck & Co.'s Five Win Two Games and the Dodge & Olcott Men Make a High Score.

There was plenty of excitement at the games of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association at Reid's alleys, 198 Church Street, yesterday afternoon. The R. W. Robinson & Co., Lanman & Kemp, Dodge & Olcott, Whitall, Tatum & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., and the Merck & Co. teams were the contestants. The "rooters" were out in force, and they shouted like madmen when a good play was made.

None of the scores was very high, but the games were close and exciting throughout. In the first game the Robinson & Co. five were defeated by the Dodge & Olcott Club, the latter rolling up a score of 820, and coming within twenty-three pins of all previous high score team records of the tournament.

In the second game the Whitall, Tatum & Co. boys defeated the Lanman & Kemp team by eleven pins. In the third game the Whitall, Tatum & Co. five were taken in hand by the Robinson & Co. men, and, after a hard fight, were defeated by the small margin of five pins.

The fourth game resulted in a victory for the Parke, Davis & Co. team defeated the Merck & Co. men by fifty-six pins. By defeating the Dodge & Olcott five in the sixth game, the Merck & Co. team walked off with two victories.

The scores.

FIRST GAME.

ROBINSON & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
W. R. Robinson	1	6	3	155
Hopper	4	1	5	143
Kent	2	3	5	140
E. A. Robinson	2	3	5	136
Smith	1	5	4	150
Total	10	18	22	724

DODGE & OLCOTT.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Howe	3	4	3	162
Sloan	3	5	2	177
Stevens	3	4	3	176
Olin	4	3	3	156
Ruddiman	3	3	4	149
Total	16	19	15	820

FRAMES.

Robinson & Co. 69 145 221 283 343 419 498 598 651 724
Dodge & Olcott. 74 170 234 312 305 465 5-5 632 707 820

Averages—Robinson & Co., 144 4-5; Dodge & Olcott, 164. Scorers—W. G. Moore and C. Barnes. Umpire—Mr. De Zeller.

SECOND GAME.

WHITEHALL, TATUM & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mannion	1	3	5	134
Hann	0	5	5	127
Young	1	3	6	128
Lester	5	3	2	202
Stead	0	4	6	128
Total	8	18	24	719

LAMAN & KEMP.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
E. Kemp, Jr.	1	4	5	142
Wilkinson	4	2	4	161
Auerbach	1	5	4	139
Stevens	1	2	7	126
Black	2	3	5	140
Total	9	16	25	708

FRAMES.

W., T. & Co. 66 138 208 275 341 412 496 554 627 719
L. & K. 53 134 204 278 348 421 502 586 642 711

Scorers—Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Henning. Umpire—Mr. Fingers. Averages—Whitehall, Tatum & Co., 153 4-5; Laman & Kemp, 141 3-5.

THIRD GAME.

ROBINSON & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
W. R. Robinson	3	3	4	151
Hopper	1	2	7	115
Kent	3	3	3	175
E. A. Robinson	0	0	10	91
Smith	5	3	2	181
Total	13	11	26	713

WHITEHALL, TATUM & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mannion	1	6	4	148
Hann	0	7	3	152
Young	2	4	4	153
Lester	2	3	5	138
Stead	2	1	7	117
Total	7	20	23	708

FRAMES.

Robinson & Co. 97 180 254 320 381 438 522 588 636 713
W., T. & Co. 80 141 194 267 324 419 492 575 639 708

Averages—Whitehall, Tatum & Co., 142 3-5; Robinson & Co., 141 3-5. Scorers—J. Ruddiman and G. H. Smith. Umpire—Mr. De Zeller.

FOURTH GAME.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mariager	0	4	6	130
Thornton	1	3	6	121
Ahearn	1	4	5	137
Fisher	2	4	4	151
Carr	2	4	4	143
Total	6	19	25	682

MERCK & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Darius	3	4	3	163
Smith	1	6	3	160
Stein	2	4	4	163
Bierman	2	4	4	148
Heck	1	1	8	104
Total	9	19	22	738

FRAMES.

P., D. & Co. 56 126 197 245 335 398 474 551 626 682
Merck & Co. 57 123 190 271 343 435 504 605 685 738

Averages—Parke, Davis & Co., 136 2-5; Merck & Co., 147 3-5. Scorers—J. Parker and G. H. Beaumont. Umpire—Mr. Leo Jacoby.

FIFTH GAME.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mariager	1	4	5	134
Thornton	1	7	2	165
Ahearn	1	6	3	155
Fisher	3	1	6	139
Carr	2	6	2	166
Total	8	24	18	759

LANMAN & KEMP.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
E. Kemp, Jr.	1	3	6	122
Wilkinson	3	3	4	152
Auerbach	1	5	4	144
Stevens	2	6	2	177
Black	1	2	7	116
Total	8	19	23	711

FRAMES.

P., D. & Co. 99 169 242 322 388 475 544 625 689 759
L. & K. 53 134 204 278 348 421 502 586 642 711

Averages—Parke, Davis & Co., 151 4-5; Lanman & Kemp, 142 1-5. Scorers—A. Fackner and T. A. O. Brein. Umpire—Mr. Leo Jacoby.

SIXTH GAME.

DODGE & OLCOTT.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Howe	1	3	6	133
Sloan	1	2	7	119
Slevin	0	2	8	108
Olin	1	4	5	135
Ruddiman	1	6	3	155
Total	4	17	29	642

MERCK & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Darius	2	4	4	140
Smith	0	2	8	106
Stein	4	3	3	172
Bierman	0	5	5	127
Heck	0	4	6	127
Total	6	18	26	672

FRAMES.

Dodge & Olcott. 60 130 179 232 288 348 414 500 576 642
Merck & Co. 70 141 201 263 337 406 473 545 608 672

Averages—Dodge & Olcott, 128 2-5; Merck & Co., 154 2-5. Scorers—J. Parker and G. H. Beaumont. Umpire—Mr. De Zeller.

BOWLER HALSEY LEADING.

The Atalanta Crack Now First in the Times Medal Contest.

Up to date the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs has provided good sport. Fine averages have resulted in many cases in the competition for the highest-average medal offered by The New-York Times. The keenest rivalry is noted.

Halsey of the crack Atalanta Wheelmen "five" leads in the latter competition, with the handsome average of 175, and tied for second place are Allan of the Brooklyns and "Count" Olozaga of the Atalantas, with 172. Sweezey and Anderson of the Brooklyns are fourth and fifth, respectively. Thirty players now comprise the list of those having an average of 150 or better.

Following is the list to which reference is made:

Name and Club.	Average.
Halsey, Atalanta Wheelmen	175
Allan, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	172
Olozaga, Atalanta Wheelmen	172
Sweezey, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	169
Anderson, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	166
Schenck, Montauk Wheelmen	164
Terbull, Atalanta Wheelmen	164
Terry, Bushwick Wheelmen	163
Chamberlain, Union County Roadsters	163
Howard, Union County Roadsters	162
Millar, Atalanta Wheelmen	162
Mullins, Liberty Wheelmen	161
Leach, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	160
Black, Union County Roadsters	159
Conrad, Montauk Wheelmen	158
G. Hellawell, Bushwick Wheelmen	158
Frankel, Manhattan Bicycle Club	158
McFarland, Manhattan Bicycle Club	157
Hart, Kings County Wheelmen	157
Nellis, Kings County Wheelmen	157
Van Seelen, Montauk Wheelmen	156
Royce, Tourist Cycle Club	156
Frost, Montauk Wheelmen	155
Miles, Kings County Wheelmen	155
Budd, Atalanta Wheelmen	155
Letzkus, Columbia Bicycle Club	153
Martin, Union County Roadsters	153
Gardner, Kings County Wheelmen	152
Morgan, Bushwick Wheelmen	151
J. Hellawell, Bushwick Wheelmen	150

The crack Brooklyns are now leading the Atalantas in the team contest by a small margin, the Union Countys being third, and the Manhattans fourth. The relative standing of all the teams follows:

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.	Average.
Brooklyns	15	5	847	.750
Atalantas	12	4	960	.750
Unions	16	6	873	.727
Manhattans	9	7	847	.563
Kings Countys	12	10	863	.545
Liberty	7	7	872	.500
Montauks	7	9	867	.438
Bushwicks	6	10	820	.375
Castle Points	7	13	827	.350
Columbias	7	17	833	.292
Tourists	4	14	843	.222

During the present week ten sets of games are scheduled. Considerable interest is being shown in the meeting on Tuesday evening between the Manhattans and Atalantas. The latter never bowl so well away from home as they do on their own alleys, and the Manhattans feel confident of taking them into camp. The schedule for the week follows:

Jan. 7, Montauk Wheelmen vs. Manhattan Bicycle Club.

Jan. 7, Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

Jan. 8, Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Atalanta Wheelmen.

Jan. 8, Liberty Wheelmen vs. Montauk Wheelmen.

Jan. 9, Tourists' Cycle Club vs. Castle Point Cyclers.

Jan. 9, Atalanta Wheelmen vs. Kings County Wheelmen.

Jan. 10, Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Tourists' Cycle Club.

Jan. 10, Union County Roadsters vs. Bushwick Wheelmen.

Jan. 11, Columbia Wheelmen vs. Atalanta Wheelmen.

Jan. 11, Kings County Wheelmen vs. Castle Point Cyclers.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY EVENTS

The Third Musicale Given by the Brazilian Minister—A Game of Living Cards for Charity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonça entertained a large company of distinguished persons to-night at a musicale, the third one they have given this season. The programme was interpreted by the Mendelssohn Quartet Club. The guests were seated in the suite of apartments opening out of the hall where the musicians were placed. An elegant supper was served after the music was finished. The house was decorated with orchids and ferns.

Mme. Mendonça wore a superb toilet of yellow peau de sole; the corsage trimmed with violets. The guests were official, diplomatic, and resident society people, and the Misses Welling of Park Avenue, New-York, who are guests of the house.

Secretary and Mrs. Gresham gave a dinner to-night to Mrs. U. S. Grant. The other guests were Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. William K. Carlisle, Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, Mrs. Bugher, Gen. Jones, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Otto Gresham, Assistant Secretary Curtis, Gov. Boutwell, and Mr. McFerson.

A game of living whist was played to-night at Metzerott Hall under the patronage and superintendence of a number of fashionable women, many prominent young women taking part in the performance. The cards of the different suits were dressed in different colors. Each trick had a characteristic dance, and as the cards were played out they moved to their places, keeping time to the music. Gen. Greely spoke the clever prologue, and Admiral Upshur, Senator Gibson, Mr. Lepulier, and Mr. Henry Clay Goodloe played the game with the living cards. Each costume was arranged to represent the card personated. The house was filled to overflowing with a fashionable audience, and the Young Women's Christian Home reaped the benefit.

MONEY FOR FIRE-FIGHTING HEROES

Mr. Fitch Interested in the Fund for Bresnan and Rooney's Families.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch is very much interested in the fund now being raised for the families of the late Chief Bresnan and Assistant Foreman Rooney, who lost their lives in the West Twenty-fourth Street fire, and is very desirous that the fund shall be successful.

"We are not in search of a very large amount of money, but we are anxious that a fund of sufficient importance be raised to educate the children of these heroes," said the Controller. "They died in the performance of their duty, and to such men is due all the honor that can be paid to them. Almost any one will take chances to save the lives of his fellow-human beings, but it takes additional heroism to risk one's life in the effort to save property.

"The committee which is in charge of this fund is hopeful that the citizens will not only do all that is in their power to testify their appreciation of the heroism of these men, but also to show that the heroic efforts of brave firemen are appreciated fully. I hope that in the abundance of their wealth the people of this city who are interested in the Fire Department will come forward now and do what they see fit in the way of contributions."

The fund now aggregates about $1,200, and it is hoped to increase it to three or four times that amount. The following was issued by the committee yesterday:

We, the undersigned, respectfully solicit subscriptions for the benefit of the families of the late Battalion Chief, John J. Bresnan and Assistant Foreman John L. Rooney of the New-York Fire Department, who were killed in the discharge of their duty at a fire in West Twenty-fourth Street on the 29th of December.

The proceeds will be equally divided between the families of these officers.

Subscriptions may be sent to Ashbel P. Fitch, Controller of the City, at his office, in the Stewart Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, Mr. Fitch having consented to act as Treasurer of the fund.

HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE,
ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
EDWARD BELL,
HENRY R. McLANE,
MARTIN T. McMAHON,
ASHBEL P. FITCH.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Herbert has ordered Admiral Meade to assemble the six vessels of the North Atlantic squadron under his command in the West Indies and perform tactical fleet evolutions as soon as the Columbia is made ready for sea at Norfolk, and the Montgomery completes her tests of Southern coal at Mobile. It is expected that these vessels will be available late this month, when the New-York, Raleigh, and Cincinnati will proceed south to join the Atlanta, now there.

YOU NEVER TASTED WHISKEY

Comes in Square Bottles. that had a better flavor or was in every other respect more thoroughly satisfactory than the MOUNT VERNON RYE WHISKEY, which comes direct from the distillery to the consumer in Square Bottles.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Rumored Negotiations for the Purchase of the Macon and Northern.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5.—It is reported that the Seaboard Air Line is negotiating for the purchase of the Macon and Northern property. The controlling interests in both roads are owned by Baltimoreans. The Macon and Northern was sold Oct. 15 last under a decree of the United States Court, at Macon, Ga., being bought in by Mr. Alexander Brown, representing the bondholders. The sale has not been confirmed by the court, but there is no doubt that it will be.

Mr. Brown, who is Chairman of the bondholders' committee, and Mr. R. Curzon Hoffman, President of the Seaboard Air Line, have recently held several long conferences. Both gentlemen are absent from the city at the present time, and no confirmation of the reported deal can be obtained.

The acquisition of the Macon and Northern property by the Seaboard Air Line would be looked upon as an excellent thing for the latter road, and, if the deal is finally made, considerable change in the railroad situation of the South would be the result. The Macon and Northern is a direct line from Macon to Atlanta, Ga., a distance of 106 miles. It has been known for some time that the Seaboard Air Line desired a Florida connection, and the scheme of purchasing the Macon and Northern and making a traffic arrangement with the Georgia Southern and Florida, which is also largely owned by Baltimoreans, is likely to be decided upon.

The Georgia Southern and Florida is one of the most direct lines to Florida from Macon. It runs to Palatka and connects with the Plant system for Jacksonville. That arrangement would shorten the Seaboard's Florida route about seventy miles.

Ohio Valley Road Disclosures.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5.—The experts employed by the reorganization committee representing the first mortgage holders of the Valley Railroad to untangle problems in the management of that road by the Baltimore and Ohio, have made some sensational disclosures to members of the committee. At a conference to-day, it was decided to have another member of the committee go to New-York at once. Col. J. J. Sullivan was selected for the mission, and he told a United Press reporter before leaving that gross mismanagement of the Valley affairs has been reported to the committee, which, in turn, has forwarded the report to New-York.

The experts are still at work and further disclosures are anticipated. The investigation will be terminated within a week, at which time a full report will be submitted to the committee. Col. Sullivan said that a great many things have been found by the experts which would require explaining on the part of the management of the Valley.

The suit brought by the Central Trust Company of New-York for foreclosure against the Valley, it is thought, will soon be disposed of. The reorganization committee then expects to be able to secure the road for the Wheeling and Lake Erie without much difficulty.

Quick Trips to Florida.

A few years ago a tourist would have deemed it impossible to journey from New-York to Florida within twenty-five hours. The new "Florida Short Line," which comprises the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Southern Railway, (Piedmont Air Line,) and Florida Central and Peninsular, announced the opening of the new and short way to Florida one year ago. Since that day the time has from day to day been reduced and they announce that, commencing to-day, the "New-York and Florida Short Line Limited" will leave New-York at 3:20 P. M. daily, reaching Jacksonville the following evening at 7 o'clock, and St. Augustine at 8:15, in time for dinner.

The Short Line goes through the most picturesque section of Virginia, Carolinas, and Georgia. The equipment of the New-York and Florida Limited includes the latest style of compartment cars which are operated between New-York and St. Augustine, and drawing-room sleeping cars between New-York and Tampa, and New-York and Augusta. Dining cars between New-York and Jacksonville.

Trying to Placate Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Western and transcontinental lines are going to carry the war into Africa. As the Canadian Pacific, which has all along acted as the mountain in the matter of reorganization, declining all propositions and dictating to the other roads in everything, has refused to come to the meeting now being held here, Mahomet will now go to the mountain. Chairman Caldwell was to-day ordered by the General Managers to leave for Montreal to-night, there to confer with the Canadian Pacific. Accordingly, a meeting will be held in that city on Monday, with the Grand Trunk also represented. General Passenger Agent McNichol telegraphed his willingness to do all he could toward making a satisfactory agreement. If the Canadian Pacific still holds out for further concessions, the association will be reorganized without it.

Pennsylvania Buys Steel Rails.

The following is from The Philadelphia Press: "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company made its contract for steel rails this year at $22 a ton. This is the lowest price that steel rails have ever been sold at in this section of the United States, although it is said that there was once a special sale which was slightly below the market price. The contract calls for 30,000 tons, divided as follows: 5,000 tons each to the Cambria, the Pennsylvania, and the Carnegie Steel Companies, and 6,000 to the Scranton Steel Company. In 1890 the market price of steel rails was $32 a ton; in 1891, $30; in 1892, $30; in 1893, $28; in 1894, $24, and in 1895, $22."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has transferred the headquarters of its Southeastern Division from Lexington, Ky., to Atlanta, Ga., and has put Mr. George R. Thompson in charge of the business of the division, which comprises the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, East Alabama, East Tennessee, and Eastern Kentucky, with headquarters in Atlanta.

—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé statement for November shows: Gross earnings, $4,001,699; decrease, $197,114; net earnings, $1,405,187; decrease, $28,436. For five months: Gross earnings, $17,489,718; decrease, $2,385,904; net earnings, $4,889,259; decrease, $2,293,924.

—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and C. A. Reeve of London, who have been inspecting the property of the Central Pacific Railroad on behalf of the English shareholders, left San Francisco for Washington yesterday, inspecting the Central Pacific Line to Ogden en route.

—The official statement of W. P. Ijams, President of the Indianapolis Stock Yards and Belt Road Company, shows that in 1894 24,346 carloads of live stock were handled at the Indianapolis stock yards, and of this number 7,787 were shipped to Eastern markets.

—Dr. Carrie Liebig of Hope, Idaho, has been appointed division surgeon upon the Northern Pacific. It is said that this is the only instance in this country of the appointment of a woman to such a position.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad in this city yesterday it was ordered that the 2 per cent. coupon on the second mortgage bonds, due Feb. 1, shall be paid.

—A semi-official statement is made that the report of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville receivers on the physical and financial condition of the property will be issued about the 1st of February.

—D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway, has notified Commissioner Stevenson, in Cincinnati, that he is no longer a member of the East-bound Passenger Committee.

—There was an increase of $106,124 in the gross earnings of the Southern Railway Company for the month of November as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

—The Financial Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 79 railroads for the third week in December at $7,220,731, an increase of $71,512, or 1 per cent.

—During the past year 410 engines were overhauled and rebuilt at the Depew Shops of the New-York Central, near Buffalo.

—A meeting of the Directors of the Jersey Central Railroad will be held to-morrow to act upon the quarterly dividend.

—Union Pacific receivers propose to contest the application for a separate receivership for the Oregon Short Line.

Boston's Wool Dealers Unconcerned.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The prevailing sentiment among Boston wool merchants concerning the proposed establishment of an immense wool warehouse and exchange in New-York is that it cannot possibly hurt Boston's wool business. Dealers say they are not disturbed, and shall keep things moving in the future just as they have in the past.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow, in their

Upholstery Dept's

2000 Yards French Silk Tapestries
Assorted Patterns, in quantities from 5 to 20 yards, at $1.48
Heretofore $2.75 & $3.50.

800 Yards Satin Damasks & Brocatelles $2.75
Heretofore $4.50 & $7.50.

350 Pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains in 2 and 3 pair lots, at $3.75
Reduced from $6.75 & $7.50

200 Pairs Fine Lace Curtains including Louis XIV, Brussels and Egyptian, in lots from 1 to 5 pairs, $7.50
Reduced from

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Hamlet.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Country Sport.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
COLUMBIA, Washington and Tillary Sts, Brooklyn—8:15—Off the Earth.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 57th St-Broadway—Day and Evening—Exhibition of George Inness Paintings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Blue Jeans.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Dr. Syntax.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Variety. Curiosities.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Mit Vergnuegen.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Faust.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PARK, Fulton St, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—8:00—A Back Number.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St-4th Av—12:00 M. to 10:30 P. M.—Refined vaudeville.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	44	12	3:30 P. M.	53	20
6 A. M.	45	10	6 P. M.	47	20
9 A. M.	46	12	9 P. M.	45	20
12 M.	48	18	12 P. M.	45	22

Average temperature yesterday.....16¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....46⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....30
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow, Turning to Rain, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 6.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 6, 1895.

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THE SIMPLEST WAY.

Since the reassembling of the House of Representatives two bills have been introduced relating to the currency, each of which has the merit of dealing directly with the source of the trouble of the Treasury. One is by Mr. Sperry of Connecticut, the other by Mr. Coombs of New-York. Both are men of ability and judgment, and both have extensive experience in business, which gives them an authority not possessed by some others—with no disrespect to the Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee or even to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Sperry's bill provides in substance for the issue of a 3 per cent. ten-thirty bond for the redemption and cancellation of the legal-tender notes. Mr. Coombs's bill provides for the issue of 2½ per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, not later than twenty years from the date of their issue, for the redemption of the legal-tender notes. On these bonds, deposited with the Treasurer, national banks may issue notes to the par value, and the same bonds deposited by national or State banks may secure circulating notes for issue to an amount 30 per cent. in excess of the par value, paying on such notes a tax of 2½ per cent. per annum while outstanding. Bank notes authorized under the act are to be not less than $10 each, and silver certificates are to be not more than $5 each. The object of the whole bill, as we understand it, is to get rid of the legal tenders, to authorize safe bank issues to take their place, and to make a field for the silver certificates—which are limited in all to $350,000,000.

These bills are of importance as showing the now well-defined tendency in the House to work toward the retirement of the legal-tender notes. If it were practicable, the simplest and best method of doing this would be to authorize the funding of the notes in a low-rate bond, payable at the discretion of the Government, and to repeal the prohibition of the act of May 31, 1878, of the reissue of the notes when received by the Treasury, and to direct the Secretary to apply surplus revenue to the redemption and cancellation of the notes. The only reason why this is not practicable is the opposition by a part of the members of Congress to anything that looks like contraction. If this opposition can be removed by a bill authorizing the issue of bank notes on the security of these bonds, there is no possible risk in such issues.

It is our conviction, however, that all efforts toward legislation at present should be confined to these two measures. We trust that an attempt will be made in the caucus of the Democrats to-morrow evening to secure an indorsement of this policy. In one sense it is not a political question. In another it is a very important and urgent political question, since it is a question of a chance of success for the Democratic Party in the elections of 1896. Nothing is more certain than that a decisive crisis is upon us in our finances. The evidence is complete that at last the people have reached the conclusion that the perpetual demand notes are a source of danger to the currency and to the credit of the country, and of all business men and corporations in the country. If the Democratic Party can not or will not respond to the demands of public opinion on this question, the Republicans will be sure to do so. If the Democrats are to act at all, it must be within the next seven weeks. That does not leave much time for debate or hesitation, but it is long enough for perfectly satisfactory action if the majority is ready to undertake it.

Another point connected with the currency is the condition of the Treasury as to revenue. All the difficulties of the Treasury would be much lightened if there were a surplus instead of a deficiency. That can only be attained, in public as in private business, by cutting down expenses and increasing income at every available point. Both are possible. The House Committee should keep appropriations within the narrowest limits. Even then there will be no immediate surplus. This can be attained by an internal tax on beer, as proposed by Mr. Money's bill. This would yield some $30,000,000, without adding to the cost of collection or to the cost to the consumer. It is a just, easy, simple, and practical tax, and Mr. Wilson's committee, which has the matter under discussion, cannot do better than to urge it on the House.

THE ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP.

Yesterday's reports from Buenos Ayres concerning the Argentine wheat crop were rather unexpected and for that reason may exert considerable influence upon the market. For months the prevailing impression as to the size of the new crop in Argentina has been discouraging to our wheat growers. From the preceding crop there was exported to Europe more than 50,000,000 bushels. The sale of this great exportable surplus by a country which did not produce wheat enough for its own use a few years ago has been a weight on the wheat market the world over. At the beginning of the Argentine season which is now closed it was reported that the wheat acreage in that country had been increased by 10 per cent. in spite of the fact that the average price received by Argentine wheat growers last year was only 38 cents a bushel, and until now there has been a general expectation that the Argentine surplus for export would at least be equal to that of last year.

It is difficult in that country to obtain promptly any trustworthy estimate of crop yields or to ascertain the general condition of the wheat crop while it is growing or at the time immediately preceding the harvest. The crop statistician must wait for the final results. Consequently, there had been, up to yesterday, no trustworthy reports from Argentina which could serve to modify the general impression that the output would be equal to, and would probably exceed, that of last year.

Yesterday's dispatches from Buenos Ayres said that the new crop had proved to be a poor one and that the quality of the grain was below average. There was received at the Produce Exchange a private cablegram saying that the new crop would be smaller than last year's by 35 per cent. It would be unwise to regard these advices as conclusive, but it seems probable that the exportable surplus of the Argentine crop will be considerably reduced, and that the effect of this reduction will be beneficial with respect to the wheat growers of other exporting countries.

WHY NOT A GENERAL ACT?

There seems to be little prospect that the bill introduced in both branches of the Legislature on the first day of the session, giving the Mayor of this city the "power of removal," will command such united support as to secure its prompt passage. Already another bill having the same object has been prepared, and, as it emanates from the Republican Club, it is likely to command attention at Albany. How many different shapes the proposition may take no one can calculate. The difficulty of agreement seems to lie in the desire to fit the measure to the exigency now existing in this city, instead of basing it on a general principle.

If it is applied to this city alone it will be a "bill for a special city law." If it is made to apply to all cities of the first class it will be "general," and the object of classifying cities is to have legislation relating to them general, so far as practicable. The "first class" includes only New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, and there is no reason why the same principle of appointment and removal should not apply to all three of them.

A bill for a general city law, or one applying to an entire class of cities, can be passed with very little delay. But the Legislature must provide "for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing" concerning any special bill, in the city to which it relates, "before action thereon." After action thereon by the Legislature, it must be submitted to the Mayor, if the city is of the first class, for acceptance, and he is allowed fifteen days for its consideration. If he does not accept it it must be passed again before it goes to the Governor. There will necessarily be considerable delay in passing a power of removal bill for this city alone. That is not a serious objection if a special law is really desirable.

But we see no reason why the plan which has been in operation for several years in Brooklyn with such general approval should not be applied to all cities of the first class. It simply makes the term of appointive heads of departments concurrent with that of the Mayor, and allows the latter thirty days after entering upon a new term to make new appointments. To give it immediate effect in other cities it would be necessary to provide that any Mayor in office when the bill became law should have authority within thirty days of that time to appoint new heads of departments, whose terms of office should end with his own. Instead of a special act authorizing the Mayor of this city to make removals, why not have a general act applying the Brooklyn plan to all cities of the first class from now on? No matter if it did give Mayor Schieren a new chance to make changes and put Buffalo on the same footing as New-York and Brooklyn. What is good for them is good for it.

LOAFERS UNDER PAY.

"For the sweeping and cleaning of the four municipal buildings in the City Hall Park there were on the pay roll 108 persons, whose annual salaries amounted to $51,500. Not one-half of those whose names appear on the pay roll are honestly employed at this work." This statement is made in the report of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Municipal Reform in support of the resolutions adopted last week in favor of continuing the Lexow investigation and extending it to "any or all of the departments of the City Government." It is given as an illustrative example of the extravagance and inefficiency that pervade the public service, and it touches the very source of the evil of Tammany rule. When employment in the public service is given for the purpose of rewarding political "heelers" and providing for those who are useful to them or dependent upon them, the result is sure to be a large force of mere loafers in and about the public work. Places will be given to as many men as possible, without regard to their fitness for the work to be done, and they will be retained without regard to the manner in which they do it.

The case of the sweepers and cleaners in the municipal buildings presents the matter in a striking way that everybody can grasp, but wherever the municipal service has been looked into the same class of dawdling loafers has been found, living at the public expense with a bare pretense of working. It is a matter of course that such work as has to be done is badly done, and that it costs far more than it ought to cost to have it done well. It will be remembered that when the Register's office was investigated some years ago, it was found that men were paid there who "just stood around" or who spent their time in barrooms. On the streets everybody can see men who pretend to be patching pavements or sweeping up dirt, who are in fact merely loafing, and "putting in time" in order to get pay. It is of course due to the fact that men have been employed because they voted the Tammany ticket and were useful to Tammany politicians. On the one side was a desire to employ as many as possible, and on the other a desire to do as little as possible. The requirement that those employed should be citizens was laid down only to insure their being Tammany voters.

Much of this evil system can be rooted out by the appointment of new heads of departments and the adoption of new methods, which shall aim only at getting honest work done. But all those who undertake the task of clearing the public service of the lazy, the incapable, and the corrupt, and replacing them with men who will faithfully earn their wages and depend upon their usefulness for continued employment will need the support of public sentiment. Tammany is not the only source of political pressure and favoritism, and from this they will need to be protected.

MORE LIGHT.

There can be no doubt at all that the proposal of the Committee of Seventy for an extension of the investigation from the police to other departments of the City Government is favored by all the voters who supported Mayor Strong, and by a great many more. Indeed, it would be a great mistake to regard even the investigation of the police as completed. It has simply been arrested by the reassembling of the Senate. It is well known that Dr. Parkhurst does not regard it as complete, or as having exposed all that may and should be exposed of the abuses of the force. Without reference to Dr. Parkhurst's disagreement with the Superintendent of Police, and speaking generally, it is safe to say that Dr. Parkhurst's opinion upon this point will be commonly accepted as of value. It is he to whom we directly or indirectly owe all the disclosures that have been made. He has devoted himself for two years to finding out what was amiss with the police, and his unselfish labors have given more value to his judgment upon the question when the end is reached than to the judgment of almost any other citizen.

In this view, the continued holding over Schmittberger of his indictment may be justifiable. If it be true that Schmittberger has more information, of value to the public, than he has already given, it is manifestly in the public interest that he should be compelled to give it in full, and the indictment seems to be the only lever that is available for extorting it. We need and we are entitled to all the light that can be had upon the police and upon every other department.

LOYAL BROOKLYN BURSTS INTO SONG.

Often when the wisest statesman wavers and the boldest soldier doubts and fears the poet bursts into song which so stirs the people's hearts that the cause for which the statesman labors with his mind and the soldier with his sword takes on new vigor. But a man cannot write songs with fire and vim in them simply because he wants to. Every poet is not a Gringoire or a Rouget de l'Isle or even a Fletcher of Saltoun.

These original reflections were suggested by the sudden and startling appearance in print of a poem signed by one E. Wilson, (whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss is not stated,) and set to music that the simplest ear can comprehend, by a Mr. Brewer. This poem is undoubtedly one of those rare patriotic effusions which stimulate a great cause and are of inestimable service in the delicate task of snatching victory out of defeat. The poem appears in Brooklyn, its theme is Brooklyn, a theme that has not often inspired a poet, and it is printed, moreover, in The Eagle newspaper. This last-mentioned fact, and the superb eloquence and lofty imaginative flight of the verses, would almost lead us to believe, in spite of the signature of the author, that the poet must be Mr. St. Clair McKelway himself. Brooklyn has hitherto had no other writer so renowned for language, but although Mr. McKelway has lately been almost overwhelmed by a burden of sorrow, chiefly political, that would have made Shelley's Pilgrim of Eternity feel like a fool, he is not the man to veil all the lightnings of his song, or any of them, under the plausible pseudonym of E. Wilson. Mr. McKelway has been many things, but he has never yet been pseudonymous, although he has a great partiality for words of just that length.

Therefore, we are as sure that E. Wilson is the real name of this hitherto unknown poet as we are that his or her measures will stir the patriotic heart of Brooklyn from the eastern extremity of Myrtle Avenue to Penny Bridge, from the foot of Duffield Street to Bay Ridge, from Gowanus to the ancestral home of Mr. Brewer in Bedford, and compel the benighted majority, who for the base objects of better and cheaper government and an increase of material prosperity are trying to unite their town and New-York in one municipality, to hustle and hump themselves. The cry is up, the band is playing, and the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn has begun its work.

It is a pity that we are unable to quote these ringing verses and thus show those advocates of annexation who do not read The Eagle what they have to contend with; but the poem is the property of the League of Loyal Citizens, who desire to disseminate it in their own way. It begins by urging the patriots of Brooklyn to "Up with the flag, the flag that long has waved o'er Brooklyn's city fair," which refers not to the Star-Spangled Banner, but to the municipal standard, which, it appears, is in danger of being "hurt by faction's blast," and cannot be saved unless Brooklyn's loyal sons will "nail it to the mast." The poet gets into quite a frenzy on this point, and goes so far as to urge the patriots who would save Brooklyn's honored name from being wiped away from glory's roll and "buried in the book of shame"—a striking euphemism for the act of annexation—to still keep on nailing that banner to the mast "as in the urn"—a euphemism for the ballot box suggested by the proximity of Fresh Pond—their votes they cast. This implies a degree of faith in the ambidexterity of Brooklynites which is delightful.

The poet is sure the good cause will win. He or she sees the sons of Brooklyn in "myriads come," by trolley and on foot, to save her from the hated thrall and nail that banner to the mast. Still, we fear that the great majority of Brooklynites are so unpatriotic, in the poetical sense, and so bent on getting and keeping wise and cheaper government, lower taxes, and all the host of material advantages that annexation will secure for them that, though they may nail their banner to the mast, they will still do all they can for the passage of the consolidation law.

THE NEW YEAR FOR EUROPE.

The anxious students of the prospect for the year in the Foreign Offices of Europe are generally agreed that the most surprising thing the year could bring would be the lack of some very marked change in the relations of the great powers. The obviously precarious balance that has been maintained for nearly a quarter of a century since the downfall of the French Empire and the union of the German States into an empire far more solid and imposing has been distinctly shaken within the last few months. The death of the Emperor of Russia, who for more than half that time had kept the peace of Europe, with the advent of a new autocrat whose strength and temper were unknown to the European Cabinets and possibly hardly known to himself, was enough to disturb all calculations. When to this was added the swift and sudden rise of the Empire of Japan in the Orient to a position that changed instantly, without warning, radically, and still in a manner by no means clear, the situation in that quarter of the globe not only further disturbed, but completely baffled, calculations. Great Britain and Russia possessed interests and acknowledged obligations in the East with which all home interests were intimately knit, and to which, in the case of Russia, home interests were avowedly subordinate, and France had long sought in the East a field for the conspicuous exercise of her energies, bitterly repressed in Europe. It was evident, since the East was no longer to be regarded as a territory practically unoccupied, to be disposed of as Europe might agree or by whatever powers might obtain sway in Europe, the general attitude of armed and vigilant neutrality which the European powers had so long and so painfully held toward each other could not safely be expected to last.

For years Russia has been watching for an outlet to the great oceans, and Great Britain has steadily barred the way lest in turn her passage through the Mediterranean and the canal should be blocked. For years France has been courting a Russian alliance, and Germany has felt forced to withstand her. For years Austria-Hungary has been maintained as a guard on the flank of the Russian advance to Constantinople, while Italy has assumed the task of keeping an outpost in the Mediterranean. But with the appearance of Japan as practically a first-class military and naval power in the East it has become a question for Russia and Great Britain whether here is a new ally for one against the other or a common foe against which both may be forced to combine. In either case France, with her greatly developed naval strength, with her very extensive recently-acquired possessions on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, including all the available ports on that side and ports stronger and better than any others but her own on the north, is in a position to claim a large part in any new combination. Were a combination found that promised to unite Great Britain, Russia, and France that would render England safe in India and give Russia the freedom of the seas, and, still more, if Russia were allowed to take Constantinople or to assume a certain control there, the whole future of Europe would be modified. Germany would cease to command, as she has for twenty years, the counsels of Europe. The new alliance would doubtless seek to secure general peace, but it would be Germany and not France that would be curbed.

In the meantime the internal affairs of all the Governments concerned are in a state of great excitement and perturbation. In England a change of parties is impending, and when it occurs a much steadier hand than Lord Rosebery's will hold the helm in the Foreign Office. The German Emperor is plunged into a bitter struggle with his Parliament, and distinct signs of the separatist feeling among the South German States are growing frequent. France is sadly disorganized and agitated, and her finances as well as her trade feel the disturbing effects of demagogic recklessness in expenditure and still more demagogic derangement of the tariff. In Austria the old jealousy and suspicion between the Hungarian and German politicians have been greatly aggravated and are threatening. And poor Italy is torn with the unappeasable passions born of corruption and poverty. The general disturbance prevailing in these various countries will naturally tend to drive leaders to some bolder display in foreign policy than might otherwise be ventured on, and this increases the probability of some striking change. But, on the whole, we think the indications—and there are nothing but indications available—point rather to combinations that will satisfy actual ambitions by mutual arrangement than to any great struggle to seek their satisfaction by force. If this shall prove to be the case, the year will be one of progress, for progress in the present stage of the civilization of Europe is happily the sure accompaniment of peace.

INFECTED DAIRY HERDS.

The notable undertaking of the Massachusetts Cattle Commission—an inspection of all the cattle in the State for the extermination of tuberculosis—has met with some opposition on the part of owners of live stock, whose chief ground for complaint appears to be that the compensation for condemned cows is inadequate. Appeals were made to Gov. Greenhalge both by those who urged that the pay allowance should be increased, and by some who have been unable to see that the poisoning of consumers through the agency of tuberculous milk and beef, or the infection of sound cattle by "consumptives," ought to be prevented. That part of the Governor's message which relates to this subject appears to support emphatically the efforts of the commission. He says:

"The vast importance of the work now undertaken under the law of 1894 by the Cattle Commission cannot be overrated. A great crisis confronts us. It is not confined to the Commonwealth—it is a problem which demands solution from the civilized world. Vigorous yet well-directed action is necessary."

Undoubtedly it is a work of great importance, and eventually it will be undertaken in every State. It may be delayed in some Commonwealths, even after a beginning has been made, by the opposition of those who are not well informed, but this movement—designed not only for the defense of consumers of milk and beef, but also for the protection of live stock—cannot be stopped in any country where the progress and the teachings of bacteriological science are not ignored.

From the wilds of Madawaska comes a tale truly Arthurian in its robust heroism. Out of a howling wilderness did Harry Brault, a lumberman, with a dauntless heart, carry on his back John Jamison, whom an accident and homesickness had made raving mad. Through forty miles of forest, in dead of Winter, threatened often of wolves, shot at once by his frenzied companion, Harry Brault made such a journey as would supply seven epic poets with material. Of course he reached the railway and safety, else had the story perished. That, fate could not allow and never did. The Philistine who telegraphed hither a statement of the prodigious happening reveals that "often Brault had to stop and rest." A Philistine never appreciates that art demands reticences and insists upon them, under savagest penalties.

INNESS'S WORK JUDGED BY AN ARTIST

Benjamin Constant Criticises the Paintings of the Halsted Collection.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

When I came to this country for the first time in 1890, I had the pleasure and honor to form an acquaintance with George Inness, who received me at his country house in a most charming manner and showed me all the landscapes he had then on his easels. Some of these I see again to-day, after his lamented demise, and being urged by a friend to write a few lines, as I had previously done in 1890 in The New-York Times, about the exhibition of Mr. Richard H. Halsted's collection of Inness's works at the American Art Galleries, I am willing to act as a critic of art, provided painters may be allowed to write on painting. Perhaps I may be permitted to do so, once in a while, at any rate, if it be only to please a friend and myself.

The moral and physical personality of George Inness has made a lasting impression on my mind. He was naturally nervous, impressionable, sensitive to the richness of coloring, to its enamel, to its material, as well as sensitive to the poetical and quick effects of Nature.

Living as he was in the very midst of the latter, looking about its grandeur, its marvels of light, he especially liked the evenings of Autumn, the Autumn of his native country. He brought out of it powerful works, full of emotion and painted in a rutilant color. He was always careful, however, to retain for oil painting its special qualities of material and enamel, and never tried to put the essential qualities of either pastel or water colors into oil painting. Thus, he was proceeding from Millet, Jules Dupré, and Rousseau, while preserving his original mark. We always proceed from the time in which we live and the works that have impressed us at the beginning of our career, but our personality comes out, however. Baudry and Chavannes, in their decorative works, proceed from the Italian masters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, although in a different degree, the English school of the beginning of this century had influence over Delacroix. A new art cannot be born in a day; a whole century is hardly sufficient for it. But I must speak now of the works that I like best among Mr. Halsted's collection of Inness's works.

No. 7 would, if signed by Turner, Millet, or Corot, be worth $10,000 and over. In my view it is equivalent to the best landscape ever painted by any great landscape painter. No warm and stormy day in June has ever been felt better nor expressed better.

Nature has been sometimes seen as if it were asleep in a golden atmosphere, when there was no wind, but an oppressive air, full of languor; the sun behind the clouds was not throwing any shade under the trees; waters were still in the shallow rivers; one could feel that not a single leaf was trembling. Nature was taking her afternoon's nap!

Now, in my opinion, Inness, as I remember him, must have had such a feeling when he painted that magnificent piece of art, which is undoubtedly of the highest order. The coloring of the green tones is positively delightful, for it may be said that no eye was ever more sensitive than Inness's to the richness of the green tones brought about by the Summer light. This painting should be at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

No. 20 is "brother" to No. 7, and shows the same skill in coloring the strong light and storms of Summer. The coloring of this souvenir of a storm in Summer is really exquisite. Turner has never brought together his remembrances of a day like this with more richness of material or a more observing mind.

No. 3 is a continuation of a series that is a real apotheosis of the sun.

No. 15 shows white green tones in a gray, rainy sky, forerunner of a storm, which are enameled in a surprisingly artistic manner. The symphony of the green tones, supported and accompanied by the gray clouds, is masterly scored.

No. 6 is a good painting, and so is No. 13.

These lines are but brief homage to true talent. When the time comes—and it will come, sooner or later—to do full justice to George Inness, I shall be glad to have been one of the first, perhaps, who felt an artistic emotion in contemplating these paintings, that so clearly show the impressionability of a thorough artist, a lover of nature, and an executor of rare merit.

BENJAMIN CONSTANT.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1895.

A Tie Vote on the Clerkship.

Reports of a tie vote for Chief Clerk of the Common Council come from Friday night's caucus of the Republican members-elect of the new Board of Aldermen. It was said that William H. Ten Eyck and William Leary received an equal number of votes for Chief Clerk and that the question will not be decided until to-morrow. There may be some practical politics in this tie vote just at this time. Mr. Leary is a strong candidate for another important place, and it is generally understood that he has not made a personal canvass for the Chief Clerkship.

MR. WALTER DAMROSCH'S OPERA

EXTRACTS FROM THE "SCARLET LETTER" AT A SYMPHONY CONCERT.

A Libretto Taken from Hawthorne by His Son-in-Law — Repetitions of Bemberg's "Elaine" and "Carmen" at the Opera.

The concert of the Symphony Society, which took place at the Music Hall last night, was largely devoted to the production of excerpts from Mr. Walter Damroch's grand opera, "The Scarlet Letter." It was an interesting occasion. American composers of grand opera are scarce, and productions of their works are still scarcer. Here, however, we have an opera taken from a standard American novel on an American subject, by an American literary man, and set to music by an American composer. If any further appeal to patriotism could possibly be needed, it might be found in the fact that the novel, Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," is founded upon Puritan ideas, which are said to have such a firm hold upon the inner nature of this people that they crop out in unexpected places and animate alike crusades against living pictures and policemen.

The maker of Mr. Damrosch's libretto is George Parsons Lathrop, son-in-law of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Mr. Lathrop, in so far as construction is concerned, has done his work well. He has brought the principal incidents of the story together, has made no changes which will shock the admirer of Hawthorne, has made the play of passion sufficiently concise and clear for stage purposes, and has in general shown a fair appreciation of the requirements of an operatic libretto. But Mr. Lathrop has not solved the vital problem of English opera, for he has not discovered a practical method of employing the vernacular in the lyric drama. On the contrary, he has discovered a very impracticable method, which, though it is a poor thing, is certainly his own.

In his preface Mr. Lathrop says that an operatic "poem must have abrupt changes of time and character, not always conforming to the traditions of verse meant only for reading, but obeying a large artistic law." He also holds that the common laws of rhythm should not be binding on the poet, but should allow a "complicated word melody, or a scheme of emphases and pauses, running through several lines." Turning to the best lyric in the book, we find such lines as these:

"Fearsomely wrong, that thou abhorrest
And so must flee,
Whispering ever the hapless tidings?
Couldst thou but cease;"—

The trouble with Mr. Lathrop's theory is that it is radically wrong. Sidney Lanier proved—if such proof were necessary—that the fundamental construction of verse and music was precisely the same. There is no metre known to the poet that is not also known to the musician; nor is there any form from a simple quatrain to a chant royale which cannot be set to music. And the smoother, more fluent, and more perfect in its prosody the poetry is, the more readily it will unite with music in that organic union which gives birth to true lyric style. This is not the time for a long discussion of Mr. Lathrop's fundamental error, which has made the style of his verse rough and difficult for the singer. But we beg leave to refer him to a few old songs in which the pure English tongue sits in the sweet music like the dew in the chalice of a June rose. Let Mr. Lathrop take a look at "Where the Bee Sucks," "My Love is Like a Red, Red Rose," or "Who Is Sylvia?" Or if he desires something more modern let him study the songs in Tennyson's "Princess."

It is not possible now to treat of Mr. Damrosch's music in detail; but it may be said at once that it will earn for him the respect of every unprejudiced hearer. It is a full and convincing demonstration of Mr. Damrosch's musicianship, and furthermore, there is reason to believe that it shows a talent which deserves sympathy and encouragement. This does not mean that "The Scarlet Letter" would be successful on the lyric stage, for that is a matter which must remain doubtful till put to the test of performance. The composer has made the mistake—fatal, we fear—of selecting Wagner for his model. Wagner is the worst model in the world. His style is unique and his method inexorable. A safer model might have been found in the latest works of the Italians, which have absorbed all of Wagner that can readily be assimilated. Mr. Damrosch has a system of leit motive which do not lead and of vocal declamation which is monotonous. He will do well in his next work to drop both and write more freely and more lyrically. He can do it.

The subject has compelled the young composer to cling to dark and sombre coloring. There is not enough variety of mood to his music. Gloom and despair set in at the very rise of the curtain, and there is thenceforth no escape from them but in the death which ends the work. But Mr. Damrosch's opera justified his attempt to write it by its revelation of his admirable skill in the handling of the choral and instrumental voices. His orchestration is, of course, Wagnerian in method, but it is rich, vigorous, and firm. He has shown a good judgment of instrumental values and at times even imagination, as in the viola figure of the scene in the forest. That he can write melodiously, beautifully, affectingly is proved by the charming solo for Hester, admirably sung by Mme. Nordica. That he can be bright, rhythmic, and playful is shown by the madrigal. That there is not a larger measure of originality in the opera is due undoubtedly to the composer's fidelity to his model. He needs to be self, reliant, to speak his own lyric language. When he does that, his own thought will get utterance.

Next to Mme. Nordica as Hester, Signor Campanari as Chillingworth earned the honors of the performance. The other singers were W. H. Rieger, tenor, and Ericsson Bushnell and Conrad Behrens, bassos. The Oratorio Society sang the choruses excellently, and the Symphony Orchestra played well. At the end of the first act, Mr. Damrosch was saluted with a Tusch by the orchestra, was presented with a wreath, pelted with flowers by the chorus, and made a speech. The excerpts from the opera were preceded by Mozart's E flat symphony, which was well played.

At the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon the second performance of Bemberg's "Elaine" was given. An audience of good size was present and there was every evidence of a pleasant desire to hear the popular members of the Metropolitan company in new parts. It cannot be said, however, that there was any large demonstration of public interest in the presentation of a new art work. It would be a happy thing for the management of the Metropolitan Opera House if it could discover just what this public desires; but that can hardly be expected when the public does not know itself. To be sure, "Elaine" is not a criterion by which to judge public taste; but one may be pardoned for believing that any new work would attract two or three large audiences if the public really desired new works. If any inference can be drawn from the business of the past seven weeks of grand opera, it is that the public wishes to hear M. Jean de Reszke, M. Edouard de Reszke, M. Maurel, and Mme. Melba all in the same cast, and that it does not wish to hear any one else.

The performance of "Elaine" yesterday did not differ in any material respect from that of Dec. 17. Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, M. Plancon, and Mme. Mantelli repeated their respective impersonations. The contralto was in good voice, and consequently made a better impression as Gulnevere than on the evening of the production, when she was sick. The effect of the music was better than it was at the first hearing, hence there seems to be no reason for reversing any opinion then published

DEGRADATION OF DREYFUS

Intensely Humiliating Punishment of a Convicted Officer.

LEAST AFFECTED WAS THE CULPRIT

Details of a Solemn Scene Which Civilians May Think Theatrical But Which Unnerved Military Men.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The formal degradation of Capt. Albert Dreyfus, recently sentenced to be deprived of his military rank and title and to be confined in a fortress for life for having divulged Government secrets, took place at 9 o'clock this morning on the parade ground of the Ecole Militaire in the presence of 5,000 troops, a number of newspaper correspondents and others.

Some time before daylight detachments from all the regiments in the district of Paris were on the march to the parade ground. These detachments comprised new recruits, veterans, and men of all grades of service, and, as they arrived at the Ecole Militaire, they took positions assigned to them.

The weather was clear, bright, and cold. At 8:30 A. M. Gen. Darras, commanding the troops, arrived. He was assisted by Col. Fayette and a Major of the Paris garrison. The troops formed a square facing the main entrance to the parade ground, where was stationed a band composed of drums and bugles. The Thirty-ninth Regiment, having Capt. Dreyfus in charge, was one of the first bodies of troops to arrive at the parade ground.

At 9 o'clock the prisoner was led out from the left wing of the square. He was accompanied by a squad of artillery soldiers. He was pale, but with a firm step he marched, with his sword in his right hand, to the centre of the square, where he was awaited by Gen. Darras. He halted before the General, and stood at "attention."

The Adjutant of the Republican Guard pronounced the verdict of the court-martial which condemned Capt. Dreyfus. While the verdict was read, the latter flushed a little, but showed no other sign of losing composure. After the reading of the verdict, Gen. Darras addressed the prisoner, saying: "Dreyfus, you are unworthy to carry arms. In the name of the people of France, we degrade you."

The Adjutant then walked up to Dreyfus and took from him his sword, which, with a quick, sharp movement, he broke across his knee, casting the pieces upon the ground. He then cut the buttons and stripes from the uniform of the condemned man and threw them also upon the ground. At this point in the proceedings, Capt. Dreyfus was for a moment moved by a sense of humiliation, but he quickly suppressed emotion, and shouted, in a loud voice: "Vive la France!"

Continuing, he said:

"You have degraded an innocent man. I swear than I am innocent."

He seemed about to speak further, but his voice was drowned by the rolling of the drums, which was not loud enough, however, to drown a shout from the crowd in the rear of the soldiers: "A mort le traitre!"

The ceremony had lasted just four minutes. The drums then beat and the degraded man began his march along the four sides of the square, "what is known as "La Parade de l'Execution." The scene was very impressive. Many of the younger soldiers turned their heads away. Capt. Dreyfus marched firmly, with a quick, short pace and, when he reached the delegation of officers from the reserves, raised his hand and said:

"Tell the whole of France that I am innocent."

Turning to the left from the position of the reserve officers he came before the members of the press, to whom he said in a firm voice:

"I declare that I am innocent."

The end of the march was reached at 9:20, after which the condemned man was taken to the barracks gate and turned over to the civil authorities. A large crowd of people had gathered at the entrance to the parade ground, and from among them came not one word of sympathy, but the cry of "A mort le traitre" was taken up by them and repeated until the miserable man was out of the hearing of his tormentors. Dreyfus was received from his escort at the barracks gate by four gendarmes, who placed him in an ordinary prison van, and, at 9:30, the troops marched out of the parade ground to their respective quarters.

Workingmen who were hurrying down the Rue Cherche-Midi about 7 o'clock this morning stopped for a moment to stare at the prison van surrounded by mounted soldiers, which was standing outside the military prison, waiting to convey Capt. Dreyfus to the Ecole Militaire, the place of his degradation. Many of the men shook their fists in the direction of the condemned man's cell and uttered deep curses upon the head of the traitor.

About 7:40 A. M. a veteran soldier, employed as janitor in the prison, threw back the iron gate, and Capt. Dreyfus, flanked by two soldiers carrying guns with fixed bayonets, walked out and hurriedly mounted the steps of the van, marching to the gates of the van between lines of republican guards. The van, which was driven by a trooper, took its course across the Rue Dupin and down the Rues de Babylone and d'Estrées, crossing the Avenue de Breteuil to the Ecole Militaire, where it arrived at 7:55.

Dreyfus mounted the van with perfect unconcern. He stood erect, and his cheeks were not whitened by the customary pallor of prisoners. His appearance was more like that of a man going on parade than that of a prisoner condemned to life imprisonment and official degradation. As a measure of preparation for stripping the prisoner of his insignia of rank the prison tailor yesterday removed all the buttons and stripes from Dreyfus's tunic, the red stripes from his trousers, and the regimental number and braid from his collar and cap. These were all replaced with a single stitch so that they could be torn away readily. The condemned man's sword was also filed almost in twain, in order that it might be easily broken. The Adjutant's quick movement and apparent effort in breaking the sword was consequently mere pretence, as only a mere touch was necessary. As the prison van sped through the streets the people stood on the sidewalks, and, with uplifted hands, menaced and cursed the unfortunate officer.

It is stated that when Capt. Dreyfus spoke to the officers of the reserve, protesting his innocence, the latter retorted: "Down with the Judas!" and "Silence, traitor!" Dreyfus became greatly excited at this, and turned again appealingly to the officers, but the soldiers escorting him quickly seized him, and forced him to continue his humiliating march.

Before the ceremony of degradation began the vast space in the Place de Fontenoy, facing the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire, was crowded with men and women. Many persons climbed the base of the hexagonal granite monument erected to the memory of the Parisians who were killed in 1870, and others hired places upon stepladders and maintained their positions throughout in the biting wind. Toward the end of the ceremony the sky became overcast with snow clouds, which the sun occasionally pierced, but the air was extremely cold.

Although the ceremony had a theatrical aspect to civilians, it had so profound an impression upon the military spectators that, during the short while it lasted, the representative of the United Press, who was present, counted within a few feet of him six officers whose trembling limbs were scarcely able to hold them up, while hundreds of others, officers and privates, stood with blanched cheeks and streaming eyes, utterly unable to control their feelings.

The crowds outside, who kept up a continual shout of "Death to the traitor!" became almost delirious, and had the ceremony taken place in an open space like the Esplanade des Invalides, it is certain that twenty, at least, of the most violent of these fanatics would have broken through the square and tried to lynch Dreyfus.

When the officers of the reserve cried out, "Down with the Judas!" and "Silence, traitor!" Dreyfus was stunned for a moment, but, quickly recovering himself, he looked upon them through his eyeglasses, which he wore during the ceremony, and said in a clear, firm voice: "You are cowards."

Generally, ninety-nine of every hundred men who are thus degraded weep like children, but Dreyfus was firm throughout. He appeared to be less affected than almost any other person present.

Upon reaching the prison depot, he said to the Governor of the institution:

"My innocence will be recognized some day. I have confidence that Providence will reveal the real culprit."

After Dreyfus's height and other dimensions had been taken, he was transferred to the Prison de la Santé, where he will remain until he is deported for confinement in a fortress, in accordance with his sentence.

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

Native Families of Tien-Tsin Quit in Fear of Invasion.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to the Central News from Pekin says that the Emperor and the high officials of the Government regard the choice of ex-Secretary John W. Foster as a mediator between China and Japan as the best possible selection, and are rejoiced at the news of his selection.

An edict has been issued, upon the order of Li Hung Chang, commanding the discovery, arrest, and punishment of Gens. Huang Chao and Wei Ju Chang.

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin says that the families of native officials are leaving that place, fearing a Japanese invasion.

The Chinese officials of Ting-Hai, the capital of the island of Chusan, recently sent a deputation to visit the British fleet there. The Admiral of the fleet being absent, the deputation was received by the senior officer in command, who visited the Taotai of Ting-Hai on Dec. 31. The Taotai, who ranks as a General, and the Chinese Admiral visited the British fleet on New Year's Day and were received by a guard of honor. A salute was fired by the gunboat Redpole, and the visitors were entertained at luncheon. After luncheon the visitors inspected the fleet, and the Chinese forts saluted the English ships. The British fleet has left Chusan for Che-Foo.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says:

"Gen. Nodzu telegraphs that scouts sent in the direction of Kai-Ping report that 4,000 Chinese, under Gen. Chang, occupy a position between Kai-Ping and Twen-Tien. Scouts returning from Kao-K'yang, he says, report that they saw a force of Chinese, strength unknown, under Gen. Nieh. Gen. Sung is said to be advancing upon Hai-Cheng."

HENRY JAMES'S PLAY FAILS.

Author and Players Were Received with Most Tumultuous Hissing.

By The United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Henry James's new play, "Guy Dormville," was given at the St. James's Theatre this evening. Although splendidly mounted and well acted, it was a stupendous failure. Like the author's novels, it is an analytical study of character. Perhaps in the form of a novel it might succeed, but as a play it is weak and devoid of technique.

George Alexander and Marion Terry had the chief parts. The period is 1780. The first act pleased the audience, the second was distinctly inferior, and dragged, and the third was hopeless. The curtain after the third act was followed by hisses and jeers.

In response to calls, Mr. Alexander led Mr. James to the footlights. They were received with tumultuous hooting, groaning, and hissing, which quite drowned the slight applause. They faced the din for two or three minutes—Mr. James gazing with scornful coolness at the turbulent throng, and Mr. Alexander shifting nervously from position to position.

Later, Mr. Alexander alone answered demands for a speech by saying how pained he was at such a rebuff after the many kind receptions that had been given to him. The company had worked very hard to do justice to the play, he said: "'Tain't your fault, Guv'nor," came from the gallery, "it's the rotten play."

More howls followed this, and Mr. Alexander disappeared in confusion. His remarks are regarded as ill advised, for they tended clearly to throw the whole blame for the failure on Mr. James's shoulders.

TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS.

Constantinople Officially Submits Real Facts and Figures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Turkish Legation to-night received the following official telegram from Constantinople, concerning the treatment of Armenians:

"Certain newspapers, speaking of the Sassoun incident, have maintained lately that the number of the Armenians in Turkey reaches many millions, and that they are badly treated. Both assertions are absolutely false. According to most reliable statistics, the Armenians living in Turkey are a little oven 900,000, of whom 200,000 are established in Constantinople itself.

"Those of the Armenians who reside in the provinces are disseminated all over the country, so that nowhere do they constitute the majority of the population. The fact, acknowledged even by Turkey's detractors, that the Ottoman Armenians have schools and a literature, not only proves that they are not exposed to a vexatious treatment, but that, on the contrary, the Turkish Government favors their instruction, wishes them to preserve their language and nationality, and has secured their well-being."

MEXICAN HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Tehuantepec Railroad to be a Great International Route.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 5.—The Mexican Government is determined to make the National Tehuantepec Railroad a great international traffic route. In order to bring about the desired result extensive improvements will be made in the harbors of Coatzacoalco and Salina Cruz, the respective terminal points of the road on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

It is estimated that the jetties and other necessary work in the Coatzacoalco Harbor will cost $2,250,000. The proposed terminal wharf and its equipment will cost an additional $360,000.

The cost of improving the harbor at Salina Cruz is placed at $3,000,000. These amounts are in gold, which, at the present high rate of exchange, would amount to more than double the above amount in Mexican coin.

Crispi's Tormentor Threatened.

ROME, Jan. 5.—The Rome newspapers state that a warrant will be issued immediately for the arrest of ex-Premier Giolitti, who is now a fugitive. A decree closing the session of the Italian Parliament has been published.

A Hungarian Town Under Snow.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 5.—Terrible snowstorms have prevailed in the south of Hungary. The small town of Abanj Szanto was almost completely buried in snow for thirty hours and several of the inhabitants perished.

An Avalanche in the Pyrenees.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Several houses and farms were destroyed by an avalanche to-day at Orlu, near Foix, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Fifteen persons were killed and eight were badly injured. Many head of cattle were buried.

Churchill Is in Better Health.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Lord Randolph Churchill has become stronger and eats and sleeps well. He has received calls from the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Teck, and Sir William Harcourt.

Cuban Sugar Estate Fire Loss.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Fire destroyed yesterday the machinery and buildings on the sugar estate at Portu Galete, near Havana. Loss, $300,000.

Arraigned for Embezzlement.

ROME, Jan. 5.—This afternoon Mayor Gillett, the ex-teller of the broken Central National Bank, came before United States Commissioner Rowland on his adjourned examination on charge of embezzlement. Through his attorney, the Hon. John D. McMahon, he waived all further examination, and gave bail in the sum of $7,000 to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

The Sale Enjoined.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Jan. 5.—Judge Wallace of the Corporation Court to-day granted an injunction to restrain the sale of the celebrated Bridgewater mill, which was to have taken place to-day under a mortgage for $30,000. Phillip Carpenter of New-York is plaintiff in the injunction suit.

A Woman Burned to Death.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 5.—Mrs. C. Paravicini of Montgomery, who was visiting her brother in this city, was burned to death to-day. She was standing before a fire, when her clothing was ignited.

MR. FISH, ADVISED, LEAVES TOWN

THAT IS, HE HAS FINISHED TALKING WITH T. C. PLATT.

Men Who Are Believed to be Sure of Committee Chairmanships—Mr. Fish's Humorous Chats.

Speaker Hamilton Fish went back to Albany yesterday afternoon, filled full of Thomas C. Platt's advice as to the make-up of his committees.

Messrs. Fish and Platt saw each other as often as possible during the former's stay here. Mr. Platt protests that Mr. Fish did not spend nearly the time with him that the papers say he did.

"Why," said Mr. Platt, "they had him here at my office for an hour and a half. Five minutes was the real length of his call."

"Five minutes," said a politician, who heard this, "is long enough a period in which to give plenty of orders."

Both Mr. Platt and Mr. Fish were very busy at their down-town offices yesterday. Both saw all the Republican politicians who called, and about all the Republican Assemblymen in this vicinity were among the number.

Mr. Fish was humorous when he talked with the reporters, especially when he said:

"I was not elected Speaker to preside over a faction, and I wish that point thoroughly understood in the beginning. My election was by the Republicans in caucus, regardless of factions, and I intend to be Speaker of the Assembly as a Republican. It is the wish of Gov. Morton and other prominent Republicans that the Republican Party in this State should be cemented and united. He is the Governor of the State, elected by Republicans, and I intend to be Speaker as the representative of a united party.

"For these reasons I think I have a perfect right to consult ex-Senator Platt and other leaders in the party. I confess that I need advice, and I shall not hesitate to ask for it whenever I think it necessary. My election as Speaker was almost unanimous on first ballot, and if I desired I could not construe my election as a factional victory. It was a Republican victory pure and simple, and henceforth I shall work with the Republican leaders, the Governor, and the rank and file to make our party united and harmonious."

Ex-Speaker Malby was not seen around the headquarters of the Republican politicians, and it was generally reported that he left the city very much disgusted with politics in general and Mr. Fish's probable appointments in particular. However, this may only have been a rumor.

Mr. Fish would not say whom he would appoint as Chairman of the committees, and neither would Mr. Platt. It is not altogether certain that Mr. Platt has entirely completed the list. Ainsworth, for Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and leader on the floor, is regarded as a certainty. O'Grady seems to be very certain of the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities, Nixon of the Chairmanship of the Committee on Railroads, or something quite as good, and Mr. Malby of the Chairmanship of the Insurance Committee, perhaps.

Mr. Fish may return to this city for further "advice" to-morrow.

GEN. BREWER ON REGISTRAR WHITMORE

Salvation Army Commander Claims Right to Solemnize Marriages.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Gen. William Brewer, commander of the Salvation Army in New-England, has issued a reply to City Registrar Whitmore's declaration that he has no right to solemnize marriages. He says, in part:

"Personally, I am reluctant to discuss the question raised as to the legality or validity of my ordination, as I do not see that any particular good can result from such discussion.

"If he refuses to recognize me as a minister of the Gospel in the Salvation Army, he is simply making use of a prerogative that is his by virtue of his office, and only the courts can decide whether he is right or not, and I will most heartily welcome a decision on this point.

"If the Registrar's motive is to stigmatize or persecute, as some have intimated, the religious denomination of which I have the honor to be a representative, his conscience alone can be his judge, and, though his motive be clothed with a legal process, conscience has a way of compelling the violator to plead guilty and carry with him his condemnation.

"However, I cannot believe this of our City Registrar, and am quite willing that he should make a test case of it, if he so desires; in fact, I urged him to do so; and, when in conversation with him, I found he could not meet his doubts with intelligent reasons, I knew he might be intelligently informed by the courts of this Commonwealth.

"The ground has been thoroughly canvassed, and we are convinced that no court in the United States would withhold from us a favorable decision. In fact, it is evident that a person is not well informed who would question it."

Gen. Brewer states that he has placed his case in the hands of ex-Gov. Russell and his firm, to whom all interested persons are referred.

POLITICAL PREJUDICES ARE LAID ASIDE

Remarkable Evidences of Good Feeling in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—There was a crush of prominent men, irrespective of party, at the Union League to-night, to pay their respects to Governor-elect Hastings. For nearly two hours the new Executive of Pennsylvania shook hands with the host of well-wishers. Politics was entirely forgotten in the commingling of the kindred spirits, and the applause which Gov. Hastings received was equaled by that which greeted Gov. Pattison as, arm in arm, the incoming and outgoing Governors strolled through the spacious corridors of the clubhouse.

Not the least enjoyable feature was the warm reception tendered to Gen. Hastings's late antagonist, William H. Singerly, and the party which accompanied Mr. Singerly, among whom were Attorney General Hensel, Secretary of the Commonwealth Harrity, Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels, Democratic State Chairman Stranahan, Naval Officer Marshal Wright, Postmaster W. W. Carr, and ex-District Attorney John M. Garman of Luzern County.

Mr. Singerly congratulated Gov. Hastings; Mr. Harrity congratulated his successor, Gen. Frank Reeder, and Mr. Hensel congratulated his successor, H. C. McCormick. There was no speechmaking, and Gov. Pattison, in warmly grasping Gov. Hastings's hand, simply said that he had called to pay his respects, and to wish his successor the success he deserved.

TRAVELING IN LUXURY

Southern Railway's (Piedmont Air Line) New Florida Short Line Limited.

The Southern Railway Company has added to its service a new train to the South known as the New-York and Florida Short Line Limited, which is one of the finest trains in the world. The dining and sleeping cars are all of the Pullman Company's most modern make, and are but a few weeks from the shops.

The New-York and Florida Short Line Limited leaves the Pennsylvania station daily at 3:20 P. M. It is a solid Pullman vestibule train, and runs between New-York and St. Augustine, carrying also through sleeper New-York to Tampa and Augusta; the train is composed of dining car, compartment, drawing-room, and stateroom sleeping cars. Passengers on this train go through to St. Augustine and Tampa without changes, dinner being served at Jacksonville at 7 o'clock, St. Augustine 8:15 P. M., on the evening of the day after leaving New-York.

Miss Stevenson Very Low.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 5.—Vice President Stevenson reached here this afternoon. His daughter, Miss Mary, is in an exceedingly critical condition to-night, and her death appears to be a matter of only a day or two at most.

Pettigrew Will Succeed Himself.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 5.—State Senator Thomas P. Davies of Fayette County has announced his candidacy for the United States Senatorship. This makes six candidates in the field.

At the Hotel Waldorf.

Ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, Gen. E. A. Carr, United States Army, and Dr. William H. Pancoast of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf Hotel.

MR. GREEN TO MAYOR SCHIEREN

HE SAYS THE CONSOLIDATION COMMISSION HAS NOT BEEN HASTY.

Cannot See Any Reason for the Appointment of New Commissioners—Object of the Senate Bill.

Andrew H. Green, President of the Commission of Municipal Consolidation Inquiry, who framed the Greater New-York bill which was introduced in the State Senate Jan. 2 by Mr. Lexow, said last evening that Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn was not well informed if he meant to imply by his remarks, quoted in The New-York Times of Saturday, that the Greater New-York bill had been drafted in a hurry or that the Greater New-York Commissioners were in any haste.

Mayor Schieren had said in part:

Some of us across the river do not approve of hasty action in providing a charter for the Greater New-York. Precipitate action, in our opinion, will not secure the best results. I am rather in favor of the suggestion made by Gov. Morton in his message, that a new commission be established, made up of three members to be nominated by the Governor, three by the Mayor of New-York, three by the Mayor of Brooklyn, and the two Mayors ex-officio members. This commission should be empowered to frame a charter to be presented to the Legislature next year.

Mr. Green also suggested that Mayor Schieren was not posted on what the Greater New-York Commission had done since it was appointed nearly five years ago.

"I believe that Mayor Schieren is not a lawyer," Mr. Green added. "At any rate, he has nothing to do with the present bill. The commission was appointed by the Legislature, and empowered to act in the matter. I do not mean by these remarks, however, to make any reflections on Mayor Schieren."

Mr. Green said that he and the other Commissioners are as much opposed to haste as any one could be. "There has been no precipitate action," he said. "It is a matter in which haste is impossible. The cry will be, before we are through, that we are much too slow.

"I cannot understand why Mayor Schieren should desire another commission appointed. All districts that would be affected by the consolidation are represented on the present commission. We have made a careful study of the consolidation question for nearly five years, and we have not taken a single step without gravest consideration. A new commission would be obliged to go over a great deal of the ground we have covered already.

"The object of the present bill is for the purpose of forming a framework for consolidation, and nothing more. Its passage would mean simply that the two cities shall be united. It expressly declares that there is no attempt to affect the present government of the cities. That done, bills may be passed by the Legislature as seen fit governing the transfer of present conditions to those uniting the city under one government. Haste we have deplored all along, and we object to it now as much as ever.

"In the memorial which we sent to Albany accompanying the bill a number of suggestions for the consideration of the Legislature were made, but none of them was included in the bill itself. If people had read the memorial carefully they would have seen at once that we are not urging any hasty action.

"The present commission was formed as a home rule commission. It contains five members from New-York, five from Brooklyn, one from Queens County, one from Westchester County, one from Richmond County, and the State Engineer and Surveyor. The new bill will add to the Commission the Mayor of New-York and the Mayor of Brooklyn. I cannot see what advantage could be gained from the appointment of a new commission."

RESCUED BY THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE

The Schooner Job H. Jackson, Jr., Lost Off Highland Light.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Jan. 5.—The schooner Job H. Jackson, Jr., of Perth Amboy, N. J., Capt. William Whittier, from Norfolk, Va., Dec. 29, for Portland, with a cargo of 1,908 tons of bituminous coal, went ashore opposite the Peaked Hills this morning. The crew of nine men were saved with much difficulty by the life-saving crews, who put out in their boats and rescued the men from their perilous position in the rigging. The schooner has bilged, is full of water, and will probably be a total loss.

The Job H. Jackson, Jr., is a four-masted schooner of 1,101 tons register, built by the Jackson & Sharp Company at Wilmington, Del., in 1889, and is owned by Daniel S. Williams, Jr., of Perth Amboy, N. J. The Jackson's cargo was shipped by the Pocahontas Coal Company of Norfolk, Va., and was consigned to S. D. Warren & Co. of Portland. The vessel is only partially insured, but the cargo is thought to be fully covered.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 5.—The crew of the schooner Addie Winthrop, wrecked at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, Dec. 27, arrived home to-day and report the vessel and cargo a total loss. A snowstorm prevailed when the vessel went ashore and it was with great difficulty that the crew was saved. The Winthrop was 72.24 tons, built in Salem in 1882, and owned by William T. Cunningham, and was insured in the China Mutual Insurance Company for $3,500 on vessel and $2,000 on cargo of salt herring.

A NEW POWER OF REMOVAL BILL

The Republican Club's Sub-Committee Will Present It to the Legislature.

The Republican Club's sub-committee of the Committee of Affairs of Cities, has prepared a new Power of Removal bill for presentation to the Legislature.

John Sabine Smith and James R. Sheffield are members of this sub-committee, and are very much interested in the bill, which provides that "the present Mayor of the City of New-York may, within ninety days after the passage of this act, remove from office any public officer appointed by any preceding Mayor, and appoint his successor."

In the next section this bill provides that "except as otherwise provided by the Constitution, any Mayor of the City of New-York hereafter elected for a full term, may, within ninety days after the commencement of his term, remove from office any public officer appointed by any preceding Mayor, and appoint his successor."

Republican partisans claim that this bill makes it very certain that if anything should happen to Mayor Strong, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen would not make use of the appointing power to any great extent. Mr. Jeroloman is a Democrat.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:25 A. M.—401 First Avenue; rubbish in cellar; damage, $25.

12:50 A. M.—308 Eleventh Avenue; William Tompkins, popcorn dealer; damage, $50.

4:45 A. M.—2,363 Second Avenue; flat of Edward G. Graham; damage, $1,000.

4:40 A. M.—80 Bedford Street; liquor store and dwelling of Jacob Albert; damage, $1,500; extended to 78 Bedford Street; James Kelley's dwelling; damage, $1,700.

6:20 A. M.—345 East Fifty-first Street; chimney fire; damage trifling.

7:40 A. M.—119 East Ninety-seventh Street; L. S. Quackenbush; damage, $5.

9:20 A. M.—31 Eighth Avenue; Clement Burbank, dwelling; damage, $10.

11:10 A. M.—2 Lafayette Place; the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—97 West Boulevard; damage, $50.

1:30 P. M.—Boathouse of F. & W. Beggins, Eighty-fifth Street and North River; damage, $600.

1:45 P. M.—482 Lenox Avenue; flat of George W. Green; damage, $300.

4:10 P. M.—444 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; John Coogan's dwelling; damage slight.

4:45 P. M.—346 Eighth Avenue; Childs & Co.; damage, $50.

6:10 P. M.—1,361 Broadway; M. Obey; dyeing establishment; damage, $50.

8:40 P. M.—219 Delancey Street; Morris Endlich; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—8 Morningside Avenue; owned by Frank Gerard and others; damage to building, $10,000; to furniture, $10,000.

Ehrich Brothers' Big Sale.

Ehrich Brothers, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, have announced a mammoth sale which will begin to-day. The firm has secured the entire stock of J. Lichtenstein & Sons, formerly of Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue. The stock, which is valued at $172,500, is said to be the best selected one ever placed on sale in this city. It was laid in a few months ago by Messrs. Lichtenstein, and everything is new and bright. Noticeably elegant are the mantles, Paris gowns, and tea gowns, which will be offered for sale, and at astonishingly low prices. Leading Parisians are represented in the fine collection of millinery, and many novelties and high-grade dress goods, rare and dainty laces, the finest of French lingerie and domestic underwear, silk waists, neckwear, pretty outfits for infants and children, jewelry, gloves, and everything, in fact, that is found in a mammoth establishment of the sort that caters to the Twenty-third Street shopping trade, will be found on exhibition.

THE WEEK'S FOREIGN MARKETS

REVIEW OF THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

A More Cheerful Feeling Prevails on the London Stock Exchange, and Prices Generally Recovering.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Copyright, 1895.—The close of the year 1894 was marked by some pressure for money, and, as much as £5,000,000 was borrowed from the bank at 2 per cent. Rates collapsed on the turn of the year, and loans have since been done at a quarter and discounts are now flat. It is expected, however, that the market will harden gradually from this time on, as the general impression reported in these dispatches for two weeks past, to the effect that trade will materially mend during the new year, remains unchanged. Eastern exchanges have been flat during the week, but silver has now recovered its steadiness, and the price is maintained at the higher level.

On the Stock Exchange, a more cheerful feeling prevails. There was a slump in some Americans, and in Canadian Pacifics on Thursday owing to some forced sales, which were occasioned by the failure of a largely-interested French operator. Readings also dropped, on account of the failure of the reorganization scheme. The occurrences in connection with this scheme have occupied a good deal of attention. The action of certain brokers in supporting the Olcott committee has produced a good deal of adverse comment in the financial press. Prices in general are now recovering, the improvement being noticeable throughout the list, even down to Readings, Lake Shore and Illinois Centrals are especially strong, and New-York Centrals, Milwaukee and St. Pauls, and Northern Pacifics are also rising. While there has been a recovery in Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunks remain flat.

In the cotton and wheat markets, the quietude due to the intervention of the holiday season is still showing its effects, and, while there is an improved demand for raw cotton, it is met at unchanged prices. The stock has increased 53,000 bales. Trade at Manchester is somewhat better and there is not so much pressure to sell. Some demand is visible for China, Japan, and India. Prices for goods are still at bottom figures. The weather has been such as to favor the development of the home wheat crop, and, while the demand is small, little pressure can be noted either way, and prices have a firm tendency. Dealing for cargoes is difficult.

The Colonial wool market is in a depressed condition, but, though the recovery in prices anticipated by the trade for some weeks past has not yet developed, it is still believed that the ruling prices are as low as will be touched, and the hopeful feeling in the Bradford market has not disappeared. Dealers, however, are waiting to observe the effect of American clearances.

COLDEST OF THE SEASON

Stages to Cross the Hudson on the Ice at Rhinecliff.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The ice in the Hudson is now from eight to ten inches thick and the ice harvest will begin next week. To-night the ferryboat Transport, which crosses the river to Rhinecliff, was laid up. To-morrow stages will begin crossing on the ice. At South Kortright, in the Catskills, the temperature this morning was 26° below zero—the coldest weather of the season.

WEST POINT, Jan. 5.—The Hudson is again frozen solid and navigation has been stopped. The Newburg and Kingston boats have been laid up for the season, and the Emeline made her last trip yesterday. Last night was the coldest experienced here in many years. At midnight the mercury was 14° below zero. A sleighing party that crossed the mountains last night had great difficulty in reaching home. Some of the ladies had their feet badly frozen. The driver says that the horses could hardly breathe from the icicles that formed around their nostrils.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The thermometer in this neighborhood registered 14° below zero this morning.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—At Mechanicsville this morning the mercury registered 22° below zero. Only one morning in the last ten days has it been above zero. The temperature at Saratoga Springs to-day was 18°, at Warrensburg 20°, and at Stony Creek 25° below.

The ice harvest has gained considerable headway on the Hudson River above the State dam in this city, and several dealers have men at work cutting the first crop. The ice is about eleven inches thick, and of good quality.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5.—This was the coldest morning of the Winter, with a high, piercing wind adding to the severity. The mercury dropped below zero in this vicinity as follows: Concord, 12°; Bristol, 6°; Lebanon, 8°; Claremont, 8°; Canaan, 10°; Grafton, 12°; Woodstock, 20°; Bradford, 22°.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Jan. 5.—This morning was the coldest of the season here. The thermometer registered 6° below zero here, and from 8° to 10° below in other towns in Tolland County.

SAWED HIS THROAT ON A BARBED FENCE

Cornelius Cassidy's Horrible Method of Committing Suicide.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Cornelius Cassidy of Watertown, Conn., committed suicide on Friday by sawing his throat across a barbed-wire fence on the post road, about two miles below Peekskill.

When he had made a gaping wound he walked to Peekskill and fell on the stoop of Hugh Kennedy's store.

Kennedy and two friends carried him to the Helping Hand Hospital, at Hudson and South Streets, where he died yesterday afternoon.

He had two children at the Franciscan Convent, near Peekskill. He told one of the sisters on Friday that he intended to kill himself.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Woburn, Mass., Jan. 5.—Fire in Stoneham caused these losses: Central House, $8,000 on building belonging to Dow estate and $3,000 on contents belonging to Mr. Ronco; J. D. Kimball's shoe store, $3,000; Mrs. Flanders's millinery store, $2,000; all partially insured.

Findlay, Ohio, Jan. 5.—The principal portion of Stuartsville, four miles north of this city, including Witlock's general store, Ulrick's Hotel, and several dwelling houses, was destroyed by fire this morning, entailing a loss of at least $5,000.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Jan. 5.—Odd Fellows' Hall, a three-story brick building, at Pittston burned; also J. A. Kirby's furniture store and Barrett's grocery store. Loss, $30,000, partially insured.

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 5.—The Parker River Mills at Georgetown, the property of Blaikie Brothers, burned. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

Oneonta, Ala., Jan. 5.—Blount College burned. The county's loss is $2,100 on stock. The company's loss is $25,000.

Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The interior of St. Mary's Catholic Church was damaged $5,000 by fire to-day; insured.

Haverhill Shoe Strikers Active.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 5.—Called out by 1,000 strikers with a drum corps, 180 of the 300 hands employed in T. S. Ruddock & Son's shoe factory left work this morning on the plea that the firm had refused to arbitrate. Among those who joined the strikers are shoemakers and stitchers, who have no grievance.

After leaving Ruddock & Son's place the strikers made a demonstration at C. A. Ellis & Co.'s, but only induced one or two stitchers to leave work.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 5.—Factories here have received work from Chick Brothers of Haverhill, and labor leaders here on discovering this, caused a strike in two factories which were handling work for Chick Brothers. The workmen will go back if a promise to return the work to Haverhill is kept. Search is being made for other boycotted work.

For the West Virginia Senatorship.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 5.—The Legislature will convene Tuesday. Senator Pettigrew has established headquarters and is certain of re-election without contest.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The first week of the new year did not open auspiciously. Prices have tended downward, with very little business doing. People often ask why Wall Street is so dull, stagnant in fact; while many branches of business, especially in the retail departments, are quite busy. One reason, probably the reason, is that Wall Street business is done on the profits of all other business. It is the surplus which comes into the Street, either for speculation or investment. Now the testimony is almost unanimous that profits are at a minimum in nine trades out of ten. Even where there is plenty doing, the usual complaint is that business has to be done at such bedrock figures that there is not much left over cost of doing it. So long as this condition of things lasts, the stream of outside money which must flow liberally into Wall Street to cause activity there, is reduced to a dribble, and dullness sinking to stagnation results. The purely professional contingent is good for a certain amount of business all the year round; but it is small. At a time like the present even the large professional operator is seriously hampered. The market is too narrow for him to turn in. A sale or purchase of, say, 10,000 shares becomes known immediately. It is traced without much difficulty to its source, the effect being that the hand of the leader is exposed, and the other players can play against it. Hence it is impossible to get a decided movement in prices, one way or the other; that is, a movement in the market as a whole. Here and there special circumstances affecting a particular stock may cause it to move several points; but in the general list, to-day's selling by traders is followed by to-morrow's buying, to-morrow's buying by selling again; and the daily fluctuations have been well compared to the swings of a pendulum, which is just coming to a stop.

Putting aside the subject of gold exports, amounting to $4,500,000 for the week, the most depressing influence on the market was the disappointment over the St. Paul's earnings for the last week of December. A year ago they were small, small enough to create the hope that the comparison now would show perhaps a small increase, or at least no loss. When they did come out, and a loss of 25 per cent. was shown, it caused such a selling of the stock that a large operator who was short had no difficulty in covering 10,000 shares within a range of ⅜ per cent. The St. Paul officials themselves, heretofore always optimistic, seemed to have the heart taken out of them. The Vice President gave a dismal wail. "It is no use," he cried. "We have a big mileage in South Dakota, where there is nothing moving East or West, and the lines are run at a dead loss." This is where the company is getting hit hardest. South Dakota was part of the territory the hot winds swept over, and destroyed the crops. It is said that what grain there was to move there, has been cleaned out. Compared with 1892, the earnings of the company for the period named were nearly cut in halves. Naturally, it was inferred that if the St. Paul was in such a hole, the other Granger roads must be in about the same fix. If it did not lead to much selling of stocks, it at least discouraged buying. Present prices, it may be said, discount the situation. Possibly, but while the prospect is for a continuance of bad earnings, the only buying will be by the small minority of shrewd people who buy only when the outlook is bluest. This never does more than to steady market prices.

To-morrow the dividend will be declared on Jersey Central, and from the way the price has been falling lately, the inference is drawn that the 7 per cent. rate will be brought down considerably. On the same day it is understood that action will be taken on the Chicago Gas dividend, about which there have been unpleasant rumors lately. People who might be expected to know asserted yesterday that the regular 6 per cent. would be declared, and that some of the richest people in the country had lately been absorbing the stock. In respect to Sugar, it can only be repeated that parties very near to the Havemeyers continue bearish, strongly so; and assert that the company is not making a cent of profit on its present output of sugar. They look for much lower prices on the stock. It is worth noticing how calmly the subject of taking off the one-tenth differential is discussed. Germany has asked for

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Luscomb Thought To Be Out of the Race for the League Presidency.

MICHAUX LADIES WHO RIDE WELL

An Exception Taken to Henry Goodman's Views on the Probable Reduction of the Class B Prize Value.

Discussion as to the probable candidates for the League Presidency still goes merrily on. Major Luscomb, it is thought, will not be in the race, although he has not committed himself as yet, and Howard E. Raymond, during the last week, reiterated for the hundredth time, his determination not to have anything to do with the office. With these two gentlemen out of the list, the cycling sharps say it means either Willison of Maryland, some Westerner, or probably I. B. Potter, the New-York division's talented Chief Consul.

Willison is, perhaps, as capable and well fitted for the responsible position as any man in the league. He is now the Vice President of the organization, and knows all about the governing body of wheelmen. The minor positions on the Board of Officers have many candidates, most of them being gentlemen well qualified for any work entailed by the positions. George Perkins of Boston is one of the most prominent of the coterie in line for the First Vice Presidency, and it is thought quite likely that he will get the office without much opposition.

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Major Luscomb has just been re-elected President of the Long Island Wheelmen. He is undoubtedly the most popular member of that conservative club, and will probably continue at its head some terms to come. Col. John L. Shepherd succeeds himself as Vice President in the club.

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No organization ever made more rapid strides in cycling than the Michaux Club, which has its headquarters at the old Doré Gallery, in Broadway, near Fifty-third Street. This club is scarcely more than a month old, yet it has a membership, numerically speaking, that will equal, if not exceed, any club in the metropolis. Its list of lady members is probably the largest in the country, and it is certainly one of the most aristocratic, comprising as it does the progressive set of the Four Hundred. Over eighty ladies now ride at the Michaux sessions, and a majority of them do it well, too. On Thursday afternoon about forty of the fairer members had visited the gallery up to 4 o'clock. Most of these came in fashionable cabs.

Upon arrival the dainty enthusiasts go to the ladies' locker room, where they change their street dress for riding clothes, generally a cycling skirt only, and then they repair to the arena, where they are soon putting the miles behind them, chatting to their companions meanwhile, as if it was the greatest fun imaginable. Thus far none of the women riders has come out in a really chic costume, such as one sees on the boulevards in Paris. Perhaps they will come later, when the riders attain greater proficiency in the management of their silent steeds. Just now there is not one in the ladies' division of the club that rides in bloomers. A few appear in divided skirts, and the majority in cycle skirts, which are nothing more nor less than short skirts.

Mrs. McCoskry Butt wears a divided skirt when a-wheel, also leggings of a soft, brown leather. She is one of the best riders in the club, and can give many of the men valuable points on how to manage a silent steed. Mrs. Fred Edey wheels in a natty brown costume. She invariably wears a thin white sweater. Her riding is second to no other lady's in the club.

Other good riders are Miss Grace Horton, Mrs. James B. Townsend, Miss Martin, Mrs. John C. Minor, Miss Catherwood, and Miss Horton. Some of the ladies belonging to the club are Mrs. G. Hoffman, Mrs. Walter Chapin, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mrs. R. Lounsbery, Mrs. Addison Cammack, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. W. G. Ward, Mrs. Warren E. Denis, Miss Jefferson Davis, Miss C. Furniss, Miss M. E. Ward, Miss C. E. Ward, Mrs. M. P. Taber, Mrs. J. H. Hinton, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, Miss Lauterbach, Mrs. Belknap, Miss L. B. Strong, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. R. P. Huntington, Miss Dinsmore, Miss G. Dunham, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Edward Winston, Mrs. Adenbury, Miss Low, Miss Perry, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. De Forest, Mrs. Norrie, Mrs. Kingsley, Miss E. Townsend, Mrs. Pifford, Mrs. S. O. Vanderpool, Miss Strong, Mrs. F. B. Wesson, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. de Coppet, Mrs. Stuart Coates, Miss Gibert, Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. Laurence, and Miss Schuyler.

Regular sessions have been arranged for the club's members' meet. They are on Monday and Thursday afternoons, from 3 to 7 o'clock, and on Tuesday and Friday mornings, from 9 to 1 o'clock. At the afternoon sessions tea is always served, and otherwise the visit is made pleasant for the ladies. A string band provides music, which serves to make the pleasant pastime all the pleasanter. The dressing and locker rooms for the ladies are very conveniently arranged. A fine shower bath is one of the conveniences in the men's department. Several attendants are on call, ever ready to attend to the wants of the members, and this is the case in the women's rooms, where several maids are kept busy during riding hours.

Fully as enthusiastic as the women are the gentlemen members, and they are always largely represented in the music rides. Dr. Edward Payson Fowler is a beginner at riding, but he is making rapid progress and thoroughly enjoys it. He says there's nothing like it for exercise, even if one does weigh over 200 pounds. Charles Mathews is another convert. He only began to ride recently, but he has acquired the art of mounting, which bothered him at first, and now he thoroughly appreciates a spin. Mr. Mathews is one of the fashionable young men of the metropolis, and his devotion to society's fad is sure to be copied by others in his set. Townsend and Miss D. Dyer, Jr., are riders of considerable experience, and, of course, they are enthusiasts. They, in company with C. Wyndham-Quin, a young Irish gentleman, a nephew of the Earl of Dunraven, established the Michaux, and naturally they are elated over its success. They wheel at about every session of the club and so do Archie Pell, Frank Otis, J. Clinch Smith, C. John Robinson, Dr. Fowler, and William Manice.

The future of the Michaux is not very clearly established, for on May 1 the lease of the Doré Gallery expires, and it is possible that the club may then disband. This latter is not likely, though, for the pastime has taken a very strong hold on society, and it would not surprise its promoters if a clubhouse was erected on the Boulevard.

As soon as the Boulevard and Park roads become suitable for cycling, club runs will be arranged frequently. Before the snow fell about twenty members had a run up to One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. It proved very enjoyable, the ladies in the party taking particular delight in it and expressing a desire for more outdoor riding.

Several of the lady riders have recently had cyclometers attached to their wheels, and are talking about every day's run to see which will cover the largest number of miles in a certain number of days.

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In a recent issue of The Times there appeared a short interview with Henry Goodman, the prominent cycling critic of Hartford, in which he said he thought it would be for the best interests of the sport to reduce the prize value for Class B next season. The item was read by Fred Titus, the crack wheelwoman, who took exception to Mr. Goodman's views, and thus expressed himself in a letter to the editor:

"On reading the Times of Jan. 2, I noticed under the heading, 'Among the Wheelmen,' that Henry Goodman, the prominent critic of all things pertaining to bicycling, believes that the value of Class B prizes should be reduced from $150 to $75 in value. It is a surprise to me that Goodman, who I have had reason to believe was a warm friend of the racing man, and was one of the chief factors in organizing the American League of Racing Cyclists, or Protective Union, should now come forward and say that Class B prize values should be reduced from $150 to $75.

"Mr Goodman knows just as well as the racing men that the value of said prizes, as given on the programme, is not the same when in possession of the rider; and, besides, three out of every five of these are inferior articles. Is it not true that some clubs, viz., the Springfield Bicycle Club of Springfield, the Riverside Wheelmen of New-York, the Toledo Bicycle Club, and the Chicago and Denver Wheelmen, believe in putting up prizes to the value of $200, $300, $400, and $500? During the past season Springfield had two prizes of the value of $300, the Riversides had one of $400, Toledo had two five-hundred-dollar prizes, Chicago had one two-hundred-dollar prize, and Denver had one five-hundred-dollar prize.

"Who can gainsay that the competition for these prizes is not way and far in the lead of the races where the prize is but $75, as Goodman thinks it should be? For instance, records were made in four of the races where big prizes were offered, viz.: Springfield, 2:05; Chicago, 2:14; Denver, 2:10; and New-York, 27:27. A racing man does not depend for money on his salary, but entirely upon his prizes. If a rider is a crack he makes more in prizes. This is as fair and square as it could be. Goodman says that the clubs suffered much by placing Class B prizes on their lists. It is now well known that bicycle clubs are, in many cases, given their largest prizes by interested parties, or if not actually given they are bought for, say, $75, and then they immediately rise to the value of $150. No one knows these little things better than a racing man, and I feel assured that the Class B men, the star riders of the country, are with me in expressing my ideas on this matter."

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Olmstead of the Harlem Wheelmen claims to have won the Tarrytown bottle race on New Year's night, but there are a number of reputable cyclists who assert that he did not start at the appointed time from One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue. Henshaw of the Greenwich Wheelmen started at the appointed time, but did not go through. Disinterested wheelmen say that this year's race was a trifle "fishy," to say the least. R. B. Morrison of the Harlems won the bottle in 1891 in a blinding snowstorm. His time (to Yonkers) was 3:20:00. In 1892 Olmstead was the victor, in 1:30:00, time which has never been equaled. The 1893 race was captured by "Joe" Judge of the Riversides, and last year Fred Titus established a clear claim to the bottle, but did not take it.

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Secretary Abbott Bassett recorded forty-six applications for membership in the League of American Wheelmen last week. The list follows:

New-York—Edwin Melvin of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Brooklyn; L. A. Doullett, Fernand Allard, Emile S. Tetedoux, and Edward Winslow, all unattached, of New-York City; De Lisle Hagerdon, unattached, of Cohoes, and Cyrus W. Stewart, unattached, of Norwich. Texas—I. D. Corr, unattached, of Honey Grove. Wisconsin—R. F. Myers of the Milwaukee Bicycle Club, Hillsborough, and Andrew J. Richardson, unattached, of Milwaukee. Arkansas—Otto Bank, E. O. Bagley, H. L. Bogardt, J. O. Black, F. N. Croxon, Dr. C. E. Fitzgerald, Lee Freidheim, Richard B. Goff, Frank B. Gregg, R. G. Gill, E. L. Hillery, Dr. A. Hoover, A. B. Hood, F. M. Hudelette, John Reichardt, H. F. Rischbey, Jasmin Tobias, O. D. Tucker, H. F. Villers, Joe Walch, and George H. Wilson, all of the Arkansas Travelers' Cycling Club, Little Rock. Colorado—Harry E. Hinckley and B. W. Osborne of the Denver Wheel Club, Denver, Connecticut—A. W. Proudman of the Meriden Wheel Club, Meriden, and William Devine of the Rockville Wheel Club, Rockville. Illinois—Mrs. A. M. L. Coleson, unattached, of Chicago; Harry Hodgson, C. W. Hilscher, Lewis W. Layman, and Cal. Wasson, all unattached, of Lincoln. Massachusetts—H. W. Ware of the Shelburne Falls Cycling Club, Shelburne Falls. Missouri—Joseph H. Cupp of Centralia and D. E. Hunt, both unattached, of Kansas City, Nebraska—W. M. McCall, unattached, of Grand Island. New-Jersey—G. B. Minshull of the Montclair Wheelmen, Montclair, and W. Rutan of the Montclair Wheelmen, Montclair.

The League Touring Club of Brooklyn has made application to become a league organization and will be designated as No. 598.

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The Bushwick Wheelmen are very active just now arranging for their minstrel show and dance, set for Feb. 1, at Arion Hall, Wall Street and Broadway, Brooklyn. Rehearsals are in progress, and it is expected that the entertainment will prove a rare treat. Some new and startling novelties will be introduced by the end men. Brooklyn wheelmen especially will take a lively interest in the show, when the programme is announced.

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One of the chief social events to wheelmen this week will be the Riversides' annual ball on the 10th. The affair takes place at the Ellersile, 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and is sure to be select and enjoyable.

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Secretary Stackhouse of the New-York Baseball Club denied to a reporter of The New-York Times yesterday that Willis B. Troy, the Cash Prize League promoter, had been negotiating for the lease of Manhattan Field. Mr. Troy is quoted in the matter as follows: "I have seen the New-York Baseball Club folks regarding Manhattan Field, but they want the earth. They talk in a way that no business man could consider. I have offered them $10,000 a year for the field, and to this offer they replied that they could make more than that out of one football game. I offered them the same price and to let them have the field for the football games. Their idea, as far as I can infer, is for us to build them the track and give them from 25 to 30 per cent of the gross receipts. That, of course, we won't do. I am endeavoring to get two tracks, one in New-York and the other in Brooklyn. My idea is to have a race meet every Saturday and on Thursday evenings to run races by electric light. In other words, I want to establish bicycle racing as a permanent form of amusement. In Brooklyn I have capitalists interested in Ambrose Park, and I would like to have Sunday racing there."

Mr. Troy's scheme, if he is correctly quoted, is one that will find favor with the students of cycling. Many think that permanent racing under the conditions suggested by Zimmerman's former manager could be conducted with profit, and then there are others who have strong arguments to the contrary. Of course, it all resolves itself into the question, Do Americans favor professional races? The Cash Prize League of two years ago was hardly a fair trial for professionalism, and until the venture is conducted in an up-to-date manner, the mooted question can never be satisfactorily answered.

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If hard work will build up the depleted membership of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, then Chief Consul Potter will "get there." In a few days the new leader of the division will have distributed over the State thousands of "hangers" containing an advertisement of the division and a pad of membership applications, with full instructions on how to join. By this means it is expected to get many additional members.

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While speaking recently of his appointment as Chairman of the State Racing Board, Henry Ducker said, among other things: "Personally, I think Buffalo will be greatly benefited by having the office of Chairman of the State Racing Board at this place. It will give the city a prestige in racing circles to which it is entitled. It will also serve to bring the league into greater prominence among the lay cyclers, and will undoubtedly result in great increase in the local membership. To think that but 75 out of a total of 15,000 wheelmen resident here are members of the League of American Wheelmen seems ridiculous, but it is a fact, and it is safe to say that under the Potter-Underhill-Bull régime the number will be greatly increased before the close of next year."

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On Tuesday evening the Brooklyn Bicycle Club will hold its monthly meeting and elect a member to fill the vacancy in the Board of Governors caused by the election of W. R. Snedeker to the position of Treasurer.

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The proposed movement to construct a road at the base of the palisades, to connect with the new boulevard now being built in Hudson County, N. J., meets with great favor among wheelmen. The carrying out of such a scheme would make a continuous highway more than thirty miles long. F. P. Albert is foremost in the work to secure legislative favor in the matter, and the Good Government Association of Jersey City is also active.

Both the pool and the whist tournaments of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club are creating great interest. The competition has been keen and productive of good sport. The standing of the competitors in each tourney follows:

WHIST.

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
French—Fuller	5	1	Corby—Norton	3	3
Skin'r—Scring'r	4	2	Balmanna—T'p'n	3	4
Norton—Norton	4	2	V'd'g'w—V'nDo'n	0	2
Malmar—Rich'ds	3	3			

POOL.

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Smithson	4	1	Thompson	1	6
Skinner	2	1	O. Edgerley	3	3
Fletcher	2	1	Malmar	3	3
G. Hobby	1	1	Borland	3	3
French	2	1	Weir	3	3
J. Hobby	3	2	Miller	4	5
Fuller	2	2			

⁂

Beckwith, whose playing in the Kings County Wheelmen's pool tournament would very reasonably lead one to suppose him to be the best man at that game in the club, is naturally very much in the lead with his five-ball handicap. Thus far he has not lost a game, and it looks as if he would land first prize without much of an effort. Blakeman is his nearest opponent, and he has a ten-ball handicap. The records of the players to date are shown in the following table:

Name.	Handicap.	Won.	Lost.
J. T. Beckwith	5	5	0
H. S. Blakeman	10	4	1
G. McLaren	Scratch.	4	2
F. L. Chase	20	2	1
F. R. Blauvelt	Scratch.	2	2
F. R. Boerum, Jr.	5	2	2
J. McGee	10	2	1
W. H. Benn	Scratch.	2	5
W. J. McKinley, Jr.	10	1	2
C. A. Martin	10	1	4
G. A. Needham	15	1	4
A. T. Relyea	12	0	1

In the next tournament Mr. Beckwith will fare well if he is not penalized. His opponents are now diligently at work trying to locate the man who told the handicapper he was only a second-rate player.

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Capt. "Charlie" Lush of the Red Star Wheelmen of Amityville, L. I., has invented an attachment to a bicycle, which will make riding on the ice an easy matter. The attachment consists of a wooden tire for the rear wheel, on which are steel spikes half an inch apart. In a trial recently, Lush rode a quarter of a mile in 34¼ seconds, and now he says he thinks he can beat the world's record for a mile or any distance under that. The attachment is being patented.

⁂

F. P. Prial's threat to lodge a protest against every rider who rebelled against his memorable decision at the international race meet at Madison Square Garden has been carried out, as will be seen by the following letter, which Chairman Raymond has sent to every racing man concerned:

"Your name has been sent to me in connection with a charge of unfair dealing in cycle racing and with conspiracy to ruin a race meet held at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 29, 1894. It is charged that you did, in company with others, and without any just cause whatever, conspire and refuse to ride in races for which you were scheduled, and for which you were present and ready to ride in. That you did combine with others in making demands which, if not complied with, would result in ruining the races scheduled, nothwithstanding that there was an audience present which had paid admission, being guaranteed such races as the programme called for on your entries to said races, made of your own free will, and which the League of American Wheelmen requires to be lived up to. Under which circumstances you have become liable to suspension for such acts, but, in order to give you every opportunity to disprove the charge, you will be allowed fifteen days to answer in. Failure to make good defense in said time will be deemed an admission of guilt, and action will be taken accordingly."

The prevailing opinion is that all the men connected with the affair will be given a nominal suspension, and thus the deplorable occurrence will be pigeonholed.

OFF FOR CHICAGO'S CYCLE SHOW

A Large Party of Local Dealers Leave Over the West Shore Road.

Judging by the departures for Chicago yesterday, the metropolis will be well represented at the big cycle show there this week. The 5:30 train on the West Shore Road contained a sleeper filled with manufacturers' agents and trade paper representatives.

This party was organized by Charles Sheehan of the West Shore Company, and included F. P. Prial of The Wheel, "Fred" Titus, C. E. Teal, Harvey Du Cros, Stanley Gillard, C. W. Blackman, "Long Tom" Roe, W. W. Stall, R. G. Betts, W. O. Andrews, H. L. Saltonstall, business manager of The American Wheelman; Mr. and Mrs. Walcott, A. T. Merrick, J. J. Prial, and C. A. Persons.

Another party, including W. G. Spalding, George R. Bidwell, and J. W. Schaefer, also left last evening, going over the New-York Central Road.

This will be Chicago's first cycle show, and every effort has been made to have it score a big success. Every manufacturer of importance will be represented there, and it is likely that the attendance will be very large. A feature of the exhibits will be the display of cycling costumes for women.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—It is now hinted that the charges preferred against certain officials of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs for the alleged misuse of their official positions in the recent contest for the Chief Consulship may result in something sensational. A special meeting of the association is likely to be called soon for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges.

—The Montauks have not yet reorganized, but may decide to do so this week. Their bowling team will remain intact whether the reorganization is effected or not. W. O. Tate, who has always been active in the interests of the club, believes that it will be re-established on a more substantial basis than before.

—Newburg will be the objective point in the first long run of the League Touring Club, recently organized in Brooklyn. The journey will be made as soon as the roads are known to be in good condition. José G. Plodela has been chosen to represent the club at the meetings of the State Board of Officers.

—A party of national circuit chasers will take part in an early campaign in Mexico, leaving about the 15th of the present month. It is said that the party will include "Pinkey" Bliss, L. D. Cabanne, L. A. Callahan, H. H. Maddox, and H. H. Ballard. April 15 is the date set for their return.

—It has been decided by the Liberty Wheelmen of Queens County to hold their monthly meetings in the future at 1,217 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, instead of at Middle Village. The meetings are held on the first Friday of each month, but that of Friday was postponed until Monday.

—The Columbia Wheelmen have given up their clubrooms for the Winter. In the Spring they intend to reorganize and secure a clubhouse.

—"Dute" Cabanne, who rode tandem in such fine form with Titus last season, may possibly be a member of the Spalding team this year.

—A race meet to take place at the Parkway Driving Club track on Feb. 22 is being planned by a number of Coney Island cyclists.

—The Kings County Wheelmen regard "Charlie" Earl, alias the "Jolly Undertaker," as the coming Class A champion.

—A Coney Islander of the name of Lawrence intends to build a four-lap cycle track near Feltman's in the Spring.

—Elliott Burris is expected back from England this week.

SKATERS HAVING GOOD TIMES.

All the Lakes and Ponds Near the City Crowded.

Nearly every one who went to Central Park yesterday carried skates. It was the proper caper, and many did nothing more than carry them. All the lakes in the Park were crowded, and late in the afternoon and in the evening there were too many on the ice for comfort.

The big lake was crowded all day. In the morning there were many skaters from the residences near the Park, but the half-holiday crowd drove all these away later in the day. There was some very pretty skating seen there in the morning, and many of the girls were particularly graceful. In the afternoon the trouble every one had was to keep from being knocked down. The boys seemed to delight to scare timid skaters. One new fad was to skate tandem fashion. Eight or ten boys would line up behind each other, then, holding in line, strike out at a rapid pace across the lake. Whenever one of these lines struck an independent skater, the result was disastrous.

The prettiest scene was the Fifty-ninth Street pond. This was kept for the children, and many who skated were not more than four years old. They were well muffled in furs, and looked very pretty.

At Van Cortlandt Park and St. Mary's and Crotona Lakes there were big crowds. Many made a trip to the New-Jersey ponds, and some went to Long Island and Staten Island. Prospect Park Lake in Brooklyn was, of course, crowded. Everywhere the crowd was good-natured, and all seemed to enjoy the exhilarating sport.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Bowling.—Montauk Wheelmen vs. Manhattans, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Meeting of Excelsior Cycling Club, at 1,786 Broadway, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

Bowling.—Manhattans vs. Atlanta Wheelmen, at 331 Bowery; Liberty Wheelmen vs. Montauk, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Brooklyn Inter-Club League.

New-York Athletic Club, annual election.

Meeting Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, 8:30 P. M.

Annual election of Bloomfield Athletic and Cycling Association.

National Association Football League meeting, 108 West Twelfth Street, 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

Bowling.—Tourist Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, at Paterson; Atalantas vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at Newark.

Brooklyn Yacht Club meeting.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Rahway; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Tobrists, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican League.

Ball of the Riverside Wheelmen, at Ellersile Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Knickerbocker Canoe Club meeting.

Meeting of Parkway Driving Club.

Sale of boxes for Union Boat Club ball at Grand Union Hotel.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn; Columbias vs. Atalantas, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Kings County Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican Club League.

ICE YACHT AND SKATING RACES.

Good Sport Had on the Shrewsbury River—Sleet Wins a Race.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Fully 2,000 people were on the ice to-day to see the ice yacht and skating races. The ice yachting was rendered tame by the lack of wind, and the entry lists were accordingly small. An attempt was made during the morning to sail the first of the trial races, but the wind died out completely, and the race was given up after three rounds of the four had been sailed. This afternoon the wind freshened a bit, and the yachts were able to make the race in the time limit. The ten-mile course was sailed, the entries being Crawford Hendrickson's Sleet, Thomas Riddle's Baby Ruth, Edward Assay's Daisy, and Charles Irwin's Georgie. The last-named boat appeared for the first time with lateen sail, but the supposed improvement amounted to naught, the yacht being withdrawn early in the contest. The Sleet won, with Baby Ruth second and Daisy last. The time was 53:00.

The other yacht race was called at 4 o'clock, with the wind continuing light. This was for second-class boats, the pennant being the prize, and the only starters were James B. Weaver's Kittie and Charles Allen, Jr.'s, Edna M. The wind was entirely too light for the Kittie, which was withdrawn on the second round, thus giving the Edna M. a walkover. The time was 44:00.

The skating races were held further up the river, near the southern railroad bridge. A half-mile oval had been laid out, and the ice was in good condition. The first race was a half-mile for boys under sixteen. The only starters were Edward Hurd and James Hubbard, Red Bank boys. Hubbard fell on the last turn, and Hurd won in 1:01.

A mile race for the Monmouth County championship had as starters Isaiah Potter, Frank Denics, Theodore Hurd, and Delford Fisher of Red Bank, and Fritz Gerner of Long Branch. Denies won, after a hard finish with Fisher, in 3:26. Potter, who is a colored youth, was third.

An interesting feature of the contests was a quarter-mile race between two lady and gentleman couples. The winning couple were Miss Libia Scobey of Asbury Park and Mr. Gerner of Long Branch. The other couple were Miss Jessie Busselle and Garry Morford. A race between George Hawkins, who skated, and William Conover, who ran without skates, for a distance of eighty yards, was won by Conover by 0:08.

Another trial ice-yacht race has been called for 10 o'clock Monday morning, when the boat to defend the New-Jersey challenge pennant against the Burlington yacht Vixen will probably be picked. During the afternoon there will be races for second and third class yachts for prizes of silverware donated by Commodore Samuel W. Morford.

GALLAGHER WON THE MATCH.

Fournil Ran 201 in the Last Inning He Had.

"Tom" Gallagher won the billiard match with Edward Fournil at Daly's last night. These two players met every night last week, and Fournil tried to make 500 carroms each night, while Gallagher made 200. Fournil only succeeded once, last night, when he made 514. Gallagher was confident of winning, but the Frenchman gave him one or two bad scares. Soon after the game began Fournil's score was 214 to Gallagher's 59.

Gallagher then settled down to play. He made massés as if they were the easiest shots on the table, and bank shots, cushion carroms, and draws came just as easy to his cue. When he had 11 to go to run out, he gave Fournil one more chance, and the Frenchman made the most of it. He had to work hard at first, because the balls did not roll for him. Then he got them in the lower corner, and began to score fast.

After making 88, the balls lined up against the rail, with the cue ball in the corner. The Frenchman made a gesture of disgust, and then raised his cue for a massé. He struck the ball sharply. It shot out about six inches, and then, darting back, made one of the prettiest carroms ever seen on a billiard table. Then he got the balls on the balk line and scored almost as fast as the referee could count the shots. The 100 was soon passed, and then the 150. After this he had to scatter the balls, but finally brought them together again and made a run of 201, and then missed on a massé.

Following is the score:

Gallagher—20, 22, 0, 2, 12, 0, 3, 12, 10, 20, 4, 33, 11, 17, 23, 1. Total, 200.

Fournil—16, 17, 1, 34, 24, 58, 64, 4, 16, 12, 2, 15, 15, 31, 4, 201. Total, 514.

Averages—Fournil, 32½; Gallagher, 11 13-17.

High run—Fournil, 201; Gallagher, 33.

Grand total—Gallagher, 1,200; Fournil, 2,289.

Grand averages—Gallagher, 14 32-82; Fournil, 27 75-82.

Fournil Will Play Schaefer.

"Al" Smith and another admirer of Fournil are willing to back him to the extent of $500 each in a match game of billiards against "Jake" Schaefer. The patrons of Daly's billiard parlors who have watched the Frenchman play think he can beat Schaefer at the champion's game. "Tom" Gallagher and Maurice Daly are going to play the Brooklyn amateurs at Daly's rooms in Brooklyn next week.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Schedule to be Arranged This Week—Silver Cup to be the Prize.

The adoption of by-laws, arrangement of a championship schedule, and election of officers of the recently-organized National Association Football League will take place on Tuesday evening at the Cricketers' Club. The large number of clubs which have signified their intention of joining the league and the difficulty experienced in getting them together during the holidays, caused the postponement of the meeting until Tuesday, and a central location has been secured for a meeting place which is considerably more convenient than the rooms in which previous meetings have been held.

All the principal clubs in the vicinity of the metropolis are expected to be represented at the meeting, and the success of the project is already assured. The Brooklyn Wanderers of South Brooklyn, the Centreville Athletic Club of Bayonne, and the Americus Athletic Association of West Hoboken, three of the crack teams of this vicinity, are entered, and the Scottish-American Athletic Clubs of Jersey City and Newark, the West Side Shamrocks and the New-York Thistles of New-York, the New-Rochelle Football Club, and the William's Bridge Thistles are some of the others that will fight for the championship.

It has been decided that the schedule will not be drawn up on the "cup-tie" principle, but that each team will meet every other team twice—at home and away—and that the percentage plan used in reckoning the baseball averages will decide the winning team. The trophy to be competed for will be a silver cup, which will become the property of the club winning it the first season, while its team will receive gold medals and the runners-up silver medals.

New Craft for Union Boat Club.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Union Boat Club an appropriation of $600 was made for the purchase of new racing craft. It was also decided to purchase a new eight-oared rowing machine, to be placed in the boathouse on the Harlem River for the use of crews in training. The club's eight-oared cedar shell, built by Harry Clasper of London, England, some years ago for Harvard College, and supposed to be the fastest craft in the country of its kind, is being thoroughly overhauled and rerigged for a junior crew to row in the Harlem River Spring regatta. The club's annual ball, which will be held at the Lenox Lyceum Tuesday, Jan. 22, is expected to eclipse in point of attendance all previous efforts in the history of the club. Among those expected to occupy boxes are Mayor Strong, Recorder John W. Goff, Judge Morgan O'Brien, and ex-Mayors Grace, Cooper, Hewitt, Grant, and Gilroy.

Model Yachts Deed of Gift.

The American Model Yacht Club of Brooklyn held a meeting Friday night at the clubrooms in the Liberty, 227 Fulton Street. The deed of gift of the American Model Yacht Club challenge sailing trophy was changed so as to permit a challenge from any regularly organized model yacht club. The right of challenge has hitherto been restricted to model yacht clubs in this country, but this action will allow a foreign club to challenge, and so makes the trophy international in its character.

The sailing rules of the deed of gift were changed so as to correspond with the racing rules of the club, which have been materially altered since the close of the last season. The club is giving a series of lectures on the designing and building of model yachts on scientific principles. The third lecture in the series will be given next Friday evening at the rooms of the club by Frank Nichols, its measurer.

Passaic Association's Delegate.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association has elected Commodore Michael A. Mullen as a delegate to meet the representatives of other rowing associations and a committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at the Hotel Marlborough in New-York next Friday for the purpose of adopting uniform boating rules. The Eurekas, Tritons, Passaics, Institutes, and Atalantas were represented at the meeting, and Adam Groel of the Eurekas led the opposition to the Commodore. There was a lively time. The Atalantas tendered their resignation, but it was not accepted, because the meeting was a special one. Application for membership was made by the newly-organized Newark Rowing Club.

Getting the Wheelmen's Bill Ready.

Chief Consul Potter is at work on the wheelmen's bill to be introduced into the State Legislature this Winter. The principal object of the bill will be to secure favorable laws relating to the improvement of the highways. Gen. Roy Stone is giving Mr. Potter valuable suggestions in the preparation of the measure.

TIMELY TROTTING TOPICS

Two-Minute Horses Likely to Appear Before the Year Is Out.

PACERS LIABLE TO REACH THE MARK

Review of the Work That the Five Leaders Have Accomplished—Auction Market to be Tested This Week.

Rapid as the improvement in speed of the light-harness horse has been during the closing decade of this the first century of his existence as a distinct type, still greater things are expected of him in the years to come. It is but recently that the covering of a mile in 2:00 was generally regarded as an impossibility at either gait, but now such a feat is expected at no distant day. The pacer is by common consent expected to reach the two-minute goal before the trotter, and there are five cracks now in training any one of whom may do the trick.

First in this quintet of star sidewheelers is Robert J., as his present record of 2:01½ places him nearer the even figures than any of his rivals. As he was foaled in 1888, the champion of the sulky is now seven years old, since all harness racers eligible to standard rank had under its provisions a sort of official birthday last Tuesday. Considering the number of race engagements he filled last season, the performances of Robert J. against time are incomparably more creditable than those of any of the matured record-breakers that have yet appeared. He raced every week in the Grand Circuit from Saginaw to Buffalo, and showed his ability to go any reasonable number of heats against all comers in the open class. He might have taken the honors away from Mascot earlier in the campaign had there been anything to force him out, but the best mile required to land the substantial purses in the Grand Circuit was the one in the third heat of the free-for-all at Cleveland, when Saladin was nipped just at the wire in 2:05¾.

The first time Robert J. ever started against the watch was at Rochester, and even here the little gelding was only permitted to chip a second and a half from his own mark. This mile, in 2:04¼, is the best one ever scored in the Grand Circuit, and gave Rochester the speed honors, which Detroit had held for a little over a year, Mascot having won a heat there in 2:04½ during the meeting of 1893.

Afterward Robert J. was taken to Chicago, and through his brilliant campaign on the Western tracks his speed was husbanded as much as possible. In the first of the matches with Joe Patchen, paced at Washington Park, the stout black stallion fell in somewhat easy prey, though all the heats were below 2:07. When the record of 2:04 was wiped out the next week at Fort Wayne, the reduction was the smallest posible—a great tribute to the rating ability of Geers to shave only the quarter of a second from the mark that had stood since September, 1892.

It was at Indianapolis that the battle began in earnest, when Joe Patchen proved a much worthier foe than his game at Chicago indicated. The first heat of this memorable match, in 2:03¾, merely substituted a race record for the time performance. This was not the limit for the black horse, for he required the marvelous effort of a second heat in 2:02½ before he surrendered to the unbeaten hero of the year. Geers had no sooner dismounted that he was taken to task by the younger Hamlin, who inquired why he had gone so fast. "So I could beat that other hoss," replied the quiet Tennessean, but that explanation did not dispel the chagrin which the owners of the new champion felt at being obliged to uncover him to such an extent. There is little doubt that this unprecedented mile was considered the limit of Robert J.'s ability by the Hamlins and their trainer, and in support of this was the friction that arose at Terre Haute.

W. P. Ijams, President of the association, insisted that the gelding should start against his Indianapolis record, but this was at first flatly refused by Hamlin senior. Up to this period of his career, the pacing phenomenon had never failed to accomplish any task set for him, and a failure was likely to take away from his value as a drawing card later in the season. The proposal was to make the trial against the track record of 2:04, but for once the sharp old turfite from Buffalo was unable to carry his point.

"Start against your own figures, or keep your horse in the stable," was the ultimatum that confronted him the night before the Friday set for the appearance of Robert J., and the pipe dixit of the strong-minded Westerner was obeyed. Of course, this episode did not take away from the merit of the mile in 2:01½ that followed, but it is an open question whether the record would have been beaten a full second if those who controlled the gelding could have had their way.

Two more of the select lot that are foremost in the race for the two-minute mark won high honors that entitle them to consideration on the same afternoon in September that Robert J. made his longer stride toward that coveted record. Of these, John R. Gentry, with 2:03¾, in a regular class event, stepped with Joe Patchen, became the champion stallion, and the most formidable rival of the king himself. Joe Patchen's mile in 2:04 was against time, and, coming after the faster one by Gentry, did not secure the expected distinction among performing sires. Both horses are now five years old, and improved on what Robert J. did at the same age. If they train on as consistently this year, it will be necessary for the present monarch of the sulky to outdo himself in order to maintain his present prestige. While John R. Gentry did not have the same long campaign as Joe Patchen, and closed it rather badly, he is generally considered the superior of the black stallion. Gentry has the advantage of a trainer like M. E. McHenry, who is unquestionably more competent in every way than will Curry, who handled Joe Patchen. The latter made his first reputation with Alix, but is rated as a harum-scarum sort of a driver, who never spares his horse and often wastes speed to make victory doubly sure. For all that, Curry has done remarkably well with his absolute pupil, and from a standpoint of gameness has placed him ahead of everything but Robert J. As the two stallions just referred to will be in the stud before the active turf season opens, they are not likely to do anything sensational till next Autumn, so that the gelding has a manifest advantage over both.

Online and Directly complete the list of candidates for the coveted trophy whose chances are particularly bright, and by comparison of age either of them is entitled to greater things than the unquestioned matured ones already mentioned. Early last season

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High-class escorted parties leave New-York fortnightly. Descriptive, Illustrated Programmes on application. Inclusive rates from $655.00.

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FRED'K SOUTHACK & CO.,

401 Broadway, or on premises.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, a partner in one of the best Livery and Boarding Businesses in New-York. Apply to O. J. D., 348 West 42d St.

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1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Charlemaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to procure a situation for her chambermaid and waitress. Call, Saturday and Monday, from 11 to 2 o'clock, The Dakota, Apartment 52.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a position for a competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Call at present employer's, 9 Lexington Av., on Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; has best city personal reference. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 189 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; nine years' city reference from last employer. Call, Monday, 721 6th Av.; ring King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class city reference. Call, two days, 324 East 37th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references. Call, Monday, at 112 East 32d St., Heneberry's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a capable young woman as chambermaid and assist laudress; waiting, or sewing; in American family only; best city references. Competent, 443 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant young woman; thoroughly competent; or chambermaid alone; highest references from last employer. A. M., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private house, or general housework; best reference from Boston. 247 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced housemaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to short country. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or do light housework in private family. 236 West 16th St. (Ring O'Donnell's bell.)

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid; good reference. Call, two days, 865 West 52d St., Murray's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and good seamstress in good family. Hanrahan, 225 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By French girl as chambermaid or nurse; good references. 305 7th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By refined young girl; reduced circumstances; as companion, seamstress, or nursery governess; reference; city or country. Mothers' Help, 2,062 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook and to do plain washing; best city or personal reference. Call, Monday, at 432 West 52d St., second floor, front.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls to do the entire work of a small private family; ten years' personal reference. 461 3d Av., first bell; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in a private family; experienced in all branches of cooking and baking; best city reference. A. B., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family living in Tuxedo; first-class reference. S. A., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; private family preferred; kitchen thoroughly; willing and obliging; wages, $20; best city references. K. G., Box 173 Times.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; country preferred; willing and obliging; best city references. C. C., Box 173 Times.

COOK.—By young woman; very good cook; private family; good city references; good wages required. 410 West 51st St.; ring Greenwald's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20. S. H., 257 West 42d St., Times Agency.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman; just arrived; as cook in private family; good cook; does not speak English. E. Rauu, 597 10th Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl, to do good plain cooking; willing and obliging; good city reference. Present employer's, 128 West 57th St.

COOK.—In first-class private family; best city reference; can take full charge; do marketing. 110 West 53d St., Chatham's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. C. M., Box 10, 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and to do coarse washing; good reference; no objection to short distance i nthe country. S. A., 208 East 44th St.

COOK.—By good family cook; coarse washing; willing; city references. 232 West 31st St., Room 4.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; English; in private family; city; good reference. R. 80, Washington Mews, University Place.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; best city reference. M. S., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman as cook in a private family; understands all branches; good city references; $35 per month. 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, who can fill chef's place; best of references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By young girl; first-class cook; reference; good wages expected; country preferred. K., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; willing and obliging; present employer. 314 West 88th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. 379 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 4 West 44th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent cook and laundress; good city reference. 116 East 63d St.

COOK.—By competent cook in small private family; personal reference. M. T., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook in private family; best city references. M. M., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $25; best of city reference. C. M., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best personal references. 213 West 18th St., grocery store.

COOK.—By a young girl, as cook in a small private American family. Call, two days, at present employer's, 86 West 68th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; city reference. 36 West 59th St.

COOK.—Good baker; references; in the city. 340 East 5th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook with best city reference. Call, two days. 231 East 29th St.

COOK.—By good family cook; best city reference. F. M., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class young English cook; wages, $40; country not objected to. 261 West 36th St.

COOK.—By respectable young German cook; wages, $30; best city references. 1,242 Broadway, Room 1.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English Protestant; good references for dinners, luncheons, and supper parties; wages, $40 to $50. B. M., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. B., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook; will do coarse washing; in private family; good city reference. L. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By North German as first-class cook and baker. A. B., 203 East 48th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By an experienced German woman to go out by the day especially for parlors and dining rooms; also understands helping at dinner parties; best city references. S. C., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by day washing, ironing, and cleaning. K. M., 257 West 42d St.

Dressmakers.

A.—FRENCH DRESSMAKER AND LADIES' Tailor.—First-class in cutting, fitting, and designing; in a large dry goods establishment in New-York or any other large city where she can take charge of dressmaking department; excellent references. Mlle. F. F., care of Mrs. M. C. Well, Times Building, city.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Parisian; competent and reliable, with first-class city references; will go out by the day or take work at home; tailor suits, street costumes, fancy wrappers, and negligée made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; terms very reasonable. 13 West 60th St., third bell, east side.

DRESSMAKER.—By Mme. Alice Hall, late with J. H. Egan; imported fancy coats and waists made to short notice at home or out by day; terms, $3 per day. Mme. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodelling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced, competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; ladies' and children's wraps and coats a specialty; also makes over tailor suits. S. M., 214 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; wishes a few more customers by the day; children's dresses a specialty; best reference. Mme. Joly, 27 Carmine St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; will call and arrange with private families to work; reasonably; by the day or take work home; reference. Dressmaker, 1,076 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By stylish dressmaker, few more customers by day; $1.25; perfect fitter; Taylor system used; best references. Miss Mc., care of Mrs. McTyler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; misses' and children's school and reception dresses; latest styles and materials; reference; at home or out. M. Nichol, 555 East 136th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dressmaker; first-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade; desires more engagements in first-class families; terms moderate; personal reference. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, with unexceptionable references, would like engagement by day; remodeling evening dresses a specialty. W. D., 985 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Switzer, late Barrett; wishes few more customers; latest imported cut, fit, style, and finish; remodeling home or by the day; half price this month. Misdemer, 47 East 10th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced, competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by day; cut, fit, and remodel; terms, $1.50; city reference. A. S., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; more customers; in private families; best references. 434 2d Av., store.

DRESS and CLOAKMAKER.—By experienced, stylish, and perfect cutter and fitter; suits from $5; at home or go out; reference. 146 East 14th St., third floor.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French lady, with the best of city references and highest experience, as governess; can also take entire charge of children, and teach pure French. E. T. N., 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—Disengaged hours, by experienced governess, through non-return of pupils from Europe; English branches, including literature, history, composition, piano, drawing in every style. Instruction, Box 368 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—To one or two children; by North German lady; 36 years; French, English, needlework, gymnastic, rudiments of music; best references. S., 666 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a French governess in private family, or to travel with growing children; four city references. Mademoiselle, care Mrs. Haldi, 301 West 29th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or GOVERNESS.—By refined German; good seamstress; excellent references. Governess, 630 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN, THOROUGHLY VERSED IN HOUSEKEEPING, A POSITION WHERE INTERESTED AND CONSCIENTIOUS SERVICE WOULD BE APPRECIATED; WOULD ACT AS CHAPERON OR TRAVELING COMPANION TO LADIES OR YOUNG GIRLS; UNQUESTIONABLE TESTIMONIALS AS TO CHARACTER, DISPOSITION, AND QUALIFICATIONS. R. S. H., BOX 342 TIMES, UP TOWN.

HOUSEKEEPER.—For a long time in one of the finest clubs of this city; would like a similar position, in or out of the city, or for a party of gentlemen. Mrs. H., 307 West 52d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable Southern colored woman as housekeeper for couple or actress in flat; reference. Julia, 225 West 29th St., front basement.

HOUSEKEEPER OR ANY POSITION OF Trust.—By thoroughly-experienced German lady, 37 years; excellent cook and manager; city or country; references. W., 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Mrs. Devaucene, 104 West 30th St., near 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wishes situation. Mrs. Earlie, 158 West 15th St., near 7th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK or CARE of CHILDREN.—By a competent young girl to do general housework or take care of children in city or country; good city reference. Call, two days, at 436 West 49th St. Tom Mescell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework in small family; competent; good reference; city or country. Finn, 410 West 50th St.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By colored girl as general housekeeper or chambermaid and waitress. Hill, 215 East 88th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl as housekeeper or laundress or cook, or do work of any kind. 412 West 30th St., Jones's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for light housework; willing and obliging. 313 East 59th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; light housework in a flat; city reference. 131 West 53d St., basement.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework. 442 East 57th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as general housework. 372 7th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; understands her duties as lady's maid; good seamstress and stylish hairdresser; in American family; good city reference. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker; excellent packer; good reference; no objection to leaving the city. S. J., 20 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 104 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference; accustomed to traveling; speaks French and English. Present employer's, 511 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-experienced Swedish person as lady's maid; good hairdresser and traveler; graduate masseuse; best city reference. M., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; takes entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. E. C., 329 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as maid; competent hairdresser. Call, Monday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at 5 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined young lady as lady's maid or seamstress, or companion for invalid lady. 238 East 55th St.

MAID.—B a French Swiss; thoroughly experienced; well educated; excellent hairdresser; dressmaker; speaks three languages; best American and English references. M. Weber, 163 West 31st St.

MAID.—A lady desires a position for an English Protestant as maid to a lady and little girl, or growing children. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 6 West 51st St.

MAID.—By first-class French maid; dressmaker, milliner; would prefer to go as traveling maid; no objection to city; best resident city references. Traveler, 222 West 35th St.

MAID.—To elderly lady; faithful and reliable; highly recommended; excellent seamstress. Call, Monday, 445 Lexington Av.

MAID.—To elderly lady; faithful, reliable; highly recommended; excellent seamstress. Seamstress, 157 East 52d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in small private family; no objections to short distance in the country; first-class reference; none but first-class families need apply. 200 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as excellent laundress; would assist with other work; private family; city or country; good reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt and collar ironer; flannels, laces, &c.; first-class personal city reference. Call, two days, 38 Amsterdam Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; no other work; city or country; best city reference. P. M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family by the day or week. Mrs. Francfort, 891 7th Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; will assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will do chamberwork in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in small private family; first-class reference. A. B., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French laundress, gentlemen's washing at her home. Mrs. Hill, 211 West 13th St., rear house.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman; can furnish best city reference. K. F., Box 11, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. M., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thorough laundress; five years' city references; no other work; city or country. 689 6th Av., Bell 3.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress and chambermaid; four years' city reference. M. B., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Young girl as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. 366 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable colored woman as first-class laundress or cook. P. W., 145 West 24th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress in private family; best reference. Coefry, 237 East 56th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young American girl as first-class infant's nurse; city reference. Call, two days, at 224 East 80th St., care Barter.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; devoted in sickness; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $25. Monday, 445 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By young Waldensian girl, just out of school, in private family, for growing children; can give the first lessons, either French or Italian; good city reference. A. A., 108 West 29th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined first-class nurse; North German; from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to one or two children not under three years; in first-class family; best references. S. S. Desoucy, 120 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By refined, competent young girl to take care of one or two grown children; teach English if required; willing and obliging; experienced; best personal city references. Call, Monday, 141 West 15th St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to one or two children not under three years; best references. C. D., 120 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; devoted in sickness; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $25. 157 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St.; private stable.

NURSE.—By young woman graduate in electricity and massage; treat ladies and children only, at their residence. G. G., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant young woman to take care of grown children and do plain sewing; city references. Cederholm, 337 West 59th St., top floor.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant North German-American; to one or two children; sewing; Christian family; best city reference. C. K., 317 East 88th St.

NURSE.—By a competent and educated North German nurse to one or two children; plain sewing; best city reference. L. M., 2,097 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse and seamstress; can teach if necessary; best city reference. Louise, 406 7th Av.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse; good sewer; willing to help with chamberwork; good references. 303 East 69th St., top floor.

NURSE.—Competent to take entire charge of young infant. A., care Miss Dugan, 250 West 133d St.

NURSE.—By trained nurse; nervous prostration a specialty; highest references. English, Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By trustworthy, competent nurse; take entire charge of infant; two years' reference; country place preferred. 219 2d Av.

NURSE.—By experienced French Protestant as nurse for growing children; best city references. 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a girl as nurse; takes baby from infancy; city references. M. C., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Lady wishes to find position for experienced English parlormaid or chambermaid; has lived some time in the family; highly recommended. 43 West 48th St.

PARLORMAID.—By competent parlormaid and assist in pantry; first-class city reference. Healy, 117 East 55d St.

PARLORMAID.—By competent parlormaid; assist butler; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day to work with and finish after dressmaker in private families; operates also; neat hand sewer; city reference. C., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced family sewer, a few more customers by the day or week; children's clothes a specialty. Child's Dressmaker, 856 West 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an excellent seamstress; will assist with light chamberwork. 21 East 45th St., present employer.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress, and would assist with chamberwork. M. D., 990 6th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid alone in private family; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. 300 East 88th St.; ring Bell 2 four times.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress, chambermaid, or parlormaid in private family; wages, $20. Address, Monday, N. L., 319 East 30th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands all wines and salads; wages, $20; two years' city reference; last employer can be seen. M. J., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and WAITress.—Thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 192 East 76th St.; Mullin's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly understands silver, salads, and wines; best city reference. M. K., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent waitress in a private family; best city references. 210 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly-competent waitress in private family; best city references. A. B., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; best city references. 199 East 76th St., third floor.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl; good city references. Call, from 10 to 12, Monday, at 87 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—To take butler's place; best city references. A. S., 222 West 35th St.

WAITRESS.—To fill butler's place; best city references. P., 222 West 35th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—Respectable woman would do family washing at home; excellent laundress. Maginney, 229 West 16th St.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman, family washing to take home by the week or dozen. 330 West 41st St., rear house. M. H.

WASHING.—By a reliable person, a small family washing that will come and go by express; best reference. H. S. Burns, 128 West 31st St.

WASHING.—Woman wishes families; lunch rooms or restaurant washing at home. H. K., 220 East 33d St.

WASHING and IRONING.—By a respectable Protestant woman to do plain washing and ironing; reference. 200 West 25th St.; ring once.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; go out by day or take washing home; good city reference. McGough, 219 East 25th St., second floor.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress to do family washing at home; moderate prices. 814 East 81st St.

Miscellaneous.

HAIRDRESSER.—By the day; more customers; in private families. 434 2d Av.

KINDERGARTNERIN.—By refined North German kindergartnerin; good needlewoman; competent nursery governess. B. E., Box 193 Times.

MASSAGE.—Swedish girl, used to giving baths and massage, wants place in Turkish bathroom, or to give massage; has been working in a sanitarium for three years; best references. A. D., 157 East 27th St.

MASSAGE.—Treatment and Swedish movement to ladies at their own homes by expert Swedish masseuse; terms, $1.50. Mrs. Hansen, 104 West 42d St.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Familiar with all kinds of stenographic work; references. Expert, 1,242 Broadway, Room 1.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets fitted, altered, and made over; rugs mended, curtains made; also other upholstery work; first-class references. Caldwell, 106 West 42d St.

YOUNG LADY.—In good family; willing to do anything; can teach, sew; understands duties of house; city or country. Willing, 2,062 3d Av.

YOUNG WOMAN wants any kind of employment not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By young intelligent Englishman as butler or valet; thoroughly understands care of silver, china, wines, decorating tables; can take full charge of parties; takes good care of gentleman's wardrobe; understands packing, shaving; used to travel; excellent reference; city or country. S. S., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended butler, with thorough experience; is an intelligent, perfectly sober, and trustworthy man, neat in his work and obliging; employer with whom he has lived for several years can be seen; also other good references. Benzon, 251 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced German man; well up in his duties; neat in his habits; quick at his work; temperate and industrious; takes special care in keeping silver and glass in thorough order; best city reference. V. C., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; lately landed; as butler and valet; understands his duties thoroughly; can furnish best of references from prominent English families; willing and obliging; city or country. F. C. B., 338 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; understands his business in all its branches; three years' personal city reference from last employer; height, 5 feet 9 inches. J. M., care of Martin, 1,326 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a sober, trustworthy man as butler, or as butler and valet; speaks German, French, and English perfect; first-class reference; age, 32; good traveler; town or country. W. W., 551 3d Av., first floor, front.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; single; 30; sober, honest; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; care silver, &c.; long personal satisfactory city references. Albert, Box 261 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple, having over ten years of very first-class references; fully capable of taking the entire management of a first-class private family; city or country. F. C., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; single-handed or otherwise; tall and good appearance; best city references. F. W., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady going to Europe will be glad to hear of a place for her butler, whom she can highly recommend; he valets neatly. James, Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman; good valet; expert at silver and table decorating; age, 40; height, 6 feet; first-class references. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—As butler, valet, or second man in first-class private family; thoroughly competent and reliable young man; best city references. L. Box 259 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; can furnish good English and city references from prominent families; last employer can be seen. M. C., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly understands his duties; town or country; highest city references. A. B. C., care Mrs. Hochster, 112 East 32d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly-trained Englishman; good appearance and address; with unquestionable references. C. G., 255 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By young colored man; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference; last employer can be seen. G., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By a German couple; thoroughly competent; good travelers; speak English and French; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By man and wife; French Swiss; thoroughly competent; in private family; best city reference. L. R., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; tall and good appearance; thoroughly understands his business; leaving through family going abroad; good personal reference. H. W., 1,020 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a thoroughly-competent young Englishman; strictly temperate and reliable; willing to travel; good references. C. F. C., 159 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city reference; strictly temperate. A. P., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—SEAMSTRESS.—Man butler; wife seamstress, light chamberwork; both thoroughly experienced and obliging; city reference; town or country. M. C., 400 West 20th St.

BUTLER.—By competent, first-class butler; private family; understands his business in all branches; very best city reference. L. G., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Honest, sober man; would attend to his duties; good references; English; age, 35; city or country. Butler, care Lang, Railroad Av., Hackensack, N. J.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple in private family; man first-class butler; wife first-class cook; best city references. A. A., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman; honest, sober, industrious; thoroughly competent; very good city references. Pierre, Box 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Swiss, 28, as butler or valet in private family; best of Paris and city family references. Jean, Box 344 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Where one or two men are kept, by thoroughly-competent man; English; understands his duties in all its branches; first-class references. A. B., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; understands the duties in all its branches; where a second man or parlormaid is kept; six years' reference. J. T., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; thoroughly understands all his duties; is thorough servant; willing to work; best city references. F. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman; good valet; expert at silver and table decorating; age, 40; height, 6 feet; first-class references. "Donly," 232 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class Frenchman; in private family; understands his duties; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; best city references. J. M., 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By young colored man; single; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city references; last employer can be seen. G., 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—English; age 29; height, 5 feet 9½; single; thoroughly experienced; good references. F. Sparkes, 43 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as butler or valet; good city reference. G. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class butler; Frenchman; private family; best references. Auguste, 408 7th Av.

BUTLER.—English; good valet and plate cleaner; six months in America; age, 25; height, 5 feet 11 inches. G. L., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman; age, 30; is pleasant family; best references. G. M., 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. J. B., 491 6th Av., second floor.

BUTLER.—Steady, experienced, and obliging in every respect; first-class city reference. M. C., 400 West 20th St.

BUTLER and COOK.—By competent Swiss couple; take full charge in private family; best reference. L. A., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Swiss man in private family; best city references. J. R., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man as butler in private family; ten years' first-class reference. Louis, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—English; in a good private family; excellent waiter; has the best of city references. Butler, 217 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly steady and experienced man; very obliging; three years' city references. M. C., 400 West 20th St., top floor.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant man; thoroughly understands the duties, as will be seen by his references. G. H., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a second man of good experience; age, 28; height, 5 feet 10; good valet. L. T., care of Foster, 749 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By Belgian; single; understands his duties; city reference. A. N., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class experienced French butler in a private family; tall; age, 34; best city reference. 377 4th Av., third floor.

BUTLER.—English; age, 30; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; single; thoroughly experienced; good references. F. S., Box 97, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands his duties; highest references; town or country. A. B. C., care Mrs. Hochster, 112 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family; willing, obliging; good references from London and New-York. P. G., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By a Swede; age, 33; first-class city references. H., 162 East 23d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman, cook, speaking thorough English; strictly respectable and good manager; references. M. Ruez, 145 West 31st St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man in country, taking care of a gentleman's place; understands horses, carriages, and harness; good driver; good references. W. D., care of Aug. Turstman, 323 West 47th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; age 36; willing and obliging; city or country; first-class references. R. M., care Burr & Co., 140 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; five years' best references; city or country. John Creegan, West 160th St., private barn.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest, and obliging; twenty-five years' first-class city reference; twelve years with last employer, who has given up horses; can refer to personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—English; just disengaged on account of family going abroad; first-class references. Bamforth, care of Armstrong, 100 West 33d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, with horses, carriages, harness; disengaged on account of gentleman giving up horses; sober, honest, and willing; best city and country reference. H. G., 239 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; one who understands the hunter or the trotter as well as the carriage horse; is competent to take charge of any private establishment; 20 years' best city reference. Call or address James, 229 East 83d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; married; no family; age, 35; good appearance; first-class, stylish city driver; strictly sober; thoroughly understands all the requirements of gentleman's private stable; best city reference. James, 898 3d Av., Bryan's bell.

COACHMAN.—By a young single man; or as general all-around man on a gentleman's place in city or country; is willing to work; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; seven years' references from last employer. Box S., 156 East 125th St.

COACHMAN.—Where a first-class man is wanted and good wages paid; excellent references; last and former families can be seen; knows city perfectly; eight and six years' references. Prompt, 154 West 29th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up his carriage wishes to find a place in the country for his coachman, who has been with him two years and is perfectly trustworthy. Apply, by letter, to C. E. T., Highland Falls, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man as coachman; will be found thoroughly efficient, willing and obliging in every respect, and has got first-class city recommendations. J. A., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class man; thoroughly understands horses, harness, carriages, making up of stable; country preferred; best references from former and last employer. P. K., 626 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Thirty-three years old; married; as coachman; has 13 years' city reference; has been driving invalid lady for the last four years; can be highly recommended by his last employer. John Sheehan, 432 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; understands proper care and management of fine horses and carriages; first-class, stylish city driver; good appearance; five years' first-class city reference; strictly sober. 898 3d Av., James Bryan's bell.

COACHMAN or GROOM and COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; married; first-class references and well recommended, and addresses can be given. J. F., 223 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; married; knows city; good driver; city or country; good references; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; age, 35; understands his business in every particular; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Seven years' reference from last employer, who can be seen at stable, 107 West 50th St., Monday and Tuesday mornings; will take low wages; city or country.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; can furnish excellent city reference as to character and ability; country preferred. C. H., 603 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; Swede; thirteen years' references from last employer; willing and obliging; city or country. J. S., Robert Curry, 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Stylish; first-class; single; age, 30; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. William Eels, care of Mrs. Lappin, 749 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent single man; Protestant; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, single, as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; first-class reference. 24 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—English; of long experience; careful city driver; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; excellent city references. A. Warner, 135 West 60th St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; first-class; long experience; careful driver; best city reference. M. F., 206 West 37th St., care of Benson.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands the care

B. Altman & Co.

OPEN TO-MORROW

Advance Shipments

FOR SPRING, 1895, OF

Wool Dress Fabrics

AND

Printed Challies

at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES, made possible by the Tariff revision.

Also,

New Cotton Dress Goods.

And

A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF

3,000 yards Two toned

WOOL ARMURE ROYAL,

48 inches wide, at

69c. yard,

regular price $1.25.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

Additional Inducements

THROUGHOUT

Linen Dept.

FINE BLEACHED TABLE LINEN,

65c., 75c., and 88c. yard.

LARGE NAPKINS,

$1.50, 1.85, 2.25 and 3.25 doz.

VERY HEAVY HUCK TOWELS,

25c. each.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS,

$3.35 and 4.50 pair.

Three-Ply Bed Spreads,

85c., $1.10, and 1.25 each.

EXTRA LARGE BLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS,

20c. each.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

MILLIONS KEPT FROM CHARITY

CONTROLLER FITCH FINDS A FLAW IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

He Cannot Pay Until Charitable Organizations Comply with Rules That Do Not Exist.

Controller Fitch has discovered what promises to be a serious flaw in the new Constitution. The many charitable institutions that depend largely on the support of the city for their maintenance are liable to be put to serious inconvenience, if not deprived of the money appropriated for them by the city.

The Controller, in looking over the new Constitution, came across a section that reads that all charitable institutions receiving money from the city must conform with the written rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities.

The Controller wrote to the State Board and asked for a copy of the rules. He was astonished when the reply came that there were no rules. He has, therefore, decided not to pay one cent of the $1,478,723.95 which was appropriated. The charitable institutions have written to and their representatives have called on the Controller, but he refuses to violate the provisions of the new Constitution. He has written to all the institutions to send representatives to him at a date to be hereafter agreed on and talk the matter over and try to get around the law.

Here is the letter the Controller sent to the charitable institutions:

Sir: I desire to call your attention to the provisions of Section 14, Article VIII., of the Revised Constitution of the State of New-York, as adopted by the Constitutional Convention at the City of Albany, Sept. 28, 1894, and ratified by the people of the State of New-York at the election held Nov. 6, 1894.

You will notice that said section provides that "Payment by counties, cities, towns, and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private care, for support and maintenance, may be authorized, but shall not be required, by the Legislature.

"No such payment shall be made for any inmate of such institution who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the State Board of Charities. Such rules shall be subject to the control of the Legislature by general laws."

In view of such provisions, it will be necessary hereafter, before you present your accounts to this department for settlement, for you to obtain from the State board a certificate showing that all requirements of law under the new section of the Constitution above quoted have been complied with, which requirement applies to all accounts for care, support, and maintenance on and after Jan. 1, 1895. Respectfully, ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

Jan. 5.

Controller Fitch said yesterday:

"I do not know that any of the institutions have failed to comply with the regulations of the State Board of Charities; in fact, I have no knowledge that the board has made any regulations applying to local institutions, but, as I understand the provision of the new Constitution, it stops me from making any further payments to any of them until they certify to me that they have complied with all the requirements, if there are any that apply to them.

"I do not know whether or not it will work any hardships to any of the charitable institutions, but my duty seems to me to be very clear under the new Constitution.

"I must stop all payments to institutions until I am informed by proper proof that the regulations of the State Board of Charities, if there are any, are complied with. So, to protect myself, I have ordered payments stopped until I hear from the institutions."

The city pays to charitable institutions more than $2,000,000 a year. The sum of $1,400,000 is appropriated in the budget, and $700,000 is paid to them from excise money.

Complaints of Trolley Methods.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 5.—The governing bodies of Orange and Essex and West Orange will be petitioned, at their next meeting, to enforce rigidly the ordinance relating to the Consolidated Traction Company. The citizens are indignant at the way they are packed into the electric cars, like sardines in a box, in going between Orange and Newark, and also at being obliged to change cars at Roseville and crowd into a car which is always well filled before they enter it.

Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Jan. 5.—Michael Coogan of Harrison and a young man from Montclair, whose name could not be learned, fell through the ice on the Morris Canal yesterday afternoon while skating, and narrowly escaped drowning. Coogan, who can swim, pushed a large cake of ice to his companion, who clung to it until they could both be pulled out of the water.

A Contest at Whist.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Orange Whist Club played its first match game last night with the Knickerbocker Whist Club of New-York and the game ended in a tie.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Joseph Yeoman.

Joseph Yeoman, a member of the Cotton Exchange since 1870, died Friday at 120 Madison Avenue. He was prominent in the affairs of the Exchange, having served as its Vice President from 1880 until 1882. At a meeting of the Exchange yesterday, M. B. Fielding presiding, resolutions of condolence were offered by ex-President James O. Bloss, which were adopted, and a committee of forty-five was appointed to represent the Exchange at the funeral, which will be held to-morrow morning at the house.

Mr. Yeoman was English by birth. He was known in the downtown district as an advocate of outdoor exercise, and careful diet. His own appearance seemed to justify his theories, for he had a fine physique and enjoyed exceptional vigor of body. It was his habit to walk from his home to business and back again, and he never touched liquor or tobacco. Several months ago he collapsed with Bright's disease, and that was the cause of his death.

Capt. John Taylor.

Capt. John Taylor died yesterday at Philadelphia of pneumonia, after an illness of but two days.

Capt. Taylor was born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1840. He served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac as a member of the Pennsylvania Reserves Division. After the war he was appointed to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, and was stationed at Fort Monroe. He remained there until 1870, when he returned to Philadelphia. Mr. Taylor was prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, he being elected Department Commander of Pennsylvania at the Pittsburg Encampment in 1881, after having served as Quartermaster General of the same department. In 1882 Commander in Chief Van Der Voort appointed Capt. Taylor National Quartermaster General, and each succeeding Commander in Chief has appointed him to the office. He was President of the War Veterans' Association of Philadelphia. In politics Mr. Taylor was a Republican. In 1890 he was elected Receiver of Taxes for Philadelphia, and was re-elected in 1893.

David H. Craig.

David H. Craig died yesterday at Asbury Park. Mr. Craig was engaged in the news business before the advent of the electric telegraph, having established lines of carrier pigeons between New-York and Boston and Halifax to facilitate the obtaining of foreign news arriving at the two latter points by vessel. He adopted new methods from time to time to outrival competitors, and played a leading part in the press history of that time. He was at the head of the New-York Associated Press from 1851 to 1860. In recent years he had been engaged in the development of automatic telegraphy.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William R. Robinson died at his home in West Clarkson Street in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, yesterday, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was born in this city. When eighteen years old he was Secretary to the American Consul at Port au Prince, and during the Mexican war was Captain of a vessel that carried troops from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz. He was a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association and the Society of Old Brooklynites. One of his daughters died last week from being burned, and another is severely ill with pneumonia. A widow survives him.

—John Kennedy, sixty-five years old, died at his home, 90 Clinton Street, Hoboken, yesterday. He was a merchant in New-York in early life, but retired twenty-five years ago and went to Hoboken to reside. He was prominently identified with public affairs there, but held no offices, except those of School Trustee and Tax Commissioner. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and one son.

—Capt. Albert Gallatin Hudgins of Culpeper County, Va., formerly of the United States and the Confederate States Navies, died at Richmond yesterday. His most important service was with Admiral Semmes. He was twice taken prisoner during the war, and at one time was confined in the Tombs, in New-York, under sentence to be hanged as a pirate.

—S. A. Jacobs died suddenly yesterday at Springfield, Mass. He was Postmaster at Chicopee.

Charged with Embezzlement.

ELIZABETH, Jan. 5.—Edward Braham of Philadelphia, an alleged embezzler, was this afternoon taken to Philadelphia.

Braham was engaged in the wholesale tobacco business in Philadelphia with George W. Lodge and David B. Brown. The latter charges that Lodge and Braham defrauded him out of $700 worth of stock and money and fled to Plainfield, N. J., where they engaged in the tobacco business under the firm name of Gilbride & Co., at 108 North Avenue.

Braham made no objections to returning to Pennsylvania.

Cyclers Elect Officers.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 5.—The East Orange Cyclers last night elected these officers: President—G. K. Wallace; Vice President, W. L. Booth; Secretary—W. L. Healy; Treasurer—C. H. Folles; Board of Trustees—A. B. Hedden, C. S. French, J. E. Clark, A. L. Starkweather, and L. V. Young.

Thrown from Her Sleigh.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Jan. 5.—While riding with her husband last night in Pelouber Street, Mrs. Cyrus L. Potter was thrown from the sleigh and seriously injured internally.

Stern Brothers

Monday

Continuation Sale

of High Class

Housekeeping Linens

and in addition the following

Special Values

2500 Dozen **Towels** at 15c, 19c 25c, 35c

Bleached Double Damask **Table Linen** Full width, at 67c, 75c 83c, 98c yd

Bleached Linen **Dinner Cloths**

2x2 yds	2x2½ yds	2x3 yds
$1.37,	$1.73	$2.08

Napkins to match at $1.55 $2.25 doz

500 Extra large Double Damask **Dinner Cloths** at 3.98 & 4.75

Heretofore $6.50 to $10.50.

Full size hemstitched **Linen Sheets** $3.25, $4.25 $4.98

Quilts

Extra large Crochet, at	Full size Mitcheline
98c	$1.39

Marseilles Quilts at $2.12, $2.48,

West Twenty-Third St.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow

Clearing Sale

of

High Class

Paris Dress Goods

at the following prices

75c Reduced from $1.45 & $1.85 yd

95c Reduced from $2.00 & $3.00 yd

$1.23 Reduced from $3.25 & $4.75 yd

All of this season's importations and very desirable.

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

will continue to offer

Monday

Exceptional Values

in

Ladies' Coats, Capes, Jackets and Ulsters

Including a line of

Jackets at $4.85, $7.25 $8.50 & $11.75

Plush Capes at $10.25 & $11.75

Ulsters at $11.25 & $12.50

All new and the best class of Garments

West 23d St

TRIED TO MARRY IN THREE STATES

A Massachusetts Young Man Finds Many Obstacles in Attempting to Secure His Bride—Safe in New-Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 5.—Dean Rodman of Plainfield, N. J., yesterday united in marriage Edwin S. Westlake of Boston and Alice T. Tewksbury of Winthrop, Mass. The couple had been searching since Tuesday for a minister who would unite them. The groom is a son of the Rev. C. M. Westlake, rector of St. John's Church, Arlington, Mass., and is a traveling salesman. The bride is a daughter of Herman B. Tewksbury of Winthrop. The couple are now stopping at a boarding house here. Westlake told the following story to-day: "My wife had two suitors, myself and Arthur Culverwell of Winthrop. Last Monday she promised to decide between us. We went to her home, and each pleaded. Her mother pleaded for me. Alice took me after making Culverwell and myself promise to be friends. Culverwell threatened both our lives as he left the house. We decided to get married at once, and went to my parents' house. They threatened to disown me if I married Alice. We then went to Boston City Hall. A license was refused there, as Alice's home was in Winthrop. We then went to Pawtucket, R. I., but as she is not of age under Rhode Island law we failed to get a license there. Thursday morning we went to Attleborough, but were refused a license there also. Then we went to Providence, and were told a license would be granted if the young lady had the consent of her father in writing. I had his verbal consent, and telephoned him to send his written consent. My mother had been to see him, and he refused and demanded that I bring Alice home immediately. We were determined to get married, so we came to New-Jersey, where I knew the laws would permit us to get married."

Westlake intends to remain in Elizabeth until he can make arrangements with an uncle, Dr. J. H. Turner, to go into business in Chicago.

Honors to the Late Col. Heyl.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Many army officers of high rank gathered this morning at the Hotel Metropole to escort the remains of the late Col. Heyl, Inspector General of the Department of the Missouri, to the Union Depot for transportation to Washington, where the military funeral will be held to-morrow. W. B. Smith, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, was one of the party.

Died in a Broadway Restaurant.

Thomas B. Hart, fifty years old, fell dead yesterday afternoon in a restaurant at 139 Broadway. Papers found in his pockets show that he was a constable from Scranton, Penn.

His body was taken to the Church Street Station.

MONTCLAIR WOMEN INDIGNANT

Their Town Improvement Association Protests Against the Sidewalks.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Woman's Town Improvement Association, which has already conducted several aggressive and successful crusades in the brief space of time it has been in existence, has now begun one against the negligent storekeepers. The women say in their New Year's manifesto:

It is fondly hoped that the shopkeepers on Bloomfield Avenue, some of them, will be seized with a virtuous desire to sweep their sidewalks yet a little, indeed much more, often, because, despite blame and praise, coaxing and commanding, begging and praying, still are these sidewalks often a pitiful stretch of dust and scraps, to behold which is a cross to every one but the delinquent shopkeeper himself. He seems to glory in disorder and dust. If a change for the better does not come with the new year, it is feared the Town Improvement Association will be forced to resort to woman's last weapon, her always effective one, tears. Any one responsible for sidewalks, wishing to avoid a scene, had better sweep up.

Narrow Escape for Firemen.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 5.—A fire broke out early this morning in the feed store of T. A. Doremus, at Midland and Bloomfield Avenues, and soon the flames spread to the stable, where one horse was roasted alive and another burned so badly that it had to be killed. James Banks, the Foreman of Hose Company No. 1, while fighting the fire on the roof, fell through it and was overcome by the smoke and heat inside, but was dragged out by his comrades in time to save his life. Several other firemen narrowly escaped death. The paint shop of G. H. Hayden, next door, was also damaged by the flames, which it took several hours to subdue. The building was a one-story frame structure, and the total loss will be about $5,000.

"Horner's Furniture"

Really the Best to Buy.

All purchasers of good Furniture, in moderate priced or more costly grades, will find our stock the best to select from, as it is the largest and most varied in America, and of uniformly good quality.

The completeness of our assortment can be best understood from the fact that we carry in stock and exhibit more than **two hundred and fifty distinctly different Bedroom Sets,** in every variety of material, as well as endless lines of Parlor, Drawing Room, Library, and Dining Room Furniture of the most artistic styles, and ranging from the modest and inexpensive to the most elaborately carved and inlaid.

In a word, every article required for use, comfort, and adornment in the household, can be found with its plainly marked moderate price at our

Great Furniture Emporium,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

R. J. HORNER & Co.

WASHINGTON'S WEDDING DAY

PATRIOTIC WOMEN CELEBRATE ITS ANNIVERSARY.

Daughters of the American Revolution Have a Reception at Sherry's —The Cutting of the Cake.

There was a charming celebration at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. Beautiful women were there in handsome gowns; there were bright speeches, good music, colonial punch, and more substantial refreshments, and over all an air of inspiring patriotism.

The Daughters of the American Revolution were celebrating the anniversary of Washington's wedding day.

To assist in this high festival they invited the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

The ceremonies were held in Sherry's pink hall, which was appropriately draped with the national colors. In the balcony, also profusely draped with flags, the band played the familiar strains of national airs.

The opening feature of the day was the reception. Receiving the guests were Mrs. Donald McLean, the New-York Chapter's charming Regent; Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, First Vice Regent; Mrs. Janvier Le Due, Second Vice Regent; Miss Jeanne C. Irwin-Martin, Recording Secretary; Mrs. William H. Stewart, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John Sargent Wise, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton, Registrar, and Miss Emma G. Lathrop, Historian.

Assisting the officers were Mrs. J. Heron Crossman, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. John Moffat, Mrs. Leon Harvier, Mrs. John Allen, Mrs. Fay Pierce, Miss Annie W. Irwin-Martin, Mrs. Gerardus Wynkoop, and Miss Lillian T. Montgomery of the Safety Committee; Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Honorary Vice President of the National Society of the Daughters; Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Vice President; Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Honorary Regent of the chapter; Miss Louise Ward McAllister, State Regent for New-York; Mrs. Justice Putnam, National Vice President; Mrs. Gertrude Van Cortlandt, National Vice President; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, National Honorary Vice President; Mrs. James S. S. Stranahan, National Vice President, and Mrs. Seth Low of the New-York Chapter.

Special consideration was paid the invited Sons, and each one was received upon arrival by a Daughter and escorted around the room and properly introduced.

Following the reception were the speeches. Mrs. McLean, who presided with delightful ease, made the address of welcome, of which one of the sons was heard to say: "It was one of the best speeches I ever heard. Neither Chauncey Depew nor Horace Porter could have done better."

That was high praise from an old New-Yorker.

A special work the Daughters have attempted is to support a Chair of Colonial and Revolutionary History at Barnard College, and Dean Emily James Smith of the college made a very pleasant speech in regard to it.

Other speeches were by Dean Hole of England, Hagaman Hall, and Walter S. Logan of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The prettiest part of the celebration was the bringing in of the cake. It was brought in, surrounded with lighted candles and adorned with tiny United States flags, through two lines of young women, who formed a passage, with bands of tri-colored ribbons, while the band played a wedding march.

The officers then grouped themselves around the Regent, and the Sons were invited inside the ring made by the young ladies with the ribbons. Mrs. McLean made appropriate remarks about the Washington wedding day being properly celebrated by the Sons and Daughters, and wished every one a happy New Year.

Dean Hole was asked to bless the ceremony, and he received the first flag taken from it. The cake was cut by the Sons in turn, and as the band struck up a patriotic air the attention of the assemblage was turned to the refreshments.

Souvenir badges of the occasion were in the shape of wedding bells tied with red, white, and blue ribbons.

Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Miss Julia Grant, Fish-op and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Col. Colquhoun, John Russell Young, Joseph MacMurray Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Townshend, Mrs. Peter MacArthur, Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins, Prof. and Mrs. Doremus, Miss Doremus, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Leon Harvier, W. H. Henry, William H. Kelly, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Theodocia C. Goss, Miss Pond, Mrs. Richard Irving, Mrs. James Fairman, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. E. R. Pugg, Mrs. Charles Parker, Mrs. John Hindley, Miss Emma Wood, Miss L. Lawrence, and Mrs. Henry Burgoyne Wilson.

HENRY W. GREEN'S WEDDING

To Marry Miss Helen Watts in New-York on Jan. 14.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Trenton society is interested in the coming marriage of Henry W. Green of this city, who on Monday, Jan. 14, will wed Miss Helen Watts of New-York. The ceremony will take place at 2 in the afternoon, at Grace Chantry, New-York City, the invitations being confined exclusively to the immediate families of Mr. Green and Miss Watts.

Mr. Green was recently admitted to the bar of this State, and is a graduate of Princeton, '91. He is a son of Charles E. Green, and a grandson of the jurist, Henry W. Green. He is also related to the Stockton, Wings, and other prominent families of New-Jersey. Miss Watts is a granddaughter of William Wood, whose death was recently announced in New-York. Mr. Wood was a member of the Dock Commission, was President of the St. Andrew's Society, and President of the Normal College. Miss Watts is also connected with the De Puysters, Van Rensselaers, and other Knickerbocker families. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Green will reside in this city, where Mr. Green will continue the practice of law.

Ontario State Bank Robbery.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 5.—Edward Steadman and Frank Conway, who were arrested near here yesterday on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery by which the Ontario State Bank lost $5,000, are both prison birds. Frederick Stamm, cashier of the plundered bank, who was overpowered by the robbers and forced into a vault, said that the prisoners were not the men. Steadman admitted that he owed seven years' service at Joliet Prison and five at St. Quentin. Conway will be held for a burglary. R. P. Sibley, who was clubbed by the robbers at the bank, was dangerously hurt.

Daniell & Sons,

Erection of another NEW BUILDING on Broadway, commences ABOUT January 15, 1895.

SPACE MUST BE MADE.

Many departments will lose for a brief period half their room, consequently we have resolved to make a radical

REDUCTION IN STOCK.

COST or VALUE will be ignored. The departments most affected by the ALTERATIONS are

SILKS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR, WINTER CLOAKS, &c.,

on which large concessions in PRICE will BE MADE.

THE GREAT FEATURE of THIS WEEK will be Fine silk Dress Fabrics from . . . 25c. to 59c. yard And fine Silk Ribbons from . . . . 5c. to 19c. yard

Also a VERY LARGE ACCUMULATION of REMNANTS and LOOM ENDS in SILKS and RIBBONS at LESS THAN HALF Manufacturers' COST. In the aggregate they amount to MANY THOUSANDS of yards. Assortments are broken, but no old goods are among them.

—00—

SPECIAL SALE of FINE DRESS TRIMMINGS. MANY of these goods are marked at QUARTER their cost.

—00—

A REDUCTION throughout the entire department of LADIES' COATS, JACKETS, WRAPPERS, and WAISTS, Children's GRETCHENS and JACKETS, all of this SEASON'S STYLES.

—00—

We are CLOSING OUT the balance of our stock of CHILDREN'S WINTER COATS, in TWO and THREE year sizes, at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

—00—

Something entirely new, the "BROWNIE" HANDKERCHIEFS. Every CHILD will WANT THEM. They are printed in FAST COLORS on the FINEST quality of LAWN in SIX different designs. "BROWNIES" has become a HOUSEHOLD WORD in the land. EACH SET of SIX HANDKERCHIEFS comprises THIRTY-SEVEN of the principal figures of the "BROWNIE" BAND. . . . . Price, 5c. each.

—00—

A general mark down in PRICE of all MILLINERY Goods to ONE-THIRD VALUE, including FRENCH FELT HATS, FRENCH MONTURES, WREATHS, and FINE FLOWERS.

The assortment in this department is full and complete.

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH **STS.**

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The annual sale of ladies' underwear at Lord & Taylor's, Broadway and Twentieth Street, begins Tuesday. The nainsook and cambric garments, tastefully trimmed with lace and embroideries, have never before been considered suitable for sale goods. Their class of trade demands a finer supply than the average, and the prices quoted are disproportionate to the value of the materials.

—In accordance with a custom adopted by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford soon after he became rector of St. George's, the first Sunday evening of each year is devoted to a service for men only. Dr. Rainsford will address men only to-night. His general subject will be "Purity." The address will be preceded by a short bright service, to which all men are invited.

—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society Jan. 3 grants of Bibles, Testaments, and portions were made to the value of about $1,809, including $1,000 for colportage in the United States. The issues from the Bible House in December were 106,870 volumes; issues since April 1, 1894, 750,453 volumes.

—The meetings in the city in observance of the Week of Prayer, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, are to be held at 4 o'clock each week day afternoon, beginning to-morrow, in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

—The Rev. Dr. H. Berkowitz of Philadelphia will address the Beth-El Culture Association on the evening of Jan. 10 at the Temple Beth-El vestry rooms, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, on "The Awakening of Young American Israel."

—The thirteenth annual meeting and dinner of the Thirteen Club will be held Jan. 12 in the room in the old Knickerbocker cottage, in which its first dinner was eaten.

—York Commandery, No. 55, Knights Templar, will hold its annual reception at Lenox Lyceum Jan. 8. The drill corps, 500 strong, will give an exhibition drill.

Brooklyn.

—While Felicia Miller, seven years old, of 47 Skillman Street, was playing near the kitchen stove yesterday her clothing caught fire and she was burned so severely that she died.

—Congressman-elect Francis H. Wilson and United States District Attorney James L. Bennett have formed a law partnership.

—Mayor Schieren started for Chicago yesterday. He will be absent a week.

Yonkers.

—The sale of the Yonkers Hat Manufacturing Company's plant, at Peekskill, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until next Wednesday. This establishment was originally in this city, and its officers are Yonkers men. After being burned out here it was given factory buildings in Peekskill by the Board of Trade.

—The house purchased by the city for Palisade Hose, No. 4, at a cost of $4,000, and upon which the city expended some two thousand dollars, has been sold to James Murphy for $1,100. It never answered the purpose for which it was bought.

—The handsome new schoolhouse at Fairview Street and Avenue E, in the Third Ward, will be opened to-morrow. It will be known as School No. 9. It was built and equipped at a cost of about $22,000 to relieve Schools Nos. 6 and 7.

—The new rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association were dedicated on Friday evening. Eight members of the Hepzibah Training School for Christian Workers, in New-York, were present.

—There were sixteen deaths in Yonkers during the week ending Jan. 5. The preceding week there were twelve, and during the corresponding week last year, eleven.

—A cantata was given last evening by the children of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, on the Hawthorne Avenue extension. It was a musical treat.

—Services will be held in the Presbyterian, Baptist, Reformed, and Methodist Episcopal Churches during the week of prayer.

Westchester County.

—Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman yesterday, at White Plains, appointed George W. Quintard, James W. Quintard, and Nicholas F. Palmer administrators of the estate of Mrs. Frances Quintard. The estate is valued at $4,000,000.

—Albert Jager of Brooklyn, while walking on the tracks of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at Rye, yesterday, was struck by a train and killed.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION NOT A FAILURE

"As Solid as the Rock of Gibraltar"—President Collier's Statement.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 5.—Quite a number of newspapers have confused the recent receivership sale of the Augusta Exposition Building with the Cotton States and International Exposition, and during the past few days several papers in the East and West have been printing display-headline stories about the alleged failure of the Atlanta Exposition. It all arose through the press dispatches about the receivership sale of the building of the Augusta Exposition of four years ago.

The Atlanta Exposition grows stronger every day, and is in a splendid condition, financially and otherwise. President Collier makes the following statement to-day:

"While of course the confused report will do us no material injury, it has resulted in several misleading publications, and we wish it plainly understood that the Cotton States and International Exposition was never on a firmer foundation. It is solid as the Rock of Gibraltar, with a large amount of cash in bank and a heavy subscription list of gilt-edge parties collectible monthly.

"The Exposition Company is paying cash for everything, and all contracts are let to competent bidders who are placed under bond to complete the buildings by June 1.

"Mr. S. M. Inman, one of the best financiers of the country, is Chairman of the Finance Committee, and has matters in excellent shape. We have already closed contracts for seven buildings, and the Government has closed the contract for its building. In less than twenty days we will close contracts for four additional buildings and 1,000 men will be at work on the buildings and grounds of the exposition, which cover more than 200 acres.

"The Southern Railway Company has closed contracts for the building of spur tracks throughout the grounds, so that every building site will be reached for the delivery of heavy timbers."

SUFFERED TO SAVE HER BROTHER.

Skin Grafting was Necessary and a Girl Supplied the Skin.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—In St. Francis Hospital, in this city, there are two little patients under the care of the St. Francis Sisters. One is a little girl, who has given up over a quarter of a yard of skin from one of her limbs to protect the flesh of her younger brother.

Robbie Fajut, living with his parents on Turpin Street, had one of his legs caught a few weeks ago between the spokes of a wagon. The limb was badly mutilated. The surgeons had almost reached the conclusion that amputation would be necessary, when more favorable results became evident and an operation was performed which was successful, but which needed some skin grafting to make it a success. The boy's sister, who is twelve years old and but a few years older than himself, agreed to the wishes of the physicians, and came to the hospital, and was placed under the effects of ether. Patches of skin were taken from her leg and laid on the injured part of her brother. The operation was successful, and the two little patients are now doing as well as could be expected.

If you have a worrying cough, or any lung or throat trouble, use at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and don't parley with what may prove to be a dangerous condition.—Advertisement.

Sunday
Jan. 6-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

Deutsch & Co
Fifth Avenue.
Cor. 22d St.

Removal Bargains.

Lamb Wool Coats, $25, reduced to $9.
Persiana Coats, $45, reduced to $20.
Persiana Capes, $40, reduced to $22.
Astrakhan Capes, $35 reduced to $18.
China Seal Capes, $35, reduced to $10.
Velvet Bodices, $50, reduced to $19.
Chiffon Bodices. $45, reduced to $19.
Crepon Skirts, $35, reduced to $22
Theatre Capes, $80, reduced to $45.
Imported Coats, $125, reduced to $75.

MUST WORK FOR THE CITY

POLITICAL BACKING WILL NOT INFLUENCE APPOINTMENTS.

In Speaking of the Street-Cleaning Department Mr. Strong Clearly Defines His Position.

Although Mayor Strong has not yet been in office a week, it is evident he doesn't propose to have men in political offices simply because they have political affiliations. The new Mayor wants men who can do the city's work.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who is Mayor Strong's appointee as Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department, has already given his views plainly upon this point so

Col. George E. Waring, Jr.,
Who as Street-Cleaning Commissioner, Mayor Strong says, must keep the streets clean.

far as it relates to applications for appointment in the Street-Cleaning Department.

"I have told Col. Waring," said Mayor Strong yesterday, "that he will not be interfered with in the matter of appointment of his subordinates; that he is, in fact, to be absolutely free to appoint such men as he pleases to fill the places under him. I think that such places should not be filled for any other reason than that the appointees are capable to meet the requirements of the place. Col. Waring, as Street-Cleaning Commissioner, will be held strictly accountable for the administration of his department, and he should not be hampered in the selection of the men who are to assist him in his work."

Major C. B. Throckmorton, Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Stables, called on the Mayor yesterday to ask that he be retained in his place. He was introduced to the new Mayor, who asked immediately:

"Why don't you clean the streets, Sir?"

Major Throckmorton explained that he was Superintendent of Stables, and was not charged with the work of cleaning the pavements. Mayor Strong interrupted him, and said that nothing would excuse the officials of the department from not cleaning the streets, and especially with not clearing away the snow. The Mayor thought there was money enough and men enough at the disposal of the department to remove the snow more quickly than it had been taken away. The Mayor was of the opinion that if it could not be done the entire corps of department officials ought to resign.

Mayor Strong wants clean streets, and he wants the snow removed just as rapidly as possible. Col. Waring has been for the last few days busily engaged in getting all the information that he can about the Street-Cleaning Department. When he takes hold it is very certain that he will be in a position to know much about the requirements of the place.

One of the Mayor's callers yesterday was a man from Norfolk, Va., who had with him a bundle of letters of recommendation. He wanted a place under the City Government. The Mayor read the letters, and said:

"You are from Norfolk, are you?"

"Yes, Sir," said the visitor. "I am tired of living down there among the birds and fishes."

"You are looking for work?" remarked the Mayor.

The man said that he was.

"Got any money?" asked the Mayor.

"I've got a little. I'm not a beggar, Sir."

"Have you got enough to pay your fare back home?"

"I have, Sir."

"Then," said the Mayor, "go right back to Norfolk and look for work. We have thousands of idle workingmen here now, and you would find one more. Go back to Norfolk, and I am sure that you will be able to get work there; at least you will not meet with so much competition in Norfolk."

The applicant, so well advised, retired.

A crank, who gave his name as Frederick Grossman, and who carried a stick over his shoulder with some dressed poultry on it, called at the Mayor's office, and encountered the policeman in the anteroom. He said he had been sent by the Emperor of Germany to negotiate relative to the admission of American pork into Germany. After trying hard to get past the officers at the Mayor's office he was arrested and taken to the Oak Street Police Station.

A delegation of the German Reform Union of the Fourteenth District, with Adam Kellar as spokesman, called on the Mayor, and indicated very plainly that they had no desire to be overlooked when the time for appointments came. They had a candidate for Commissioner of Excise, but they did not say who he was. The Mayor is not attending to such matters just now.

Cyrus Clark for Park Commissioner.

A number of property owners are urging Mayor Strong to appoint Mr. Cyrus Clark as a Park Commissioner. The appointment is sought on the score of Mr. Clark's fitness and public spirit. He is the President of the West End Association and has been particularly active in urging improvements in the district west of the Central Park. For years he has appeared at hearings before local boards and before legislative committees in favor of street embellishments and park improvements, and he has made a study of much of the kind of work which a Park Commissioner should be conversant with. He is a man of ample means and has the leisure which attention to park duties requires.

Higgins & Seiter.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS.

SPECIAL SALE

(Mark on China)

Genuine Royal Dresden

Several months ago we bought a large quantity of Genuine Royal Dresden, with the stipulation that it was to reach New-York on or before December 15, 1894. Having met with various delays en route, the purchase has only just arrived. Liberal concessions having been made to us in consequence, we have decided to accept the entire shipment. To insure the immediate sale of the goods, we offer them at prices far below regular value.

This is a chance seldom offered to buy Genuine Royal Dresden away below usual prices.

We take pleasure in commending these goods to your careful consideration.

Dresden Plates.

Small scattered flower decorations, with gold border sun ray effect.
Dinner or Soup size, $14 doz.; value $24.
Breakfast size, $12 doz.; value $20.
Tea size, $9.75 doz.; value $18.00.

Cups and Saucers.

Small scattered flower decoration.
Tea Cups and Saucers, $15.75 dozen.
Tea Cups and Saucers (footed), $21 doz.
Chocolate Cups and Saucers, empire shape, $18.00 doz.

Bon Bons.

Oval shape, basket sides, large flower in centre, gold traced sides, and solid gold edge, $2.10 each.

Teapots, Sugars and Cream.

3-piece sets, in pink, yellow, and empire green, with gold, set complete, $7.75.
Also small flower decoration, heavy gold on edge and foot, complete, $6.65.

Covered Bon Bons.

Small flowers and gold edges, 75c., 90c., and $1.20 each.

Fancy Trays.

Oval shape, 14x11, scattered flowers, gold edge, $3.90 each.
Square shape, open handles, 15½x15½, large flowers in centre, heavy gold edge and solid gold corners, at $7.90.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents.

HIGGINS & SEITER,
Importers and Retailers of
Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,
50 and 52 West 22d St.,
NEAR SIXTH AVENUE,
And 170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.,
Wedding Gifts a Specialty.

MUCH DESTITUTION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Families Without Fuel, with Barely Enough Food to Keep Them Alive.

VERMILLION, S. D., Jan. 5.—The destitution in South Dakota exists north and west of a line drawn from Yankton to Canton, with Spink County nearly the centre of the drought-stricken district. In some counties, notably in Spink, Clark, Kingsbury, Miner, McCook, and the counties west, the destitution is severe. A letter yesterday from the Rev. George Harding of Tulare, Spink County, says:

I am not able to tell you one-third of the suffering among the people. Many had no crops at all, therefore no supplies for Winter. I can refer you to families with from two to six and eight children who have not been able to purchase any clothing since last year, and many children are nearly naked. Money is needed to purchase fuel. I found on calling on a family that their only provisions were potatoes, and they had nothing to burn but green willows to keep them from freezing. This is only a sample case. Much of the suffering will never be known. Anything in the shape of clothing or money will be gratefully received.

Many who have heretofore used hay for fuel are compelled to use something else, for there was no grass to cut this Fall. This immediate section is all right.

Will Not Lose the Quotations.

Discussion was excited at the Consolidated Exchange yesterday by a report that an attempt was to be made to deprive the Exchange of prompt quotation service by withholding quotations from the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company for five minutes after their issue over the wires of the New-York Stock Quotation Company.

Both quotation companies enjoy the privileges of the Stock Exchange. They issue quotations simultaneously. The New-York Stock Quotation Company supplies only the offices of Stock Exchange members, while the Gold and Stock Company furnishes general subscribers.

The report gained credence because of former attempts by the Stock Exchange to prevent the Consolidated from getting its quotations.

Secretary George W. Ely of the Stock Exchange said there was no foundation for the report, and that existing arrangements would not be disturbed. He supposed the report might have started because the Gold and Stock Company was enlarging its keyboard in the Stock Exchange, to enable it to extend rather than to curtail its service.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., for the examination of officers for promotion, Lieut. Col. William L. Kellogg, Fifth Infantry, President.

—Capt. John L. Clem, Assistant Quartermaster, will report to the examining board appointed at Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination by the board for promotion.

—Leaves of absence: Capt. William C. Shannon, Assistant Surgeon, three months; Capt. Edward E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, one month.

Navy.

—A board has been ordered at the Navy Department, Washington, consisting of Medical Directors A. C. Gorgas and N. L. Bates and Passed Assistant Surgeon Gatewood, for the purpose of revising the instructors' medical book.

—Lieut. Commander E. K. Moore has been detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

—Lieut. W. F. Lowe has been detached from the coast survey schooner Bagra and ordered to the navy yard at Boston.

F. BOOSS & BRO.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
FINE FURS.

Highest Award, Centennial, 1876. Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

FORTY-SECOND SEASON.

FUR GARMENTS
AT
Reduced Prices.
EXTRA VALUES
IN

Alaska Seal Coats $230
32 INCHES, FULL SKIRT, LARGE SLEEVES.
Persian Lamb Capes . . . $80
27 INCHES, FULL SWEEP, RICHLY LINED.
Mink Columbus Cape . . . $75
28 INCHES, RIPPLE BACK.
Alaska Sable Capes, $75, 85, 100
26 TO 28 INCHES.
Astrachan Capes, $15, 20, 25, 35
28 AND 30 INCHES.
SPECIAL IN ELECTRIC SEAL,
Isabella Ripple Cape . . . $35
ALASKA SABLE COLLAR AND TRIMMED, 30 INCHES, FULL SWEEP, HANDSOMELY LINED.
AND
Czarina Coats $55
32 TO 36 INCHES, FULL SKIRT, LARGE SLEEVES.

GENTLEMEN'S FUR AND FUR LINED OVERCOATS, CAPS, AND GLOVES, COACHMEN'S OUTFITS, AND SLEIGH ROBES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A FULL LINE OF FURS OF EVERY KIND.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,
449 Broadway, 26 Mercer.
Grand St. "L" station. Telephone 388 Spring.
CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

ELKINS'S PATH NOT SMOOTH

MANY OTHER WEST VIRGINIANS WANT TO BE SENATOR.

A Strong Opposition Among Republican Leaders—Possibility of the Office Going to Judge Goff.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 5.—It has been assumed until recently that Stephen B. Elkins, ex-Secretary of War, who has been an avowed candidate for the United States Senatorship since the beginning of the last political campaign, would have little, if any, opposition, but within the last two or three weeks a strong combination has been forming in the party to oppose him.

Some of the most influential leaders of the State are jealous of Elkins, and especially of the crowd of men whom he has gathered around him. They have conceived the idea of putting forward candidates for the Senatorship representing various portions of the State for the purpose of defeating him. These candidates are State Senator N. E. Whittaker of Wheeling, who is to marshal the anti-Elkins strength in the First Congressional District; ex-District Attorney Sturgiss, to organize the Second Congressional District; John B. Floyd of Charleston, to carry the strength of the Third District, and John A. Hutchinson of Parkersburg, to lead in the Fourth District. These four candidates will unite their forces, and if the combination should succeed in getting a majority in the Republican caucus in opposition to Elkins, the Senatorship is to go to one of the four opposition candidates or to Judge Goff, who, it is said, is willing to accept the United States Senatorship if tendered him.

Judge Goff is the one conspicuous Republican leader of the State who has towered up above all the others for twenty years back, and until Elkins came into the State no one else was thought of for the United States Senatorship when Republicans should come into power. It is said that Mr. Elkins, fearing Goff as a dangerous rival, sought to have him shelved on the bench of the United States Circuit Court, and he was consequently appointed to a Judgeship by President Harrison. The friends of Elkins say it would not be right and honorable for Goff to resign the Judgeship now, as it would permit Mr. Cleveland to appoint a Democrat in his place.

Judge Goff recently said in an interview that he was not a candidate, but it may be stated on good authority that he will accept the Senatorship if tendered him, regardless of what Mr. Cleveland may do in the matter of his successor. Col. J. L. McLean of Winfield, who has just returned from New-York City, states that he met Judge Goff in that city a few days ago, and that the Judge gave him to understand that he would not refuse the Senatorship if it could be secured for him, but did not wish to allow his name to be used as a candidate, preferring to wait for the expected dead-lock.

The friends of Elkins claim that they have enough votes already pledged to nominate him, but the other faction denies this. Mr. Elkins will arrive here next week and open headquarters, and if the opposition succeeds in organizing the strength which it claims to have there will be a very pretty Senatorial contest.

NUMBERS OF BRICKS IN TWO COUNTIES

Good Showing in Haverstraw and Stony Point.

NYACK, Jan. 5.—A "brick census" has been taken the past week in Haverstraw and Stony Point, the great brickmaking centre of the Hudson River region. The number of brick now under the sheds in those two townships has been ascertained. Josiah Felter and H. G. De Baun have performed this labor for many years. The object is to ascertain the condition of the brick industry and to see how it stands in comparison with former years, and to ascertain the surplus left over after the season's work has been accomplished, to see how many old brick must go on the market before the new output in the Spring comes into play.

It appears that forty-one firms manufacture brick in Haverstraw and Stony Point. The total number of arches of brick reaches 1,672. While some arches contain more than others, the average is figured at 42,000 brick to each arch, making a total of 70,224,000 brick under all sheds in these two townships.

Last year the census was taken five days earlier than this. Then it was found that 72,200,000 brick were awaiting shipment, or about 2,000,000 more than this year. But this five days' difference in the time of taking the census, with the demand brisk and the river comparatively free from ice, it is claimed, has made the 2,000,000 reduction in the surplus, thus making the surplus this year about the same as it was at the corresponding period last year.

Incorporated in New-Jersey.

The Kings County Electric Light and Power Company has been incorporated in New-Jersey. The capital stock is $1,000,000.

The stockholders whose names appear in the articles of incorporation are Edwin C. Low of Brooklyn, Henry P. Burr of Amityville, L. I., and Hugo G. Adam of Montclair Heights, N. J.

Mr. Low said yesterday that the principal place of business would be in Jersey City, but he did not know when any active steps would be taken at organization.

Kraemer West 23d Street
(Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.)
Reduction Sale of
Ladies' and Misses'
Coats, Wraps, and Dresses
From 1/3 to 1/2 Below Former Prices.
REDUCTIONS STRICTLY BONA FIDE.

Having only started in business with the opening of the Fall season it is scarcely necessary to add that all Garments are this season's styles.

In announcing this Sale, we follow the rule determined upon when commencing business, not to carry any stock from one season to another, no matter what the loss incurred by disposing of it.

Our acknowledged standing as "leaders" in our line is another reason why we shall positively commence each season with only the newest styles and novelties.

It will be to every lady's advantage to examine the values offered at this sale. Tickets showing both former and reduced prices are attached to each garment. Specimen Reductions:

Coats in Chinchilla, Cheviot, Beaver, &c.
$7.00; Were $15.00. $10.50; Were $18.50. $17.50; Were $30.00.

Short Jackets, silk lined.
$10.00; Were $17.50. $15.00; Were $25.00. $22.50; Were $32.50.

Dresses, tailor-made and fancy.
$15.00; Were $27.50. $22.50; Were $35.00. $28.50; Were $45.00.

Imported Wraps—
$35.00; were $58.00.
$47.50; were $75.00.
$55.00; were $85.00.
$68.00; were $125.00.

Imported Dresses—
$40.00; were $65.00.
$58.00; were $85.00.
$70.00; were $110.00.
$95.00; were $150.00.

KRAEMER, West 23d St., Opposite Fifth Ave. Hotel.

GAY JERSEY REPUBLICANS

They Plan to Open the Legislature with Much Festivity.

SEWELL AND THE SENATORIAL RACE

Leaders Talk of a Short Session in Order to Prevent an Influx of Anti-Corporation Measures.

TRENTON, Jan. 5.—The Republicans of New-Jersey are going to give the one hundred and nineteenth Legislature a gay start. There are to be brass bands, gilt-lace badges, and high hats. The South Jersey admirers of Gen. William J. Sewell had planned to be the heroes of the day, but Newark is going to send down a delegation of clubmen; the Passaic Indian League and several clubs from Hudson County are also to be on hand. The German clubs of Newark and those of Trenton are going to join forces and have a gay time in the Trenton Opera House. Before the opening ceremonies there is to be a reception to all the members of the Legislature and a banquet.

The organization of both branches of the Legislature will be easy, and this will allow the United States Senatorial fight to reach a focus at once. By Monday night it will probably be known whether or not there will be a contest over the successor of Senator McPherson. Both sides now claim that they will be successful. Gen. Sewell and his friends have a check list which intimates that the General will have an easy time of it, but Major Carl Lentz of Newark was in Trenton during the past week, having gone over the State, and he declares the opposition, led by Franklin Murphy of Newark, is in better shape now than it ever was.

Whether the claims of Carl Lentz stirred up the energy of Sewell's friends is not known, but it is apparent that the literary end of Gen. Sewell's campaign suddenly took a spurt, and the Republican organs devoted to his interests appeared well laden with communications setting forth the many personal and political virtues of the South Jersey candidate. The most remarkable document was put in circulation by Joseph H. Gaskill, the President of the State League of Republican Clubs. He has always been a warm admirer of the General, and he comes to the front mainly to show how generous and how good the General has been to the Republican Party and the State League of Republican Clubs.

Some think that this sudden activity indicates that the General and his friends have become frightened. It is pretty well settled that, if the opposition can pull itself together and present a front against the solid phalanx of South Jersey, Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who has been laboring hard to crystallize the anti-Sewell sentiment, will be the candidate. Incidentally, other men are mentioned, but there is no flavor of authenticity in the statements made concerning them.

The Republicans will have a cut-and-dried organization. Their officers, who served last year in both branches, are entitled by custom to another term, the changes only being in the two principal offices of both branches. At the informal conference held last night here, it was decided that Senator Edward C. Stokes of Cumberland shall succeed Senator Maurice A. Rogers of Camden, as President of the Senate. Wilbur A. Mott of Newark, who was Secretary, has become a Police Justice, and his position is to go to Henry B. Rollinson of Union, who was Assistant Journal Clerk. H. B. Gould of Middlesex will be the only new officer, and he will take Rollinson's place. In the House ex-Judge Joseph Cross, elected Speaker during the closing days of last session to succeed John I. Holt, made a Riparian Commissioner, will be re-elected Speaker, and J. Herbert Potts, the former Clerk, also having been made a Police Justice, will not again be a candidate for office, and the fight is between James P. Logan of Middlesex and James Parker of Passaic, and it is a neck-and-neck race.

The policy of the Legislature is not settled, and will not be until the leaders and the State Committee come together and decide what shall be done, and what shall be left alone. It is unusual to find the situation so mixed a few days before the opening, but the Senatorial fight has somewhat divided the State Committee. Gen. Sewell favors a very short session, the shorter the better, and many think this is done to head off certain anti-corporation legislation that is wanted, and which Congressman-elect Thomas McEwan of Hudson County declares he will secure. It is in the interest of cheaper ferriage and cheaper gas. Both bills were defeated last year by the corporation lobby, and because of McEwan's fight in their interest he came near being read out of the party. The shrewd Republican managers were so disgusted with McEwan, and the fact that they could not put a collar on him, that they planned to have him secure the nomination for Congress not that they wanted him to go there, but because they did not want him in the State House this year to stir up trouble during the Senatorial fight. McEwan accepted the nomination, made his fight in Hudson County on his anti-corporation policy, and pledged the people that he would continue to work and secure cheaper ferriage and cheaper gas, and on this issue he was elected. He proposes to stay close to the New-Jersey Legislature until it passes these measures. There will be no trouble getting these important measures through the House, but in the Senate there are obstacles in the way, because of unconscientious committeemen.

There is to be no political legislation, so the leaders declare. There has been, within the past few days, an expressed desire for a general investigation into the conduct of State and municipal matters under the Democratic administrations, as created by the acts of the Democratic Legislature during the three years that they were in power, but the older and wiser Republicans think that an investigation of that kind in this State would be very much in the nature of a boomerang, and that the Republicans would be found hand and glove with the corruptionists.

There are evidences of extravagance about the State House, such as the erection of a flagstaff on the top of the building, which a number of persons were willing to furnish at $250, but which cost the State $1,350. Enormous prices have been paid for carpets and furniture, and the manner of bidding has been irregular. With this knowledge, the Republicans, particularly those who are familiar with the State of affairs, are not anxious for an investigation, believing it would be damaging at this time to have statements brought to light about their own extravagances and jobbery in connection with the rebuilding of the front part of the State House, and their extravagances at the present time in gilding the dome, putting on expensive frescoing on the corridors and in the offices, and otherwise spending a large sum of money, when some of the institutions are suffering for the want of proper accommodations and necessary appropriations stand on the books unpaid. The work now being done is not by any act of Legislature, but the arbitrary doings of the State House Commission, which has power under a general law. But the character of the decorations and the work far exceeds anything put on in Democratic times.

It is not likely that the orders for a short session will be obeyed, because there will be some very important demands made upon this legislative body in the interest of good government and conveniences for the taxpayers. They will be demands of a character, should they not be heeded off and shouted, Republicans run away and leave them undone, that would be against the interest of the party.

The distribution of the committees will be interesting, as there are only five Senators and six Assemblymen to serve as the minority members of the committees.

SERVICE BADGE FOR GEN. F. P. EARLE

For Thirty-two Years a Member of the National Guard of the State.

Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle was decorated with a State service badge of bronze and gold of the twenty-year grade at the State Capitol, Albany, on New Year's Day, for long and faithful service.

Gen. Earle enlisted in the second company of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, in 1862, and was honorably discharged in 1869. He afterward joined the Uniformed Battalion of the Seventh Regiment, and in 1881 was unanimously elected Captain of the Second Battery, known at that time as the "Washington Grays." The battery flourished under the command of Capt. Earle, and was widely known all over the country as "Earle's Battery."

He was appointed Chief of Artillery, with rank of Brigadier General, by Gov. Hill on Jan. 1, 1889, and was reappointed by Gov. Flower on Jan. 1, 1894.

Gen. Earle is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, Veteran Battalion of the Seventh Regiment, the Old Guard, and the Naval Reserve Association, and he is known as one of the promoters of the idea of a National Naval Reserve. Gen. Earle was prominent for a number of years in Grand Army circles, as Chairman and Treasurer of the Citizens' Auxiliary Committee, Grand Army of the Republic. He has been decorated by the Government of Venezuela with the order of the Bust of the Liberator.

Gen. Earle's term in the National Guard service expired with the going out of Gov. Flower, after over thirty-two years of service. He received a full and honorable discharge under the signature of Roswell P. Flower, as Governor of the State and Commander in Chief of the National Guard of the State.

Memory of Odle Close Honored.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 5.—William H. Robertson, Martin J. Keogh, and Calvin Frost, the committee of the Westchester County Bar appointed by Justice Dykman to draw up a memorial on the death of Odle Close, made their report in the court-room yesterday.

After Mr. Robertson had read it and Justice Dykman, ex-Surrogate Owen T. Coffin, and Edward Wells had eulogized the dead lawyer, the memorial was ordered spread upon the records of the court.

Many members of the Westchester bar were present.

B. Altman & Co.

Monday, Jany. 7,

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SCHMITTBERGER IS CALM

The Captain Believes Good Faith Will Be Kept With Him.

HE WILL NOT BE TRIED TO-MORROW

"Williams Is Skating on Thin Ice," Says One Who Knows His Career—Capt. Creeden's Story Not All Told.

Capt. Max F. Schmittberger of the Nineteenth Police Precinct will not be tried to-morrow for receiving a bribe of $500 from Agent Forget of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

The special plea prepared by his counsel, William F. Howe, and which was published on Friday in The New-York Times, will be presented when he is arraigned before Justice Ingraham. This jurist will determine what course will be pursued with it. It is probable that the plea will form the subject of an inquiry to determine the validity of the immunity promised to the defendant by Recorder Goff and Senator Lexow.

At present, Capt. Schmittberger says that he is not giving himself the slightest anxiety about the indictment against him. He is not so perturbed and querulous under public curiosity as Inspector Williams and others who are implicated in his confession before the Senate investigating committee.

A new phase of the tactics of those who have sought to have Capt. Schmittberger put on trial and convicted was developed yesterday in the District Attorney's office, from which were absent Col. Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, who had gone to consult his chief at Washington.

It had been discovered that when Capt. Schmittberger confession was not mendacious it was incomplete, and that its untruthfulness furnished the District Attorney an excuse for not recognizing a pledge of immunity. His testimony on the witness stand was so unsatisfactory that, unless he should amplify it and give more details, it would be impossible to take the first step toward bringing Williams and others to book.

Capt. Schmittberger, this discoverer insisted, would be compelled to be more frank and furnish more testimony against the men he betrayed, or nothing could be done against them, while he could be pursued by indictment after indictment until convicted of one of the offenses he confessed.

The indicted Captain was attending to the business of his command yesterday, and in the discharge of his duty he had to visit the Criminal Courts Building to see about a homicide case in which he is officially interested. All he would say of his case was:

"I am not uneasy about myself, as any doubt about good faith being kept with me was dispelled after I had talked with Senator Lexow on Thursday. But by the direction of my counsel I have to decline to say anything further."

Capt. Schmittberger's lawyers treated their client's case as having been disposed of. There was nothing new in it, they said, and there had been no development that merited attention since Thursday, when the special plea to be presented to-morrow was drawn up.

"As to our client's confession," said one of his lawyers, "it would be just as well for those who fear its results to think about meeting the accusations instead of talking about 'perjury' or 'incompleteness.' Schmittberger told the truth on the witness stand. He is no fool, and knew, on the one hand, that the time was past for shielding himself, and, on the other, that he might as well tell all he knew as to protect any one. He was not expected to and could not furnish corroborative evidence. The District Attorney is supposed to look after this. When, for instance, he spoke of giving Williams money to secure the promotion of Martens, no one was by, and up to a certain point this incident becomes a question of veracity. But is not the story corroborated by the record that Martens was promoted?

"No doubt Schmittberger can remember many incidents not made public which will tend to corroborate his statements. He was eight years and a half under Williams as detective and Sergeant, and did not waste his time."

"If Williams counts on the statute of limitations and his ready 'You lie!' to save him," commented one who knows his career and has studied the testimony before the Lexow committee, "he is skating on thin ice, and may expect disaster. How about Capt. Creeden's testimony?

"Creeden was bunkoed out of $15,000 in cash for his Captaincy. He testified that in a few months, on his salary of $2,750 a year, he found the money to take up the notes he gave for the $15,000.

"John W. Goff appreciated the services rendered by Creeden and did not degrade him by asking how he got this $15,000 to honor the notes. He also appreciated the value of the unworked mine of testimony which Creden must, if he is to escape prosecution and conviction, place at the service of the public on demand.

"Who was Creeden's immediate official superior after he secured the Captaincy? Inspector Williams.

"What was Schmittberger's testimony in regard to his disposition of revenue collected from gamblers and others? That he kept some, and put the rest in envelopes, and, through a tacit understanding, laid them on the Inspector's desk.

"Does any one suppose that Creeden in collecting $15,000 of revenue failed to keep his Inspector in good humor by doing precisely what Schmittberger did?

"Creeden will have to tell all about this sooner or later. They have tried to 'put the screws' on him since he made confessing 'fashionable,' but, up to the present, he is in a better position than Schmittberger, not having been indicted. Whenever Mr. Wellman or Col. Fellows wants Creeden's full statement, he will give it."

There was an interesting and important rumor yesterday in regard to Chas. A. Grant, ex-Police Commissioner McClave's confidential clerk, who was denounced by Mr. Goff as a fugitive witness, and as having made a large fortune in trading in police appointments and favors.

It was to the effect that Grant, who was last heard of in Canada, was weary of exile, and that negotiations opened by him, with the view of learning on what terms he could return to New-York, had resulted in a partial understanding that if he consented to make a clean breast of the transactions between him and McClave and those who paid money for favors, immunity shall be guaranteed to him.

No one would admit that Grant had made any overtures or that such an arrangement was possible, but should Grant return to confess he brought about, his testimony would probably dwarf any evidence presented to the Senators. It is believed that it would certainly clinch Capt. Schmittberger's sworn statement that Frederick W. Martens paid $15,000 for his Captaincy, and that he had heard that Williams and Grant were Martens's financial agents.

Capt. Schmittberger's lawyers declined yesterday to say whether or not their client had been threatened or cajoled before he confessed, to secure his silence, or if, after making a clean breast of it, he had been directly or indirectly approached by any of the men he had betrayed.

A comment yesterday on Inspector Williams's defiant persiflage on the witness stand was:

"Didn't know what a 'dive' was, eh? Why, has he forgotten Mayor Hewitt's charges in 1887, when every newspaper Williams picked up—and he was a great newspaper reader—spoke of the 'dives' in the 'Tenderloin.'"

COL. W. H. STEPHENSON INDIGNANT.

He Denies Having Assaulted Agent Barkley of the Gerry Society.

Col. W. H. Stephenson of Bridgeport, Conn., who was arrested on Friday night for interfering with Agent Barkley of the Gerry society, who was taking Lewis List, six years old, to the society's rooms for begging on the streets, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday in a very indignant frame of mind.

"I am going to push this case to the end," he said. "I had a right to demand from that man why he was taking the child away. The little fellow was crying bitterly. I have children of my own, five of them. I was inexpressibly shocked, and did what I thought was right. The Gerry man was very abusive, and I thought he was going to knock me down. I shall stand trial, and then I shall consult with lawyers as to what course to take. I did not assault the agent, as he asserts, and he was not accompanied by a policeman."

Agent Barkley said that he had known the boy for some months, and that he had warned his family not to let him sell papers or beg on the streets at night.

"When I found the boy this time," he said, "I asked Policeman McCormick to go along and see that I was not molested in taking him to the society's rooms. At Thirty-fourth Street a man came up and asked me what I was doing with the boy, and took him out of my arms. Before I had time to show him my badge he struck me a violent blow with his fist."

Policeman McCormick made substantially the same statement. Col. Stephenson then asked for an examination, and the case was set down for Monday afternoon.

Relief for Sherry's Neighbors.

It was reported at the office of the Health Board yesterday by the Inspectors that the nuisance of calling noisily for carriages at Sherry's had been abated.

Sanitary Superintendent Roberts stated that Mr. Sherry had adopted a system of employing messenger boys for summoning vehicles.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK

New Comedy and Antique Melodrama from England.

SUSAN'S REBELLION AT THE LYCEUM

Henry Arthur Jones as a Writer of Satirical Conversational Comedy—"The Fatal Card" at Palmer's.

It is difficult to understand why "The Case of Rebellious Susan" should be objected to by the old stagers on moral grounds. Its subject has been in the forefront of English comedy from the beginning of things. It is either the theme of, or is prominently introduced in, not to mention "The School for Scandal" and "London Assurance," "The Serious Family," "Still Waters," "The Rent Day," "Woodcock's Little Game," "The Rough Diamond," "A Bachelor of Arts," "Americans Abroad," "Betsy Baker," "A Cup of Tea," "Did You Ever Send Your Wife to Camberwell?" "An Unequal Match"—in short, speaking roughly, nine-tenths of the comedies and farces which formed the staples of dramatic entertainment in the last generation. That is assuming that we have suddenly entered upon a new generation in things theatrical, which must be the case, for the youngsters are all advocates of the hereditary disease drama, while the oldsters, who used to laugh till they cried at the bald obscenities of the farces, and esteem the scandal scene as Sheridan wrote it fit stuff for ladies' ears, now hold up their hands in horror if a gentleman in a contemporary play is unfaithful to his marriage vows and his wife objects.

If you go back further than these wholesome plays, whose respectability was never questioned, and hunt around in the historical epochs you'll have difficulty in finding a comedy with any other subject. Congreve, Wycherley, Vanbrugh, and Farquhar rang all the changes on the theme of marital infidelity. Now, in nearly all these old comedies, and the later ones which imitated them, the subject was treated in a lightsome, humorous way, and, following the French idea, as all the English dramatists did after the Restoration, le mari trompé was generally a comic, often a contemptible, personage.

Mr. Jones takes a more serious and much more sensible view of the matter. That seems to be his sin. He has written a comedy, with all needful gayety, but he is grave, without moralizing, in treating his main theme, and implies that mutual confidence and fidelity are essential to the preservation of the foundation of modern society—the home. There is not a word in the play to offend the most fastidious taste, and what is better, there is not an offensive situation in it. If anybody in 1895 objects to a play because in one short scene a hotheaded youth tries to induce a young grass widow to elope with him, he had better stay away from the theatre altogether.

As for the suggestion that Mr. Jones has gone further than M. Dumas fils went in "Francillon," and made his heroine not only threaten to retaliate but actually retaliate, I will admit that some of the speeches in the first scene between Lucien and Lady Susan are a trifle ambiguous, and it is possible that if another actress than Miss Irving, whose sweet personality always suggests girlish innocence, were the Lady Susan, there might be some reason, besides the cynicism of a middle-aged bachelor, for Sir Richard Kato's lingering doubts about the events of that mysterious evening in Cairo when the lovers, clearly, did not go to church and the sermon was not a long one. But the influence of Miss Irving's charm and style is potent, and anybody who is not hopelessly evil-minded will decide for himself that Lady Susan was guilty of nothing more than the "innocent flirtation" to which she confesses.

Therefore, the only fair way to judge of "The Case of Rebellious Susan" is not upon moral but upon aesthetic grounds; not to decide whether it will bring the blush of shame to the cheek, &c., for the blush of shame is not in it, but whether it is good comedy and good entertainment.

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As to its entertaining qualities, I have seen two performances of it within a week, and enjoyed both. As to its artistic merit as comedy, I have some doubts. Comedy—and prose comedy, too—is in these days the highest possible form of drama. Tragedy long since went to seed. If we want tragedy, as an occasional relish, we must "revive" it. There are no tragic writers, and the spirit of the age is not in harmony with the conventions of tragedy. But comedy—the treatment in a dramatic form of actual life as it is to-day—is still alive, and the unceasing wonder is that we have so few good modern comedies. Most of the plays that command attention are not to be classified—a mixture of comedy, melo-drama, and arrant farce. "The Masqueraders" is one of them—and the comedy in that is the feeblest part of it—cheap, imitative, and even incoherent. But Jones has written so many scenes in his unclassed plays quite in the spirit of true comedy—witness the entire first act of "The Bauble Shop," the episodes in which the scientific personages figure in "Judah," and the nice arrangement of little incidents in the first act of "The Crusaders," (in print and to be bought for a mere pittance, but never acted here,)—that "The Case of Rebellious Susan," which is almost his first attempt to write pure comedy, is a little disappointing to the artistic sense.

We must bear in mind that it is placed on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre, where they can do this sort of thing perfectly well. On the "first night" some discontent was felt about certain little deficiencies in the performance, due to oversight and nervousness, that no one would have thought of objecting to in any other New-York theatre except Daly's. Such treatment as a modern play of this character gets at the Lyceum, therefore, is apt to blind one to defects in the play itself. But a comedy by a writer of Jones's fame (and fortune) ought to be judged on its merits, as it would be if it were played, as, for instance, Sydney Rosenfeld's "Club Friend" was, by Roland Reed and his company "on tour." Moreover, comedy is a thing to be taken seriously if anything is. We have a right to expect of comedy perfect proportion, reasonableness, wit, harmony, skill of characterization.

We can't help reflecting, after we have seen "The Case of Rebellious Susan," that if James Harabin promised, at the very beginning of Act I., never to do so again on his "honor as a gentleman," as Sir Richard advises him to, there would be no play; and that, after two more acts and a supposed interval of twenty-five months, he does so promise, and the play is finished—although Sir Richard still lingers, leaving his butler to seat his guests at the table, and wonders, yet again, what actually happened at Cairo. Therefore, there is no real development in this comedy. Again it is not, technically speaking, coherent. The Pybuses, whose family troubles make the comic contrast to Lady Susan and Harabin's, are in no dramatic sense related to the other personages, and their doings have no bearing on the main plot. The statement that Elaine is Lady Susan's cousin and has been her companion is a mere statement. Their comings and goings are arranged in an arbitrary and not overskilful fashion. The measure of dialogue largely exceeds the incidents, but about this I am not at all particular. So it does in Shakespeare. Some of the dialogue is particularly apt and telling, and some of it seems to me the veriest commonplace—as, for instance, that precious scene between Mrs. Quesnel and Sir Richard in Act II., their first tentative interchange of confidences, where both talk about the hidden tragedies in their lives. Now, what tragedy is this lightly-cynical widow thinking of? Nothing concerning the departed Mr. Quesnel, surely. Some early love affair? That must be Sir Richard's case. This is the manner of Oscar Wilde or G. R. Sims. But Mr. Jones is in a much better vein when Sir Richard counsels with Elaine and her Fergusson, or with Lucien; when that sad old sea dog attempts to be a counselor and peacemaker, and with the aid of anchovies and champagne becomes merely a frightful example, and when Lady Susan and Mrs. Quesnel are together. How natural, too, is the expression of Lady Susan's indignation and amazement, in the first act, and in the scene with Sir Richard that closes Act II.! It is easy enough to write mere colloquialisms, but not easy to know just when to employ them in a play. Lady Susan's feelings are too deep to find expression in a flow of words. Yet I fancy most of the old comedy writers would have given her, in these very scenes, elaborate speeches with sentences long and artfully contrived. The scene between Lord and Lady Townly in the last act of "The Provoked Husband" is a case in point.

The odd love scene between Sir Richard and Mrs. Quesnel in the last act, and the reconciliation between husband and wife, are other bits of the best kind of comedy, and the obstinate fact also remains that the play, as they do it at the Lyceum, is delightful entertainment.

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As for the acting, Mr. Kelcey, as always in such a part as Sir Richard, plays with easy dignity, humor, and force. Mr. Le Moyne, of course, is just in his element as the Admiral, and Mrs. Walcot shows how a thoroughly accomplished actress can give vitality and meaning to a very insignificant rôle. I doubt if any one can realize until he sees the play a second time, how little Mrs. Walcot has to do, but no one can fail to appreciate at once how well she does it. Mr. Walcot, too, is not Mr. Walcot at all, in his short scene in Act III., but a respectable, loquacious, middle-class person, doubtless of much importance in New-Zealand, full of his mission and incapable of appreciating how much its purport may mean for others.

Fritz Williams, as the aesthetic youth, contributes an entirely new impersonation. Doubtless most of his "business" is set down in the manuscript of his part, but he has made it an essential part of his personality—his new personality. Every motion and expression belong absolutely to this man and no other. The egotism, littleness, and meanness of the man are all pictured in his countenance; every visible article of his attire belongs to his character. Miss Tyree is not less successful as the strong-minded, self-satisfied, ever-aggressive Elaine. The scenes in which these two figure are received with unbounded merriment, more on account of the acting than of the matter they have to deal with, which is already rather stale, and would be made a little tiresome by comedians less adroit and tasteful.

Miss Rhoda Cameron in the sixth representation of the comedy still said "eyether" and "nyether," when the fixed rule of the Lyceum stage is "eether" and "neether." In an old farce which comes to my mind a gentleman who splashes a lady's gown with mud, politely suggests that she dye the whole gown mud-color. Until Miss Cameron removes this speck in her performance, or Mr. Daniel Frohman dyes the speech of his whole company mud-color, I shall assume that the young lady is not yet in complete harmony with her new surroundings and refrain from expressing a positive opinion of her performance, which is far from unpleasant. It is an obvious thing to say that Isabel Irving is charming. After five performances of her rôle it seemed to me that she had gained much facility of expression. She was particularly pleasing last Thursday afternoon in the scenes of Act II., especially in the second interview with Edensor, a part played with taking earnestness by Mr. Hale. Miss Irving, however, was bothered all the week by a severe cold, and her acting will doubtless be very much better later on.

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They say "The Fatal Card" is very successful, and may run so long that Mr. Paul Potter's dramatization of "Trilby" will be deferred until the strawberries are ripe, which is a pity, for that will keep this metropolis in a ferment of expectation a whole Winter. But if "The Fatal Card" is really a prodigious success, nobody will be harmed. It is a good play of its kind, splendidly staged, and extremely well acted. Its interest, as performed at Palmer's, is all in scenes of violence—a lynching, a harsh quarrel between father and son, a robbery and murder, a bomb explosion. There is, to be sure, a fine scene for a strong actress early in the last act, but Miss Busby only faintly suggests its possibilities. The incidental humor is rudely elemental, though it is bravely interpreted by May Robson, Agnes Miller, and R. A. Roberts. Stoddart, that unfailing veteran, the elaborate detail and truth to nature of whose scene in Act III. would be praised to the skies if he had just arrived from England or France; and Ferguson, as a cowardly, crafty, vindictive rascal, do the flawless work. W. H. Thompson has a much more difficult task than either, and plays his really complex rôle with equal zeal and admirable pictorial effect, though he does not bring out all its dramatic strength. He is scarcely sympathetic as the doting father; he is not over impressive in the scenes of remorse, but he is fine as the ruffian of the Rockies, stirring as the cool-headed plotter of big thefts, and produces a creepy sensation as the methodical madman of the tick-tick-tick scene. Mr. Ratcliffe is vigorous and picturesque as the unusually potent hero of this melodrama.

E. A. D.

Another New German Play.

Mr. Conreid will produce another new play at the Irving Place Theatre Thursday evening. It is "Die Orientreise," by Oscar Blumenthal. The story deals with a train robbery and a wife's jealousy. Robert Fiedler, recently married, starts on a business trip. His train is stopped and the passengers are robbed, and information reaches Fiedler's home that he has been held by the robbers for ransom. Mrs. Fiedler, who has been anxiously awaiting news of her husband, jumps to the conclusion that he is deceiving her, and starts to meet him on his way home, and confront him with his guilt. The subsequent developments and explanations form the material of the last two acts. Here is the cast: Robert Fiedler, Rudolf Senius; Henny, Anna von Romanowska; Friedrich Herbig, Max Haenseler; Marianne, Wilhelmine Schlueter; Thea, Anna Braga; Hans Bückner, Julius Strebl; Demeter Mitrevics, Adolf Link; Alfred Glitz, Jacques Horwitz; Consul Bock, Arthur Eggeling; Sarah Barthold, Bertha Kuhn; Bertha, Anna Franosch. Schiller's "William Tell" will be given Friday night and Saturday afternoon. For Monday, "Mit Vergnuegen" (With Pleasure) is announced. Felix Philippi's "Die Kleine Frau" will be played Tuesday, and Wednesday Max Halbe's "Jugend" will be repeated.

Actors' Fund Benefit.

Daniel Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, announces that the annual benefit performance in behalf of the Actors' Fund of America will be given in one of the uptown theatres, not yet selected, on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 25. The programme, which is now being arranged, will be long and interesting, as it always is at these benefits, and will include many of the leading attractions now in the city theatres, in addition to new plays interpreted by members of the Lyceum and Empire Theatre companies.

The charity for which the benefit is to be given is one in which the playgoing public has always taken a deep interest, and Mr. Frohman anticipates the same liberal patronage which these performances have received in the past.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Tiny Princess Paulina, eighteen years old, and weighing but 8½ pounds, is still the great centre of attraction at Proctor's, where she holds daily receptions at 11 A. M. and 3 and 9 P. M. To-morrow the three Romas will make their American début at the house. The feats of these athletes are described as unique. Two of them hold high in the air a great dumbbell, and upon this their companion executes difficult horizontal-bar feats. Three new living pictures will be added to the Proctor collection this week—"Spring," "Curiosity," and "A Corner of the Harem." Artists in the vaudeville bill will be Haines and Pettingill in "The Only Poolroom Open"; Stanton and Redding, Sharp and Flatt, musical comedians; McBride and Goodrich, Celtic dancers; the Le Monts, acrobats; Fred Roberts, Connors and Gilson, Ida Russell in character changes; the Heiders, German comedians; Carroll and Elmer, Haven and Andrews, in "Dora McCarthy"; Lillie Western, singing soubrette, and Hilson, the Japanese juggler. The Sunday concert is continuous from 2 to 10:30 P. M.

—Star Theatre.—Denman Thompson will present for the first time in New-York at the Star Theatre this evening his new entertainment, called "Song, Illustrated and Illuminated." It consists of the singing, by members of "The Old Homestead" vocalists, of popular songs and ballads, with the exhibition of appropriate paintings, upon which remarkable light effects are produced by a new system of applying electricity which involves the use of 1,000 thirty-two-candle-power incandescent lamps. Twelve pictures will be exhibited, and the entertainment will be given every Sunday night and Wednesday afternoon during Mr. Thompson's season in New-York. "The Old Homestead" in its new dress has been welcomed back to the city heartily by playgoers, and promises to achieve another long and profitable run. Manager Burnham has kept plenty of time open ahead for it, so that its run cannot be interfered with. Mr. Thompson's Uncle Josh is as natural and sympathetic as ever, and the new scenes, with the wonderfully realistic storm, elicit much applause nightly.

—Tony Pastor's.—Herbert and Carin, acrobatic clowns, will make their first appearance at Tony Pastor's to-morrow night, and the Wood sisters, character vocalists, will appear for the first time this season. Maggie Cline will continue to affirm that "Nothing's Too Good for the Irish," and Fougère, the vivacious little Frenchwoman, will give her new entertainment. Tony Pastor himself has some new songs and parodies to offer for judgment, and Kitty Nolan, the Irish ballad singer, has some new songs. Other artists who will contribute to the excellent variety performance for which this house is famous will be O'Brien and Havel, in "The Newsboy's Courtship"; Jose Lewis, headwalker and leaper; Charles Bovle and Carrie Green; Harry and Bessie Hondini, their "Metamorphosis," and the Fortesque sisters.

—Where the Touring Actors Are.—William H. Crane will be in Philadelphia this week, "A Gaiety Girl" No. 1 in St. Louis and No. 2 in Buffalo; Chauncey Olcott in Jersey City, Charles Dickson in Wyoming towns, Effie Ellsler in Pittsburg, E. H. Sothern in Chicago, Felix Morris in Cleveland, Ohio; Gladys Wallis in Texas towns, Hallen and Hart in Cincinnati, James O'Neill in Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio; Julia Marlowe in Boston, John Drew in Illinois towns; Marie Jansen in Cincinnati, Marie Wainwright in New-Orleans, Oliver Byron in Milwaukee, Rose Coghlan in Philadelphia, Sol Smith Russell in Kansas City, Sadie Martinot in Fresno and Los Angeles, Cal.; Alexander Salvini in Salt Lake City, Camille D'Arville in Philadelphia, and Louise Beaudet and Lillian Russell in Boston.

—"Madame Sans Gene."—One of the most expensive features of Manager Augustus Pitou's production of Sardou's "Mme. Sans Gene" is the costumes. They are made of heavy brocades, silks and velvets, and trimmed with jewels, pearls and furs. In the prologue, Katharyn Kidder wears a gray cassimere ankle dress with white kerchief, apron, cuffs and cap. In the third act her evening dress is of heavy white brocaded satin, with a long train, and trimmed with silver spangles. With this she wears a turquois blue plush full length cloak, which is embroidered with silver oak leaves, and lined with ermine. A wide cape collar of the ermine finishes this effective costume. The uniforms and orders worn by the men are not only historical, but marvels of the costumer's art.

—Another Effort to Check the Piracy of Plays.—The American Dramatists' Club is about to prepare and print a complete list of all plays and operas on which royalties are now asked. Authors, owners, and managers of plays are requested to forward to the Secretary of the club, 47 West Twenty-eighth Street, New-York, a list of the titles of their plays, the name of the author, and the name of the present owner. It is the purpose of the American Dramatists' Club to place this list, together with other matter concerning the legal ownership of plays, in the office of every theatre, opera house, and hall in the United States. It is hoped by this means to check the piracy of plays by establishing a standard of reference for all plays and operas on which royalties are collected.

—Koster & Bial's.—The vaudeville programme at Koster & Bial's this week will include the four Diezes, the latest arrivals from Paris; Paul Cinquevalli, equilibrist and juggler, in new feats; the Mayos, eccentric skaters; Mme. Bruet-Riviere, French duetists and imitators; Mlle. Petrescu, contortionist; the Rossow brothers, liliputian athletes; Ivan Tschernoff and his trained dogs; A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist; Flora Irwin, comedienne; Amelia Glover, the American dancer, and the living pictures. Cissy Loftus, the English mimic, will appear for the first time in America as an imitator at this house Jan. 21, when she will give imitations of a number of celebrities, including Yvette Guilbert, Sarah Bernhardt, Letty Lind, and Ada Rehan.

—Huber's Museum.—Josephine Myrtle Corbin, the four-legged woman, has attracted a good deal of attention at Huber's Museum. Many physicians have looked upon her with interest. Miss Corbin is a highly-educated young woman. She was born in Lincolntown, Texas, is married to a young Texan, who lives near Dallas, and has two children, who are with her here. Among other features in the curio hall this week will be Uno, the snake charmer; Eli Bowen, the armless wonder; George, the turtle boy, and Running Elk and Wanna, expert rifle shots. In the theatre an entirely new change of programme will be given, which will include Japanese living pictures, Whipler and Pickert, Astarte, the Roe sisters, Sheehan, and the Martin sisters.

—Beerbohm Tree Coming.—Beerbohm Tree, and the members of the company of the Haymarket Theatre, London, who are to support him during his short American tour, will sail from Southampton on the New-York next Saturday. The tour will begin at Abbey's Theatre Jan. 28, when "The Ballad Monger" and "The Red Lamp" will be presented. The members of the supporting company are Henry Neville, Lionel Brough, Edmund Maurice, C. M. Hallard, Nutcombe Gould, Charles Allan, Holman Clark, Messrs. Ross, Stevens, Willes, Thomson Thomas, Hanks, Ferris, Montague, Yardley, Hay, and Williams, and Mrs. Tree, Miss Lily Hanbury, Miss Hilda Hanbury, Miss Una Cockerll, and Miss Francis Ivor.

—Benefit for an Old Minstrel.—At the Bijou Theatre to-night a performance will be given for the benefit of "Billy" Birch, the veteran minstrel, who is now in poor health and sadly in need of financial aid. All the performers are volunteers, and among them are Maggie Cline, Catherine Lewis, John C. Rice, Jennie Yeamans, Raymond Moore, Lydia Barry, Harry Wright, Queenie Vassar, Carroll Johnson, Sally Cohen, "Al" H. Wilson, Bernard Dyllyn, Lydia Pierce, Dick Gorman, Emma Ince, Marie Budworth, Andrew Mack, James E. Radcliffe, Jessie Ward, Harry Kelly, and Peter F. Dailey.

—Plays and Shows in Philadelphia.—These attractions will be offered to Philadelphia playgoers this week: Park Theatre, Rose Coghlan in "To Nemesis;" Academy of Music, grand opera, Tuesday and Thursday, by the Abbey and Grau company; Broad Street, Camille d'Arville in "Madeleine; or, the Magic Lily;" Chestnut Street Opera House, W. H. Crane as Falstaff in "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; Chestnut Street Theatre, "Charley's Aunt"; Walnut Street, "Coon Hollow"; People's, Harry Lacy in "The Man From the West"; Bijou, variety and comic opera; Carncross's Opera House, minstrelsy.

—American Theatre.—Wilson Barrett has only two weeks longer to remain at the American Theatre. His repertory this week will be: Monday and Tuesday, "Hamlet"; Wednesday and Thursday and at a special matinée Thursday afternoon, to which several leading actors and actresses have been invited, "The Manxman"; Friday and Saturday nights and for the Saturday matinée, "The Silver King," the leading rôle of which Mr. Barrett created in England, and for which Manager French promises a new and elaborate production.

—Keith's Union Square.—In the "continuous performance" at Mr. Keith's Union Square Theatre this week, John W. Ransome will sing "Nothing's Too Good for the Irish," and "The Ruler of New-York"; Raymon Moore's sweet tenor voice will be heard in his new song, "Sunday Night at Nellie's Home"; the Brothers Forrest will appear, and among other performers will be Billy Carter, Dryden and Mitchell, Braatz brothers, Gilbert Sarony, Grace Vaughn, Carlin and Clark, and others.

—Boston Theatres.—These will be the bills in the Boston theatres this week: Park, Hoyt's "A Black Sheep"; Boston, James A. Herne in "Shore Acres"; Museum, "Westward Ho"; Hollis Street, Julia Marlowe in repertory; Columbia, A. M. Palmer's company in "The New Woman"; Castle Square, Louise Beaudet in a new opera; Tremont, Lillian Russell in "The Grand Duchess"; Bowdoin Square, "Humanity"; Grand Opera House, "Hoss and Hoss"; Keith's, vaudeville.

—Daly's Theatre.—The production of the new play of Japanese life, "Heart of Ruby," has been postponed at Daly's Theatre to Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, which gives "The Taming of the Shrew" another week to run. Miss Rehan's Katherine has drawn large audiences since its revival, and has proved the best matinée attraction of the season. Before the close of the season this popular actress and Frank Worthing will be seen in revivals of "Nancy & Co." and "The Railroad of Love."

—Chicago Playhouses.—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Columbia Theatre, "Shenandoah"; Haymarket, Robert Hilliard in "The Nominee"; Hooley's, E. H. Sothern in "A Way to Win a Woman"; Chicago Opera House, Primrose and West's Minstrels; Grand Opera House, Hoyt's "A Temperance Town"; Academy of Music, "The Coast Guard"; Havlin's, "Old Glory"; Schiller, Warde and James in "The Lion's Mouth."

—"Rob Roy."—The one hundredth performance of "Rob Roy" will be given at the Herald Square Theatre Thursday night. The souvenirs will be silver boutonnières of artistic design. Jan. 25 is to be known as "Burns Night," in honor of the anniversary of the birth of the Scottish poet. New costumes will be displayed on this occasion, and by the side of William Prueth will dangle the original claymore of the great Macgregor household.

—Grand Opera House.—"Blue Jeans," which had such a prosperous career at the Fourteenth Street Theatre two seasons ago, will be presented for the first time to playgoers of the west side at the Grand Opera House this week. It is one of the most meritorious of the plays so far produced by the rustic American school of dramatists, though scarcely reaching the level of Augustus Thomas, and well worthy the success it has achieved.

—Eden Musée—The bright little pantomime, "The Dresden Shepherdess," is given nightly in the concert hall of the Eden Musée, and also Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. It is well-executed by Mme. Pilar-Morin and her company. Each performance is preceded by a concert by Danko Gabor's Gypsy Band, and the many groups of wax figures are on exhibition at all hours.

—Harlem Opera House.—De Wolf Hopper and his excellent company will present "Dr. Syntax" at the Harlem Opera House this week. The pretty entertainment, which shows Mr. Hopper at his best, will be presented in the same elaborate manner as it was at the Broadway earlier in the season. Mr. Hopper's company will not be seen again in this vicinity for a long time, as he does not play in New-York next Summer.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—"The Brownies," with its beautiful scenery, ballets, and transformations, continues to please old and young at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. No limit has yet been fixed to its run. The seventy-fifth performance will be given next Thursday night, when souvenirs in the form of Brownie pins in silver and enamel will be presented.

—Academy of Music.—"The Cotton King" will begin the sixth and last week but one of its run at the Academy to-morrow night. Monday, Jan. 14, the fiftieth performance will be given, and souvenirs will be presented. At to-night's popular "concert" Gallagher and West, Stanton and Redding, Press Eldridge, Martha Wren, Agnes Miller, and John S. Terry will appear.

—Broadway Theatre.—The Bostonians will close their long and prosperous engagement at the Broadway Theatre with this week's performances. "Prince Ananias," the new opera, which began the season, will close it, it having been found unnecessary to change the bill during the entire New-York season. A "professional matinée" will be given Tuesday afternoon.

—Lecture for Charity at the Empire.—Henry H. Ragan will give an illustrated lecture, entitled "Footprints of George Washington," at the Empire Theatre Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock for the benefit of the Virginia, Jewell, and Memorial Day Nurseries. Charles Frohman has given the use of the theatre, and practically the entire receipts will go to the nurseries.

—Mrs. Le Moyne's Readings from Robert Browning.—Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will begin her series of afternoon readings from the poetry of Browning at the Lyceum Theatre Jan. 15. Her programme for the course will include "Colombe's Birthday," "Clive," "The Italian in England," "Over the Sea Our Galleys Went," "Fra Lippo Lippi," and "Rabbi Ben Ezra."

—The Elks Benefit.—The auction sale of boxes for the Charity Fund Benefit of the Elks, to be given at the Herald Square Theatre Sunday evening, Jan. 20, will take place at the Elks lodge room next Sunday night. Brother Antonio Pastor will probably act as auctioneer.

—Garden Theatre.—"Little Christopher" has passed his hundredth night at the Garden, and is moving as rapidly toward his next souvenir. The specialties in the Midway Plaisance scene are being changed constantly, and the Kilanyi living pictures are always attractive.

—Hoyt's Theatre.—The one hundredth performance of "A Milk White Flag" will be given at Hoyt's Theatre Friday evening, when souvenirs will be distributed. The play is moving steadily along to the satisfaction of Managers Hoyt and McKee.

—Bijou Theatre.—This is the last week of Peter F. Dailey and "A Country Sport." Next week Ward and Vokes will make their first appearance as joint stars at this house, presenting their new piece called "A Run on the Bank."

—Harrigan's Theatre.—"Notoriety" remains the bill at Harrigan's, and large audiences applaud Mr. Braham's songs and the character sketches contributed by Mr. Harrigan and his company.

—Abbey's Theatre.—Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" will be revived by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal at Abbey's Theatre tomorrow night. It will be continued all the week.

—Fifth Avenue Theatre.—Fanny Davenport's magnificent production of Sardou's "Gismonda" is still impressing large audiences at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

—Standard Theatre.—William Gillette's amusing adaptation from the French, "Too Much Johnson," has grown steadily in public favor since its first performance.

—Empire Theatre.—Mr. Charles Frohman says: "The Masqueraders" has thus far done the largest business of any play ever produced at the Empire."

Brooklyn Theatres.

—Park.—William Collier will present "A Back Number," the new play written for him by Edward E. Kidder, at the Park Theatre this week. He will appear in two characters, the exact opposite of each other, Benjamin Bennett, a village schoolmaster, full of earnestness, but of a retiring disposition, which has given him the nickname of "A Back Number," and his brother, Shiftless Ike, a jolly fellow, fond of drink and companionship. Mr. Collier's supporting company includes James R. Smith, H. A. Smith, M. L. Heckert, Charles Canfield, Eddie Clark, Louise Aleen Collier, Helen Reimer, Belle Bucklin, and Mattie Earl.

—Columbia.—Eddie Foy and the American Travesty Company will present at the Columbia Theatre this week the fantastic operatic travesty, "Off the Earth," which has been very successful in the West, where Foy is a prime favorite. The extravaganza, which takes the spectator from the earth to the moon, glitters with magnificent scenery and brilliant costumes, and is the medium for the introduction of pretty ballets and many entertaining specialties. Next week Roland Reed will appear at this house in his new comedy, "The Politician."

A. J. Heine's Apartments Robbed.

The apartments of A. J. Heine, at 1,777 Madison Avenue, were robbed Friday afternoon, in the absence of his family, of $400 worth of jewelry and silverware. The floors were strewn with clothing and plated ware, which the burglar would probably have taken had not a servant returned and frightened him away.

The jewelry taken included seven rings with sets, several lockets, and a diamond bracelet.

The burglary is supposed to have occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and was discovered by the nurse, who found the contents of the rooms turned upside down and the silverware scattered on the floors. When Mrs. Heine returned she almost went into hysterics.

It is supposed that the burglar gained entrance to the house through the cellar, the janitor being absent. The lock of the parlor door was forced with a lever, and the brass chain which secured the door on the inside was filed in two places.

Mr. Heine is a traveling salesman for Bacharach & Oppenheimer, and is away from home a great deal. He says he will remain at home until all danger of the burglar's return is over, as he believes the fellow means to return for some valuables which he left.

Frigid Dullness Fashionable.

From The London Figaro.

The order has gone forth that the manners and customs of the Russian Court are to be remodeled on the English system The said manners and customs have always had more of barbaric splendor than of Western refinement about them, but, although life under the new régime will be much more respectable, it will not be half so amusing, and it will be interesting to see how St. Petersburg society will take to the change. As an example of frigid dullness English Court life would be hard to beat.

Absence of the Princess of Wales.

From The London Figaro.

The absence of the Princess of Wales from England this Christmas means a big loss to Bond Street tradesmen. The Princess is probably the most generous buyer and giver of Christmas presents in the country, and, in addition to having large assortments sent to Marlborough House for her inspection, she has always hitherto made a personal tour of the principal West End shops during the fortnight before Christmas. I remember seeing her Royal Highness about this time last year entering a carriage which was literally packed from floor to roof with parcels.

Amusements.

PALMER'S, A. M. PALMER, Sole Manager. Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday.
Greatest Melodrama Since THE SILVER KING.
"THE PLAY IS STRONG. THE CAST IS ADMIRABLE, BEYOND CRITICISM, IN FACT. THERE IS NO CAST OF THE OLDER DAYS WHICH I CAN RECALL THAT SEEMS TO ME MORE FIT THAN THIS ONE. TO ME THE PERFORMANCE WAS FASCINATING FROM START TO FINISH. RECEIPTS OF THE FIRST PERFORMANCES WERE MUCH LARGER THAN THE RECEIPTS OF 'THE TWO ORPHANS.'" A. M. PALMER.
THE FATAL CARD.
By Haddon Chambers and B. C. Stevenson. Management Charles Frohman.
"'THE FATAL CARD' IS AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS. IT IS ABSOLUTELY UNAPPROACHABLE IN THE STRENGTH OF ITS CAST. CHARLES FROHMAN.
"A GREAT PLAY."—Herald.
"IMMENSE SUCCESS."—Sun.
"REMARKABLE SUCCESS."—Tribune.
ENORMOUS HIT. CAST.
Act After Act Received with Immense Enthusiasm.
A BIG PLAY AT LAST.
Seats selling day and night.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Even'gs at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN....Owner and Manager
DE WOLF HOPPER
AND HIS MERRY COMPANY,
PRESENTING
DR. SYNTAX,
THE FUNNIEST OF ALL COMIC OPERAS.
NEXT WEEK,
MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE.
First appearance in New-York in Augustin Daly's version of
FROU-FROU.
Repertoire—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinée, FROU-FROU; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, CAMILLE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
SEVENTH GRAND POPULAR SUNDAY CONCERT.
SOLOISTS FOR TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT:
BERNHARD STAVENHAGEN, Pianist, and MASTER JEAN GERARDY, Violoncellist.
Their first appearance at these concerts,
Mlle Zelie De Lussan and Mons. Plancon.
THE ENTIRE OPERA ORCHESTRA, under the direction of MR. ANTON SEIDL.
Sunday prices: 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50. General admission, 50c. Box office open all day Sunday.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers...Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau
GRAND OPERA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY E. ABBEY AND MAURICE GRAU.
MONDAY EV'G, Jan. 7, Gounod's opera, FAUST. Mmes. Melba, Nordica; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Ancona, and Jean de Reszke.
WED. EV'G, Jan. 9, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli; MM. Jean de Reszke, Plancon, Ancona, Abramoff, and Maurel. Conductor, Mancinelli.
FRI. EV'G, Jan. 11, Mozart's opera, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Lussan, and Fumes; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Russitano, Carbone, Arimondi, and Edouard de Reszke.
Sat. Afternoon, Jan. 12, ONLY MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF LES HUGUENOTS. (THE HUGUENOTS.) Mmes. Nordica, Scalchi, and Melba; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, Ancona, and Jean de Reszke. Regular prices.
Special Notice.—Mlle. Sybil Sanderson will make her first appearance in America on Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 16, in Massenet's opera, "MANON."
Seats at box office and principal hotels; also at Ullman's, 111 B'way. Knabe Pianos used.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8:15,
Boston Symphony Orchestra
95 PERFORMERS.
MR. EMIL PAUR, CONDUCTOR.
Soloists: MME. NORDICA, MR. ANTON SCHOTT.
WAGNER PROGRAMME: Selections from "Rienzi," "Tannhaeuser," "Flying Dutchman," "Lohengrin," "Meistersinger," "Rheingold," "Die Walkure," "Siegfried," "Gotterdammerung."
Tickets at Box Office and at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. C. A. Ellis, Mgr.
Brooklyn Academy of Music, Friday aft. & Sat. Evg., Jan. 11 and 12. Soloist: Miss Aus Der Ohe.

Chickering Hall. Chickering Hall.
THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1895, at 3 P. M.,
FIRST CONCERT OF THE
American Symphony Orchestra.
SAM FRANKO, Conductor.
CESAR THOMSON.....Soloist
Season subscriptions for the three concerts at $4.00 and $2.50, and single seats at $1.50 and $1.00, at Schuberth's and Chickering Hall. Admission, 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Ev'gs, 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
ROSENQUEST AND ARTHUR'S
USUAL SUMPTUOUS PRODUCTION OF
BLUE JEANS,
WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL FETCHING FEATURES.
THE RISING SUN ROARERS.
THE BULL AND BARBECUE.
THE MILL SONGSTERS.
THE KAZOO ORCHESTRA.
THE INTENSELY THRILLING SAWMILL SCENE
NEXT WEEK—HANLON'S SUPERBA.

UNION BOAT CLUB.
Fifteenth Annual Ball,
LENOX LYCEUM,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.
SALE OF BOXES WILL TAKE PLACE AT GRAND UNION HOTEL, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 8:30 P. M.
MR. FLOYD GRANT will conduct the sale.

ABBEY'S Theatre, B'way, Cor. 38th St. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
Third and Last Week but Two of
MR. AND KENDAL,
MRS.
Presenting Pinero's Famous Play,
THE SECOND MRS TANQUERAY.
Next week, Sydney Grundy's comedy, A White Lie.

5TH AVE. THEATRE.
HENRY C. MINER.....Prop. and Manager
2D MONTH
Fanny Davenport
and Company, headed by MELBOURNE MACDOWELL, in Sardou's
"GISMONDA."
Evening at 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. at 2 sharp.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL,
119 West 40th St.
Friday evenings, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, and March 15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Tickets and programmes at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
Monday: The great comedy hit, Mit Vergnuegen. Tuesday: Die Kleine Frau. Wednesday: Last time, Jugend. Thursday and Saturday: First time here, Die Orientreise. Friday Evening and Sat. Mat., (popular prices,) William Tell.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
THE MASQUERADERS.
Evenings 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
JAN. 24, EM

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Why Record Statistics Are Without Value.

THE OLD HERALD BUILDING SOLD

Its Purchaser H. O. Havemeyer, and the Price About $950,000—A Bit of History—The Matter of Auction Sales.

It used to be customary at the beginning of a year to print statistics of the values of the property transferred the year before and to use the figures as a basis of comparison for the purpose of showing the amount of business done and the average of prices obtained. This kind of statistical information is not obtainable nowadays. It is true that the number of conveyances may be told, but figures of them would be meaningless. The considerations stated in the deeds are now in half the cases nominal, and in most of the others fictitious. It would be very difficult from record evidence alone to determine the value of property, and such evidence is resorted to less and less by competent and careful appraisers.

The suggestion has been frequently made that legislation should be invoked to correct this admitted evil, and that penalties should be inflicted on the persons guilty of misstating in their deeds of conveyances the prices really obtained. In regard to other commodities, much as they fluctuate, there is never a question of quotations. When it comes to real estate, however, the aim seems to be to prevent the public from knowing its value or the prices for which it has been obtained. The fact that the price and the value of a particular piece of property are not always the same may afford some explanation of the curious circumstance. But the general rule is that real estate usually brings very near its true value. The value may be enhanced speedily by new conditions not existing or not properly understood at the time of a purchase, as was shown by the development following the building of the elevated railway system. But, nevertheless, the price paid gives an inkling of value or a key to it which is useful, not only to the tax gatherer, but to the dealer in real estate and the lender on bond and mortgage.

Appraisals are only too much a matter of guesswork in many instances, even when the actual prices are known, as was shown very conspicuously in the case of the Manhattan Athletic Clubhouse property. There one very well-known real estate man made a valuation of $1,250,000 on what was subsequently sold for less than $500,000. In other instances more has been loaned on property after appraisal than another appraiser estimated to be its entire value. When things of this kind happen it is time to cast about for real prices.

Much more in the way of business was done during the past week than is apparent from the reports furnished by brokers. The records a few weeks hence will bear out this assertion. A number of the sales, some of them large, which are known to have taken place are purposely withheld because some brokers think that would-be sellers are encouraged by the reports to hold out for higher prices. One broker said, with much satisfaction, the other day, that he had been able to induce a customer who had bought a large piece of property to even withhold recording his deed for several months. That broker's object was simply to make commissions from a certain set of customers. The lower that prices could be kept and the less appearance of business there was, the better the bargains and the more the commissions he could obtain. Panic prices would be his best hold. In the long run, however, the idea does not work. An active market brings customers and gives confidence, without which there can be no enduring business. As one well-known operator put it: "There is no 'short' side to the real estate market. You cannot do with realty as you can with stocks—make money whether values go up or down."

The largest reported sale during the week was that of the old Herald Building, at Broadway and Ann Street. The purchaser, Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, paid somewhere about $950,000 for it. For some months past the property has been offered to brokers and speculators, and it has been in the market for sale for more than a year. It was at one time held at $1,250,000, and subsequently it was understood that as much as $1,500,000 was the asking price. It is a question whether, with a different method of handling, the property could not have realized more. The report of the sale has, in fact, been followed by the statement that the purchaser can obtain an advance of $100,000 for his purchase. The building does not figure in the estimates of value. The lot measures 69.3 feet on Broadway and Park Row, 82.9 on Ann Street, 54.5 in the rear, and 103 feet on the southerly side. Roughly speaking, it is sold at the rate of about $170 per square foot.

An odd bit of history is connected with the property so sold, which stirred up the city nearly thirty years ago. At that time Barnum's Museum occupied the upper portion of the buildings on this site, extending along the entire Broadway front between Ann and Fulton Streets. On July 13, 1865, the buildings were destroyed by fire. Barnum then determined to move further up town. He had still a lease of the property at 1876. This lease began in 1851 and was at the rate of $10,000 per year. Property at this point on Broadway had rapidly appreciated, and the lease, which included a provision for rebuilding in case of fire, was quite valuable. Homer Morgan valued the lease at $275,000, and Barnum offered it for sale at $225,000. The late James Gordon Bennett went to see Barnum about buying the lease, saying he intended also buying the fee, in order to put up a handsome building for The New-York Herald. He agreed to and did pay Barnum $200,000 for the lease. He had given a bond to buy the fee for $500,000, making $700,000 in all. Complications ensued, Mr. Bennett claiming he had been obliged to pay much more than he had intended, he evidently having been deceived by some one into believing that $500,000 would pay for both lease and fee. Mr. Bennett sought to get back from Barnum the $200,000, but the showman was never known to refund money once in his possession. A very acrimonious controversy followed, in which all the theatre managers of the city became involved. They withdrew for two years their advertising and printing patronage from Mr. Bennett's newspaper and placarded the town with notices to this effect. When the irritation had worn itself out, it was found that Barnum had been the principal gainer by reason of the notoriety which he coveted and obtained. Mr. Bennett paid the amount he had agreed to for the property and erected the building which, next to The New-York Times's, was for a quarter of a century, the handsomest newspaper edifice in the city. In the near future a towering office building, doubtless, will occupy the site.

Besides this sale there have been a number reported of bits of down-town business property and of lots up town, especially west of Central Park. Regarding the latter, the significant fact is that the purchases are for improvement. There is little new to be said regarding business rentals, which still show up well, although the season is about ended. Loans are easy and many have been placed, even on tenement property, at 4½ per cent. Some have been placed on this kind of realty as low as 4 per cent., which is the lowest ever reached in the history of the city.

The purchase of the Metropolitan Hotel site turns out to have been a speculative one. The property is now being offered in portions through the medium of brokers. Not one large building, but a number of business structures will in due course replace the old hostelry.

An evil of long standing, affecting down-town realty in particular, is getting more and more in evidence. This is the practice of letting off exhaust steam into the sewers, with the effect of injuring their structure and causing noxious exhalations to be sent forth into the streets. It is in violation of a corporation ordinance to which no attention seems to have been paid in years. A tour along lower Broadway and in Nassau, Wall, Pine, Cedar, and Liberty Streets by some officer of the city would furnish abundant evidence of the practice.

It appears that the application on Thursday of the Chamber of Commerce concerning a proposed bill for holding legal sales of realty at the Real Estate Exchange's room, on Liberty Street, was without any authorization by the Exchange or its Directors. A builder of this city is said to have made the suggestion to Mr. Rhoades, who presented the matter. The same bill was before the Legislature last year, and was thoroughly discussed, two different days being given to it by an Assembly committee, which refused to report it favorably. Its sole purpose is to increase the dividends of the Real Estate Exchange, a majority of whose stock is virtually, but not nominally, held by three persons.

The auctioneers against whom it is aimed compose the New-York Real Estate Auctioneers' Association. For five years, under a contract, they held their sales at 59 Liberty Street. They are opposed to going back there for two reasons. One is that the Liberty Street room is ill-adapted to the purpose, not being of the right shape, and the acoustics being bad. If two or three auctioneers undertake to sell at the same time in the place there is pandemonium. Attempts have been made from time to time to remedy the defects in this regard, but in vain.

The other reason is a more serious one. While the auctioneers were at 59 Liberty Street they were subjected to many annoyances. Builders, lawyers, and brokers undertook to make rules for them and put exactions on their customers. One rule prevented auctioneers or any one in their employ from selling at any other place, under penalty of expulsion. This rule, if carried out, would prevent the sale of lots on the grounds. Attention was called to this extraordinary rule by The New-York Times a few months ago, and some of the Directors denied its existence, although there were then pending charges against Mr. James L. Wells for violation of it. A month ago the Exchange was forced to abolish the rule. But there is no guarantee that it would not be re-enacted, once the auctioneers gave up their own room and came back to the one in Liberty Street. Another rule, designed like this, simply to help the Exchange stockholders, provides that on all sales the purchaser must pay one-tenth of 1 per cent. as an auction fee. In one case such a purchaser paid more than $200 for the privilege of making the successful bid. In a sale like that of the Stuart property, the purchasers would have had to pay thousands of dollars simply to increase the dividends of the Exchange. Under present circumstances in the salesroom at 111 Broadway the fee is a nominal one.

Before leaving the Liberty Street room the auctioneers importuned the Directors of the Exchange to get rid of the obnoxious exactions. They were informed that they must submit, and that they could not help themselves. They went out and hired other rooms, bearing the expense themselves. Now, all the fees obtained at 111 Broadway are insufficient to pay the expenses, and the auctioneers make up the deficit from their own pockets. They do this rather than submit to place themselves again in the humiliating position in which they were at the Exchange. There has been no money made by the auctioneers or any of them from the Broadway salesroom, although the contrary impression is most sedulously cultivated.

The Sailor's Snug Harbor leasehold of the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighth Street has been bought by Louis M. Jones of Mary J. Radway, who obtained it under foreclosure proceedings. The old four and five-story brick buildings now on the site will be remodeled. The plot measures 70.7 by 101.6 by 70.5 by 106.

Mr. F. J. Bow has sold to R. J. Chard, at $36,000, the five-story brick buildings 245 and 247 Water Street.

Sophia R. C. Furniss has sold to Builders Giblin & Taylor, at about $115,000, the plot 100.11 by 200, at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street.

Messrs. Platt & Marle have bought of J. S. Robinson four lots on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. Five American basement houses will be built on the plot.

The auction sales during the past week amounted to $170,741. In the corresponding week last year they were at $175,230.

There were recorded last week 289 mortgages for $3,995,464, of which 112, for $1,-570,173, were at 5 per cent.; 117, for $784,-291, were at more, and 60, for $1,641,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 278 mortgages, for $3,174,149, of which 142, for $1,799,990, were at 5 per cent.; 125, for $1,117,659, were at more, and 11, for $256,500, were at less.

Frothingham & Timpson have leased for the Folsom estate the property 37, 39, and 41 East Eighteenth Street, 75 by 92, adjoining Broadway, for a term of ten years, at $12,000 a year.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To be Held at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Jan. 7—By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Alexander, Jr., referee, northeast corner Lexington Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 17.4 by 70, three-story brick-and-brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,170.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Cyrenus P. Dorland referee, 79 to 83 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 34 feet west of Park Avenue, 51 by 80, three four-story brownstone flats.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson referee, 11 East Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 102.2½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $34,970.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Smithehead referee, Brown Place, west side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 40 by 100, four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,000; on prior mortgage, $20,000.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf referee, 53 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.11, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,250; on prior mortgage, $24,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes referee, 17 New Bowery, southeast corner of Roosevelt Street, 40 by 28.5 by 28.11½, five-story brick tenement with store, exclusive of easements taken by elevated road. Due on judgment, $12,000.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephan H. Olin referee, two parcels, viz.: Northeast corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 32.6 by 95; also southeast corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 86.6 by 95, four four-story brick flats with stores. Due on judgment, $40,-745; on prior mortgage, $12,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James R. Steers, Jr., referee, southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, 18 by 76.8 four-story brownstone dwelling with basement stores. Due on judgment, $5,850; on prior mortgage, $28,000.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly referee, 543 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $11,025.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, George Bell, referee, 5 Jackson Street, west side, 90.2 feet south of Henry Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $27,360.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Abraham Salomon, referee, 39 Willett Street, south side, 87.6¾ feet south of Delancey Street, 12.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,190; on prior mortgage, $12,250.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, four actions, F. V. S. Oliver, William H. Willis, and Thomas P. Wickes, respectively, referees, as follows: Northeasterly corner of Bainbridge Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 22 and 20.88 feet front by 127 by 25 by 106.13; also, southeasterly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, beginning 78.72 feet south of Bainbridge Avenue, three parcels, respectively 94.53 by 94.32 by 25 by 71.654; 28.68 by 96.654 by 25 by 83.65, and 26.14 by 83.65 by 25 by 77.015. Four two-story and basement frame and brick dwellings are on the lots. Due on judgments: on first, $2,930; on next, $3,370; on next two about $2,810 each.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Rambaut, referee, northwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $7,720.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, southwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 99.6 by 25.5 by jog 6 inches by 75.5½ by 100, five-story brick factory and three five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $51,735.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, William H. Willis, referee, as follows: 36 to 44 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, five five-story brick English basement dwellings, each 16 by 98.9, to be sold in one parcel; also 46 to 54 West Twenty-fourth Street, the first a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 98.9, the next three five-story brick English basement dwellings, each 14 by 98.9, and 54, a four-story and mansard roof brick building, known as the Hotel Arlington, 27 by 98.9, all together making a plot 80 by 98.9, to be sold in one parcel; also, 409 and 411 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 66.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 16.8 by 98.9, two four-story English basement brick dwellings; also, 230 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 101.1 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16 by 92, four-story English basement brownstone dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 33 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 406 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,755.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Rambant, referee, plot on Cole's Road, West Farms, adjoining John J. Walker's land, 116 by 433 by 97.6 by 487. Due on judgment, $17,115.

By Ezra P. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 125 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 337.9½ feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.6 by 100.8, three-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $8,420.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By William W. Fogg, auction sale, tract of about eight acres, in the Second Ward of Yonkers, with 907 feet frontage on Jerome Avenue, about one mile from Dunwoodie Station.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,750.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, William G. Davies, referee, southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, 50.2 by 100; also similar plot adjoining on Eleventh Avenue, with frame shanties and vacant. Due on judgment, on corner, $12,655; on other, $8,685.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Riverside Drive, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, by David S. Brown of 162 West Seventy-second Street, five-story brick dwelling; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Boulevard, by Bernard S. Levy of 121 West Seventy-eighth Street, six five-story brick flats; cost, $120,000.

No. 28 College Place, four-story brick factory, alterations, by Columbia College; cost, $2,000.

No. 201 Greenwich Street, alterations to store and workshop, four-story brick building, by Mahlen Apgar; cost, $5,500.

Brooklyn Bridge, north side, New-York approach, alterations to public building, by Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge; cost, $2,500.

No. 29 West Thirty-third Street, alterations to four-story and extension brick dwelling, by W. W. Astor; cost, $1,000.

No. 38 University Place, alterations to three-story and attic brick dwelling, by estate of Susan Sturges; cost, $250.

No. 894 Broadway, alterations to store of six-story brick building, by J. W. Southack; cost, $2,000.

No. 36 Great Jones Street, alterations to four-story and basement brick factory, by Haas & Nusburg; cost, $5,000.

No. 24 Desbrosses Street, alterations to three-story and attic brick store and dwelling, by J. W. Dimock; cost, $600.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

The auction sales of real estate in Brooklyn during the last week amounted to $106,-470. For the corresponding week last year they were $44,026.

There were recorded last week 194 mortgages, for $727,546, of which 102, for $316,-704, were at more than 5 per cent., and 92, for $410,842, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 221 mortgages, for $663,624, of which 122, for $291,623, were at more than 5 per cent., and 99, for $372,001, were at 5 per cent. or less.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Fourteenth Avenue, three-story brick store and flat, for three families, 20 by 45; cost, $4,000. Fiorentino Guglielmetti, owner.

Bushwick Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Hull Street, three two-story detached frame dwellings, 20 by 45 and 50 feet; cost, $3,500 each. Andrew Schmitt, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 5.

MADISON ST, 161; Arthur Sweeny, referee, to Albert Cappelo..... $30,000
EAST HOUSTON ST, 475 East; Ignatz Gluck and wife to Fanny Cohen..... 11,000
1ST AV, 27; Mary Koenig to Lydia A. Bliss..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Lydia A. Bliss to John Koenig and wife..... 1
WEST ST, e s, 97 ft s of Charles St, 22.3x87.10x21.5x93.9; Oscar Ehlers to Benjamin Sire..... 25,000
27TH ST, s s, 238 West; Joseph C. Wolf, referee, to John H. Schriever 13,600
38TH ST, 332 East; Sophie H. Kaffenburgh to Henry C. Miner..... 100
53D ST, 360 and 362 West; James D. Johnston and wife to Theodore M. Bertine..... 5
140TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x99.11; Erastus B. Treat and wife to Patrick Gaffney. 3,500
137TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Elizabeth Schladlapp to Adam Bunker..... 1,500
TRINITY AV, e s, 19.9 ft n of 133d St, 20.10x80; Amelia Schaarler to Caroline D. M. Spring..... 6,250
JENNINGS ST, n s, lot 8 on William Birrell map of property made by E. H. Holden, 23d ward; Teresa C. Guise to Sinclair.... 3,500
LOT 342, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Frederick V. Burkhardt..... 535
KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 244.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x106, Baronet Park Villa Site and Improvement Company to Julius F. Toussaint..... 1
88TH ST, s s, 187.3 ft w of 3d Av, 17.7x100.8; Pauline Levi to Patrick Higgins..... 12,500
85TH ST, n s, 250.10 ft e of 3d Av, 25.7x irregular; Lizzie McGinness to Jonas Scheuer and others..... 100
STRIP adjoining same property; same to same..... 100
87TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue A, 24.11x100.8; Mathias Goeren and wife to Henry Bosch..... 27,750
122D ST, s s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11; Flora Levy to Moses M. Grossman..... 1
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 125th St, 176.6x75; one-fifth part; William M. Stilwell to William M. Stilwell, Jr.. 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BOSCH, Henry, and wife to Mathias Gorean and another; n s of 87th St, 100 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years. $2,000
BALDWIN, Mary E. G., to Hamilton Bank; s s of 120th St, 457 ft w of Lenox Av, collateral..... 1,000
BRYAN, Annie V., to Margaret R. Bateman; 122 West 82d St, 5 years. 8,000
CAPPELLE, Albert, and wife to D. J. Dannat; n s of Madison St, 289.11 ft e of Pike St, installments..... 28,000
COOK, Thomas H., and wife to Donald W. MacLeod, as executor; n s of 113th St, 100 ft e of Park Av, 4 years..... 4,000
FORD, Sarah S., and another to Frederick Sexauer; Lot 167, map of Belmont, 4 years..... 1,000
HEATH, Malvina, and others to the Bank for Savings of the City of New-York; n s of Leonard St, 45.1 ft w of Elm St, 3 years..... 10,000
HOEBERLIN, Frederick, and wife to Edward Schweyer and another, executors; w s of 10th Av, 49.9 ft s of 39th St, 6 years..... 9,000
JACOBS, C. Albert, and wife to William B. Dodge and others; n s of 39th St, 200.2 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years..... 10,000
LEICHTER, Adolph, and wife to Rachel Schwarz; w s of Avenue D, 46.11 ft n of 2d St, 2 years..... 700
LEALTT, Ellicott, and to G. B. Lansing; n s of 13th St, 220 ft e of 7th Av, 4 years..... 6,825
MARASCO, Rocco M., and others to Abby A. Moody; s w corner of Spring and Mulberry Sts, 2 years. 6,000
RAFFERTY, Edward, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 3d Av and 95th St, 5 years, (four mortgages)..... 90,000
SCHRENK, Gottfried, to Daniel E. Seybel; n s of 139th St, 400 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years..... 4,000
STILWELL, Lizzie B., Josephine Wandell; s s of 43d St, 416.8 ft w of 6th Av, 4 years..... 14,000
STARK, Armin, to Andreas Reich; s s of 93d St, 93 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years..... 20,000
SAME to William Engel; same property, installments..... 4,500
SPRUNG, Caroline D. M., to Amelia Schwarzler; e s of Trinity Av, 19.9 ft n of 133d St, 3 years..... 1,000
SCHELL, Frederick, and wife to Eureka Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; Lot 23 and north ½ of Lot 22, map of Anthony estate, installments..... 4,000
TOUSSAINT, Julius F., and wife to same; w s of Kirkside Av, 401.3 ft n of Wellesley St, installments.... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERTINE, Edward D., to William H. Hewlett..... $1,773
BERTINE, Theodore M., to the West Side Bank..... 5,000
CAMP, Hugh N., to F. E. Camp.... 1
SAME, as executor, to Frederic E. Camp..... 1
SAME, as trustee, to same..... 1
HAMILTON BANK, New-York, to N. H. Salisbury..... 2,472
LISPENARD, George, to Ernest W. Schoneberger..... 10,000
MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia, and others to S. S. Mackay-Smith and another, trustees..... 1
ST. JOHN, William P., to Hamilton Bank..... 5,400
VAN RIPER, Charles, and another to Henry G. Silleck, Jr..... 1,350
WANDELL, Josephine, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others..... 13,000
WRIGHT, Charles, to E. R. Cammann..... 1

Recorded Leases.

LIVINGSTON, Edward, to Arthur B. Gurnure; 55 East 52d St, 2 11-12 years..... $1,500
SAME to same; same premises, 2 years..... 1,800

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office:

PERRY AV, e s, 292 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 33 ft front; Henry H. Vought against Mary J. Hughes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
FORSYTH ST, 46; Lorin K. Scudder and others against P. Halstead Scudder and others, (partition.)
82D ST, 503 and 505 EAST; Michael Murray against Leon Sobel and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
WEST END AV, w s, 38 ft w of 98th St, 17 ft front; Rosalia Chesterman against John Dunn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office:

22D ST, 423 EAST; Henry B. Tucker against Nellie M. O'Sullivan, owner and contractor..... $21
WOOSTER ST, 46 to 50; Dawson B. Hilton against William J. Purdy, owner and contractor..... 194
103D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75 ft front; Felice Angeloso against J. Allen Townsend, owner; H. Lewis Cohn, contractor..... 140
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, entire front between 140th and 141st Sts; Dawson B. Hilton against F. S. Baldwin, owner and contractor..... 2,515

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:25	Sun sets...4:48	Moon sets...2:23	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:55	3:26	9:21	9:30
Governors Island	3:20	3:35	10:04	9:58
Hell Gate	5:13	5:28	11:32	11:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) JAN. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Wells City, Bristol	.....	2:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 8.		
G. W. Clyde, Hatti	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Bremen	.....	6:00 A. M.
Polynesia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Runic, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
Schiedam, Amsterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Sirius, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	.....	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 10.		
Finance, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Habana, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 11.		
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) Jan. 6.—Aurania, Liverpool, Dec. 29; La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 30; Venezuela, Curacao, Dec. 31.

MONDAY, Jan. 7.—Croma, Dundee, Dec. 28; Yumuri, Havana, Jan. 3.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.—Adirondack, Kingston, Jan. 3; Alps, Port au Prince, Jan. 2; Olinda, Cadiz, Dec. 23; The Queen, London, Dec. 23.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.—Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 30; Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 30; Mexican Prince, St. Lucia, Jan. 1; Ptolemy, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 18; Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 2; Vigilancia, Havana, Jan. 5.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.—Elbe, Bremen, Jan. 1; Maasdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 29; Norwegian, Glasgow, Dec. 29; Sutherland, Bremen, Dec. 29; Weser, Bremen, Dec. 29.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.—Achilles, Gibraltar, Dec. 28.

Arrived.—New-York Saturday, Jan. 5.

SS Adriatic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Dec. 26, via Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 10:57 P. M., 4th.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux Dec. 21, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Manhansett, (Br.,) Duck, Swansea Dec. 23, with tin plates to New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:25 P. M.

Ship Halnaut, (Dutch,) Gerdes, Antwerp 65 ds., in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S., light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS La Gascogne, for Havre; Kansas City, for Savannah; Cuñc, for Liverpool; Prins Frederik Hendrik, for Port au Prince, &c.; El Sud, for New-Orleans; Santuit, for Norfolk; Normannia, for Gibraltar and Algiers; Etruria, for Liverpool; Strathleven, for Liverpool; Alvena, for Cayes, &c.; Orizaba, for Havana and Mexican ports; Chester, for Dover, for orders; Caracas, for La Guayra, &c.; Pascal, for Antwerp; Cabo Mafince, for Rio de Janeiro, &c.; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Manitoba, for London; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Guyandotte, for West Point and Newport News; New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; Delaware, for Wilmington, N. C.

Ship Angdalena, for Yokohama.

Barks St. Mary, for St. Pierre, Martinique; Addie Morrill, for Rosario.

Brig G. B. Lockhart, for Curacao, West Indies.

Spoken.

Ship Coringa, (Br.,) Capt. Davison, from Dieppe Dec. 11, for New-York, was spoken Dec. 29 in lat. 45 N, long. 25 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New-York Dec. 26 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Milnes, sld. from Amsterdam for New-York Jan. 3.

SS Faurie, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.

SS Vito (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York Dec. 29 and passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, sld. from Para for New-York yesterday.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York to-day.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, arr. at Southampton from New-York to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, sld. from Havre for New-York to-day.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BAR FIXTURES of new and ARTISTIC DESIGN.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.,

860 Broadway, New-York.

ROLL-TOP DESKS FROM $14.00 TO $100.00, IN oak, walnut, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by and through the Department of Public Parks, relative to acquiring title to certain lands in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, for public use and public purposes, as and for a PUBLIC PLACE AND PUBLIC PARK AND PARKWAY, under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 746 of the Laws of 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed, by an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court, Commissioners of Estimate for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises laid out, appropriated or designated by Chapter 746 of the Laws of 1894 for a public place and public park and parkway, bounded on the south by the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; on the north by the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; on the west by the easterly side of the Riverside Avenue, and on the east by the bulkhead-line of the East River, or so much thereof as we shall deem advisable to be acquired for said purposes, will hold a public meeting in Room No. 116, on the third floor of the Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and determining the question whether the whole, or, if less than the whole, how much of the lands and premises specified in said Act of the Legislature shall be acquired for said public purposes.

An opportunity will be afforded at such time and place to all persons who may so desire to be heard in regard to said questions.—Dated New-York, January 3d, 1895.

ABRAM KLING,
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
EDMUND L. MOONEY,
Commissioners.

W. T. H. HUGHES, Clerk.

IS YOUR PROPERTY MORTGAGED?

Perhaps you are paying too much interest. We have large qualities of funds to loan at

FOUR PER CENT.

4½ and 5 per cent. Send description of property and we will let you know at once if loan will be made and the amount of expenses.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE, 44 WALL ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

DWELLING HOUSES

on and near 5th Av.; large list.

JOHN N. GOLDING, 11 Pine St.

LIBERTY, NEAR WEST.

90-foot corner; ready for improvement.

JOHN N. GOLDING, 11 Pine St.

57th ST. NEAR PARK AV.

medium-size dwelling; in good order, with possession; under $80,000; a great bargain.

JOHN N. GOLDING, 11 Pine St.

3d AVENUE, NEAR 43d ST.

a choice corner; A1 lease; good investment.

JOHN N. GOLDING, 11 Pine St.

14th ST., NEAR 7th AV.

extra wide and deep plot; at a low price.

JOHN N. GOLDING, 11 Pine St.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction

THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1895,

at 12 o'clock noon,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE

New-York Life Insurance & Trust Company,

Executors of the Estate of

ABNER BARTLETT, Dec'd,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES

NO. 193 FRONT STREET,

(Bet. Burling Slip and Fulton St.,)

4-story iron and brick building, 20x85x75.

S.E. Cor. of Rivington & Attorney Sts.

6-story brick building, Stores & Lofts. Lot 50x100.

79 CLINTON PLACE,

(158 feet West of 5th Av.,)

4-story brick dwelling, 25x48x93.11.

NO. 497 THIRD AVENUE,

East side, bet. 33d and 34th Sts.,

5-story brick building, Stores and Flats, 25x65x80.

NOS. 151 & 153 EAST 50TH ST.,

Bet. Lexington and 3d Avs.,

Two 5-story Double Flats, each 26.6x86x100.5.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine St. and No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone No. 1,442 Cortlandt.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, January 22, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

SALE IN PARTITION

OF THE

VALUABLE PROPERTIES

NO. 398 FIFTH AVENUE

GIRL POULTRY FARMERS

The Misses Damon and Pythias Have Been Successful.

TWENTY-FIVE GOOD ACRES THEIRS

One of the Young Ladies Went to Boston to Learn How to Kill Chickens—Hard Workers in Summer Time.

"Are we going to give up this business just because we cannot kill a chicken?"

That is a question which two young women asked themselves in solemn, almost tragic, earnestness. Then, bringing all the determination of their natures to the front, they answered in unison and with a firmness that might have been a vow if the matter had not been one of plain, every-day business, that nothing would make them give up.

And they didn't give up, and now they have health, happiness, a good income, and everything else that the story books promise to makers and keepers of good resolutions.

This is a little romance outside the covers of a book. Brooklyn was the scene of the

Interior of Chicken Farm House.

formation of a modern and feminine Damon and Pythias friendship quite as interesting as the ancient one, if it is exhibited in a less romantic manner.

Miss Damon and Miss Pythias are Brooklyn born and have known each other since they can remember anything. They played together as children and danced and amused themselves together as young women, about as other Brooklyn girls do. In the light of recent developments, their playfellows of early days recall that in games Miss Damon, even then, showed a remarkable degree of persistence and generally succeeded in carrying out any desired project.

The test of friendship between these two modern philosophers was made when Miss Damon became the victim of financial tribulations and was thrown upon her own resources.

She tried, at first, that panacea for most feminine financial woes in these latter days—stenography. But she din't like it. Her health would not stand the strain and confinement, either, and she gave it up and went to her friend for advice.

"What shall we do?" asked Miss Pythias.

"Hens," read Miss Pythias's Mamma, incidentally from the paper, "make a very profitable investment if properly cared for."

"Could we do it?" inquired Miss Damon, doubtfully.

"The very thing," said Miss Pythias, with great cheerfulness.

***

If one gets out at a little station on Long Island not so many miles from Brooklyn, and inquires for Miss Damon and Miss Pythias under their practical and every-day names a direct route would be pointed out to them.

It is a pleasant walk in Summer and not a disagreeable one in Winter. The air is fresh and invigorating, and there is a good view of the surrounding open country. It is a straight walk up the main road from the station, with the entrance to the grounds on the third or fourth street to the left.

At the corner below the house is a good-sized pond, on which a boat floats in Summer, when the water is covered with pond-lilly pads. The house is a pretty, brown frame cottage, with broad plazzas and two or three outside doors.

It is back from the road, and at the right can be seen a garden and beyond are trees, which, if they did not belong to the primeval forests, are part of the Long Island woods of some time back.

Inside, the stairs leading to the upper

The Chicken Farm.

regions of the house are in the cozy little reception room near the old-fashioned brick fireplace where logs are smoldering, and across the room, over a mantelpiece, a small stained glass window bearing an appropriate motto is set in. There is another pleasant room looking down toward the pond, and the dining room has windows on both sides.

"Now you see the whole firm," said Miss Damon, who looks as plump and rosy as a genuine country girl, as Miss Pythias joined her in the reception room.

The firm went into the poultry business about five years ago and bought the farm, which now consists of twenty-five acres, fifteen having been added from the profits since the original purchase. The house had been used by a Brooklyn man for a country residence, and it is very well suited to its present owners.

The family consists of the father and mother of Miss Pythias, the members of the firm, and a number of cats. The death of a much loved pug not very long ago plunged the whole family into grief.

One satisfaction the firm has in the estate is that since the purchase it has been offered double the money originally paid. That, the firm feels, is so much clear gain outside of its legitimate profits in the poultry business.

The partners have made a success, and have customers in hotels and wealthy families in New-York, where they dispose of everything they can raise in the way of poultry or vegetables at the highest market prices.

Back of the house they have a henhouse that has gradually developed into a building 210 feet in length. The eggs they send off in crates holding 6, 15, 30, and 36 dozens.

Nothing is ever sent off that is not in perfect condition, and the proprietors know just what that is, for they do all the work themselves, with the exception of the lifting and heavy work, which they hire men to perform.

In the Summer they are up at 4 and even 3 o'clock in the morning. On an exceptionally busy day they may be found working until 9 or 10 in the evening, and for a great rush they would not hesitate to make a night of it.

Every egg sent off is marked with the name of the place, and the young managers see to the packing. They also prepare and see to the packing of all poultry and pick the vegetables and fruit.

It is a very comfortable-looking firm that sits down to talk over the business. It is also a very businesslike firm, and it does not confide to an outsider its exact profits and losses or methods of procedure.

"We didn't know anything at all about the business when we commenced," explains Miss Damon. "I didn't know anything about the country, and actually I couldn't tell a bantam from a shanghai. But we read and studied every earthly thing we could about poultry, ducks, &c."

"The first two or three years were very discouraging," goes on Miss Pythias. "We worked day and night. We were determined that we would not fail.

"Then we had a dreadful time about killing chickens."

That was when the firm looked its future squarely in the eye and resolved to do or die.

The result was that Miss Damon packed her traveling satchel and went to Boston. Just outside that city is a large poultry farm. There she learned to kill chickens in the latest and most scientific manner.

Just a small sharp instrument applied in exactly the right location, and there is not a mark or a blemish to mar the fair beauty of a bird ready for the most fastidious customers. That was the bravest and hardest thing the partners attempted.

"Father and mother are so good," says Miss Pythias. "They never give us any advice or criticise anything we do. If we should buy a lot of fancy fowls one day they would say: 'Yes, I think that is a good idea.' And if we should decide to give them up the next day, they would tell us that, in their opinion, we couldn't do anything better."

"Yes," broke in Miss Damon, "but we don't keep fancy fowls now. We have come right down to market business. We do everything just for dollars and cents. People want things good to eat. They don't care about fancy breeds."

"Yes," continued Miss Pythias, going back to her parents, "if we should decide to stand the henhouses on their heads and plant trees with the roots up, they would only say: 'Why, I see you have your chicken coops turned over,' and 'What a nice, original way you have of planting your trees.'"

If any one doubts that these young women look thoroughly after their business, here is the programme of one day's work actually performed by them personally:

Picked 100 quarts of strawberries.
Picked 6 barrels of peas.
Dressed for market 60 broilers.
Dressed for market 20 ducks.

The two latter were dry picked.

Miss Damon laughed when she gave the programme.

"They call that my story," she said.

"Do you see that finger?" and she held up a plump white hand which failed to show the effects of hard labor. The finger, however, had, apparently, an extra and unnatural curve.

"That was done picking ducks. You can't do them as you do chickens. They have to be rubbed. When they are ready for market, they ought to be as plump and white as snow."

There have been rumors giving the idea that the firm went into business with one hen in the city, and that from this hen gradually developed the present array of fowls. But the partners deny this. Exceptionally hard work and considerable advanced capital were necessary, they imply, and some assistance in securing customers, besides.

They have been deluged with letters of inquiry. One was from a poor woman, asking if they thought that with $1,000 she could go into the business and support a family of children. Another was from a young girl, who believed she could soon support herself by investing $500 in poultry.

To these queries they have to reply that, in their opinion, success under the conditions would be impossible.

"I don't think we should have succeeded," said Miss Damon, "if we had been alone. But when either of us was discouraged, the other kept up, and so we managed to get through. We have tried everything in turn. We sit down and think of every method by which we can make a cent.

"Some of our customers take nasturtium and sweet peas from us for table decorations at dinner and luncheon. Those flowers require little care, and blossom freely."

Poultry is the great feature of the business, but, besides the vegetables and whatever fruit can be raised on the place, the farmers have taken up preserving to a small extent.

For the care of the fowls they have learned one precept that has become their motto—cleanliness. They must be clean in every form and manner, and they recommend their poultry houses as possessing as nearly the dainty neatness of a dwelling as is possible.

Miss Pythias is the business woman of the firm, and in her branch of the work she has developed a taste for speculation.

"I like to make money all in a bunch," she says, "and I have great faith in real estate."

"You may be glad of the money I am making, 10 cents at a time, by and by," says Miss Damon, who is more conservative.

The partners were hailed with delight as an addition to the town society when they first took up their abode in the small place of their adoption, but the hospitable neighbors were disappointed. The firm of Damon & Pythias realized that if it was to succeed in the new work it must not allow the enthralling delights of progressive euchre parties to sap its vitality by night, nor the exchange of crochet patterns and cake receipts to take its time by day.

This the partners frankly stated to all callers, and proceeded on the path of duty.

They do not send out general invitations, even to their city friends. When they have time, at a dull season, they invite the friends they wish to see for a day or two. But they are not lonely.

"You see," said Miss Damon, "we don't care for society, and we hate shopping. We go up to the city in the Fall and Spring and get every thing necessary.

"We both like to read, and in the Winter we have time for it. The house is large enough, so that we don't have to be together all the time unless we wish it."

Some time—and the partners have made calculations giving them an idea when that will be—they think they will have accumulated a sufficient fortune to rest from their labors, travel, or do anything else that may please their fancy.

Any one, in the meantime, so fortunate as to share the hospitality of the firm on a leisure day would be sure to conclude that there was nothing more delightful to be imagined than life on a poultry farm.

And Papa Pythias, who is very proud of his wards, says: "You couldn't find any young men who would give up everything and work as hard as the girls have."

IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST

Brooklyn Institute Members Hear an Interesting Lecture.

A JOURNEY WITH MR. M'ANDREW

The Wheat Belt Visited—Sheep Herding and Cattle Raising in Dakota—The Churches of Brooklyn, Jr.

The wonderful development and growing possibilities of that belt of the United States lying along the Canadian border between St. Paul, Minn., and the Pacific slope were described to a large number of Brooklyn Institute members last Monday night by William A. McAndrew. Mr. McAndrew took his hearers along the line of the Great Northern Railway.

Mr. McAndrew, who is a jolly-faced gentleman with a red Van Dyke beard and eyes that twinkle with humor, spent two months in the Northwest last Summer. He was accompanied by his wife, a little woman who is as expert with the camera as her husband is in pen-and-ink descriptions of new scenes; and with them, during a good part of the journey, was a little party of Brooklynites whose presence insured sociability and relieved the occasional tedium of travel.

After an eight hours' ride from Minneapolis, they reached the fertile valley of the Red River of the North, the boundary line between Minnesota and North Dakota, and the centre of the finest wheat belt in the United States. The river itself is a deep stream, nearly 500 miles in length, and flowing between steep banks perhaps eighty feet in height. From the summit of the bluffs on each side there stretches away to the horizon a tract of land 100 miles in width, and nearly as level as a floor, cut up into vast wheat fields waving with yellow grain.

This so-called "valley" is believed to have been the site of an ancinet lake, formed by the receding of a northern glacier, and the thick mud at its bottom, ground by long-continued glacial action from the cretaceous, devonian, and silurian rocks of the north, now constitutes that famous wheat-producing soil which is said to excel any other in America.

One wheat field in this section covers an area as large as half the wards of Brooklyn. The fields are reaped by reaping and binding machines by day, and at night myriads of burning strawstacks are outlined against the sky, where the worthless straw is being burned up by the Dakota farmers.

Out on the plains Mr. McAndrew met "Col." Henry Thompson, who is employed by the Government of North Dakota to collect information about the country and the crops and send it East for the benefit of intending settlers. Mr. McAndrew found the "Colonel" a rare genius. He was never more eloquent than when discoursing on the glories of the Dakotan country.

"A man must work in North Dakota," said the "Colonel," in answer to some questions about the chances of a poor man in the West, "but there is no country in the world," he added, warmly, "which will give him quicker return for his labor than the one I live in. There are no trees to clear nor stones to cart away. The fields are ready for the plow; they need no fertilizer, nothing but to scratch their surface, put the seed inside, and harvest it when ripe. You have got to get your crop in before the Winter comes, or you are done for; but it is a crop that beats by actual count the product of any other district in America."

"Yes, 'Colonel,'" answered the Eastern man; "I admit all that. But come, now, own up honestly; the country is all right in Summer, but you are in a prison really from November to May."

"Ah, my unsophisticated friend," replied the "Colonel," with a smile, "you come from the most wretched weathered country in existence. We would not trade our snow and zero for your half-and-half Winters—no, not if we could for the asking. Remote from the sea, and its fogs, we have a Winter air as dry as a woollen blanket; dress for it, and you go out into an invigorating tonic. It takes less coal to keep our houses warm; it takes less clothing to protect our bodies in a day with the thermometer at zero than it does to satisfy you in the East at 32°. Simply because our air is dry and doesn't conduct the heat away."

From Eastern and Central Dakota the Brooklyn travelers passed westward into a rolling country devoted chiefly to sheep herding and cattle raising. The reason this part of the United States is so little known, as explained by Mr. McAndrew, is that the steam engine and the telegraph have penetrated it only within a few years. Except for occasional hunting parties and some adventurous miners and stock raisers the country north of the Northern Pacific was, until very recently, a sealed book. The Great Northern Railway, with its 4,500 miles of track, running about 100 miles south of the Canadian border, has effected a transformation, of which the evidences are visible everywhere. Towns and villages have sprung up wherever natural advantages offered, and industry has increased so enormously that this belt now claims "to give us the most bread, the most meat, and the most clothing of any equal tract in the world."

In Northern Montana and Idaho the Indian has succumbed, as he has elsewhere, to the advance of the railroad and telegraph. The Brooklynites saw a lot of the Kootenai tribe encamped in tepees along the shores of the Kootenai River. Civilization has tamed these redskins, and they do some little farming, but mostly they sit on little knolls along the banks of the river for hours together in fixed and vacant contemplation.

In the Kootenai River is some capital fishing. The trout bite as fast as one can throw the line. In Central Montana the party came across a town which the people of that region call Brooklyn, Jr., because it is a place of churches. It supports seven churches in a population of 1,000.

Great Falls, Montana, where the people have, with characteristic ingenuity, harnessed the principal fall of the Missouri and use its power to run the street cars, operate the printing presses, laundries, and pumps, and do the electric lighting; Kaslo a thriving city across the Canadian border, which has been devastated successively by smallpox, a whirlwind, fire, and flood, but where the inhabitants are resolutely sticking to it in spite of all and digging gold out of the mountain side at the rate of from three to twenty dollars a day for each man; Spokane, another town whose waterpower has made its fortune; the Big Bend country, the grain-growing section of the State of Washington, one of the sights in which is a combined reaper, separator and threshing machine, drawn by twenty-four horses, and turning out bags of clean wheat grains ready for the mill; the Wenatchee fruit region, the lovely Lake Chelan, which has been described as surpassing in beauty both Como and Lucerne, the glaciers of the Cascades, Seattle and Puget Sound—these are but a few of the many places visited by Mr. McAndrew and his friends during their exploration of this new region.

There is room in the Northwest, Mr. McAndrew says, for lots of people, not only now, but for many years to come.

Accountable to the Taxpayers.

The Kings County Board of Estimate, for the first time in many years a Republican body, yesterday appropriated $2,500 to Granville W. Harman, the new Register, for reindexing the papers in his office. Mr. Harman, who is a Republican, asked for $10,000.

The board also authorized Mayor Schieren to appoint a committee of three to investigate ex-Register Kenna's work in the expenditure of $75,000 on the reindexing system.

Mayor Schieren said that Mr. Kenna had stated that he was not accountable to the board. Controller Palmer said the Board of Estimate was accountable to the taxpayers.

Republicans Will Use Axes.

The Brooklyn Aldermen will hold their annual meeting to-morrow, and Jackson Wallace will be re-elected President. The Republicans have decided to drop Harry Ringrose of the Twenty-sixth Ward and John Aufman of the Seventeenth Ward, committee clerks; and Deputy License Clerk Edward Walsh.

The Supervisors will also hold their annual meeting to-morrow, and the Republicans will try to unseat Clerk Carroll and Assistant Clerk Marriott Dowden, who were elected for two years by the last Board of Supervisors.

MR. DAHL WOULDN'T TAKE THE MONEY.

Had Not Earned the Amount of the Bill Made Out for Him.

The members of the Kings County Board of Supervisors act as a Board of County Canvassers, and are paid $3 a day for the work they do in that capacity. Their returns were the last in the State to be sent to the Secretary of State.

The New-York Times published several articles, showing that the delay was due solely to the desire to continue drawing the $3 a day.

Supervisor Harold A. C. Dahl of the Third Ward has made a more serious charge.

During the canvass of the county vote, Mr. Dahl was ill, and was able to be present at the canvass only five or six times. After the canvass had been completed, he received a bill in his favor and a notice to sign it.

The bill was for twenty-three days' services as a County Canvasser at $3 a day—$69—and for forty-six miles' traveling, at 8 cents a mile—$3.68—making a total of $72.68. The bill was indorsed by Deputy County Clerk Frank L. Barnard, as correct, and was accompanied by the following affidavit:

"Harold A. C. Dahl, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Supervisor of the Third Ward, and as such served as County Canvasser; that the items charged in the annexed account by him and herewith presented to the Board of Supervisors of Kings County for the purpose of being duly audited and paid are correct, and that the disbursements and services charged in said account have been in fact made or rendered, and that no part thereof has been paid or satisfied."

Supervisor Dahl refused to sign this affidavit, and he has not collected the money from the County Treasurer. He said:

"I am too honest to take that money from the city. I did not earn it. But there are others who are not so conscientious. Some of the Supervisors who were paid for twenty-three days' work I am sure never put in half of that time. In fact, I could only point out four or five who worked the entire twenty-three days.

"It is an outrage that the public money should be so loosely handled. When thirty-one men get $3 a day for twenty-three days' it is an item, and when it is not earned, it is dishonest to accept it.

"My bill was indorsed by Mr. Barnard when I received it. That I consider very strange. I can't understand how he did it."

HYDROPHOBIA PATIENTS GRATEFUL

Those from Salem, N. J., Discharged from Pasteur Institute as Cured.

Councilman H. F. Steckler, Prof. Storey, James Ayers, George Miller, Jacob Scher, John Hart, and Charles Smith, who were bitten by a mad dog in Salem, N. J., on Dec. 20, were discharged from the Pasteur Institute yesterday as cured.

The fifteen days required for the effect of the inoculation for hydrophobia to manifest itself expired at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Several of the patients' friends went to the institute to meet them, and joined in their expressions of gratitude to Dr. Gibler and his staff, and praise of the Pasteur treatment.

Councilman Steckler and Prof. Storey, who acted as spokesmen for the party, were warm in their commendation of the institute in every particular.

"We have reason to believe," said Prof. Storey, "that the Pasteur treatment as a preventive of hydrophobia is most efficacious, and, as far as our treatment while in the institute is concerned, it could not have been better. We received every comfort and courtesy that any one could desire, and we feel that we cannot say too much in praise of the institute and every one connected with it."

Some of the discharged patients returned to Salem yesterday, while others decided to remain in the city for a few days.

"Whenever the patients are brought to us in time," Dr. Gibler said yesterday, "we always cure them, but if they wait too long we cannot always do it."

The dog Kent, from Birmingham, Ala., that was inoculated on Thursday, is said to be doing well, and is apparently all right.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HOSPITALS

Further Subscriptions Made Through the Woman's Auxiliary.

Mrs. John A. Lowery of 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional gifts by women to the Woman's Fund:

Miss Mary Hoyt, $100; Mrs. Lloyd E. Warren, $50; Mrs. Charles R. Flint, $30; Mrs. C. T. O., $30; Mrs. Frederic Cromwell, $25; Mrs. R. C. Livingston, $25; Mrs. George A. Crocker, $25; Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, $25; Miss Katherine Turnbull, $25; Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, $25; Mrs. J. Burling Lawrence, $20; Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, $10; Mrs. J. Herman Aldrich, $10; Mrs. John T. Williams, $10; Mrs. N. E. Baylies, $10; Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, $10; Mrs. Samuel A. Fisk, $10; Mrs. Henry G. De Forest, $10; Mrs. F. McM. Bacon, Jr., $10; Miss L. R. Martin, $10; Mrs. James Rutherford, $10; Mrs William Jay, $10; Miss Gurnee, $10; Mrs. Luther C. Clark, $10; Mrs. Walter H. Lewis, $10; Mrs. Edward Winslow, $10; Mrs. J. Wesley Brown, $10; in smaller amounts, $115.

The following additional subscriptions from trades are also reported as contributed through the Woman's Auxiliary:

C. G. Gunther's Sons, $100; Tiffany & Co., $100; Dominick & Haff, $50; D. Appleton & Co., $50; Henry Holt & Co., $25; Huyler's, $25; Henry Maillard, $25; Theodore L. De Vinne & Co., $20, and Fords, Howard & Hulbert, $5.

WILL MAKE INVESTIGATION THOROUGH

Expected that the Wray Committee Will Soon Begin to Probe.

The Law Enforcement Society believes that the Wray investigation committee will be appointed during the coming week, and that, in a short time, will begin to probe for official corruption in Brooklyn. It is said that George F. Elliott, the President of the society, will be the counsel, and that he will be assisted by Col. William C. Beecher.

Mr. Elliott said yesterday: "We do not want this thing to drag along and to be obliged to wait until next Winter for relief. We want it now, and for that reason there will be no delay. We have matters in hand upon which the committee can begin work at once. Where the committee will hold its sessions has not yet been determined. We are determined to make this inquiry thorough, without regard to who is implicated, whether he be Republican or Democrat. We are not after sensational effects or partisan advantage, but simply want to show the truth."

It seems to be the general idea that the Police Department will be the first to come under the notice of the Wray committee.

S. V. White Exonerated.

Ex-Congressman S. V. White was yesterday exonerated by the Kings County Grand Jury of the charges made by William Eccles, Jr., of Philadelphia, of having wrongfully obtained money from the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge by means of false certificates.

The presentment concludes:

From the examination of witnesses and papers we have been unable to find any evidence of criminal intent on the part of any one, but we do censure the Bridge Trustees for failing to follow ordinary business methods in settling the bill of the referees—$9,000. Had the question now at issue been raised prior to settlement, the cities would have been spared the expense of the suit under notice.

Slight Fire in a Home for Children.

There was a small fire in the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children in Lafayette Place just before noon yesterday, but it was extinguished before much damage was done.

The fire was started by the dropping of a lighted match on some rubbish. Only a few persons in the building knew of the fire until after it was extinguished.

Vetoed by Mayor Schieren.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has vetoed the Aldermanic resolution giving the Fire Commissioners authority to permit the New-York and Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company to string a limited number of wires on the department poles, because the company has not obtained permission from the Subway Commission.

A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

Timely Gossip of the Concert Halls and the Opera Houses.

WAGNER MUSIC AGAIN ON THE HORIZON

Miss Sybil Sanderson Expected at the Opera—M. Maurel and His Nimble Tongue—Paur Better Than Richter.

The week which has just ended was not prolific in matters of absorbing interest in the musical world. The most interesting feature was the performance of "Don Giovanni" at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday night, and that has already been sufficiently discussed. The performances of the other nights of the week were interesting without being absorbing. That of "Carmen" last evening was unique, to say the least.

The coming week will be much more interesting. The Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonic Society will provide two orchestral concerts of a high order. The programme of the former is to be made up of selections from the Wagner music dramas. Mme. Nordica will have an opportunity to pose as an authorized exponent of the "meister," and Anton Schott will do his best to convince his hearers that he cannot sing the old songs.

Miss Sybil Sanderson, the final addition to Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau's remarkable string of prima donne, is expected to arrive here to-day on the French steamer La Bourgogne. She is announced to make her first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House in Massenet's "Manon" on Jan. 16. It is believed that the general consensus of comment will be reminiscent of the remark of the parrot that was blown up: "That's good. I wonder what she'll do next."

Particular attention is called by the managers of the opera house to the fact that M. Maurel will appear as Telramund in "Lohengrin" on Wednesday night. Thus is an aspect of novelty held out to subscribers who may possibly be getting more swan songs than they desire.

The news also comes from the secret apartment in West Thirty-ninth Street that Verdi's "Falstaff" is in active preparation and will soon be performed for the first time in America. M. Maurel will appear in the title rôle, which he had the honor of "creating" by special request of Verdi himself. The attitude of the public toward this latest evidence of Verdi's reformation in his old age will be watched with interest.

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Last Winter the opera season wound up with a general disturbance among the principal women singers, brought about by the ungoverned piquancy of Mme. Eames's tongue. This year it seems that the talking is to be done by M. Maurel. Whether it will cause any exhibition of petty anger or not cannot be told, but it is not likely that the De Reszkes will permit themselves to be disturbed by any of this masterly poseur's clever words. Some writer for The Musical Courier has been to see him, and here is an excerpt from the resulting article:

"Of Tamagno he spoke with a sort of regret. 'C'est la voix unique du monde,' he said, 'mais il s'en sert;' the rest was expressed by a shrug. 'It's a pity,' he said, 'for the voice is great. If he could only curb his methods!'

"Maurel's magnificent properties were hung round the walls of the room. They go to and from the treatre with him. The armor he owns is superb, and many of his already familiar trappings were visible about. There was the crown of Amonasro, made of tiger's claws, which, with the garment of tiger skin and the flowing cloak, made such a superbly fitting costume for the savage king—so striking a picture after the costumes of Bensaude and Ancona. There were shields and belts and gloves in armor hung on a huge shield. On the plano was the score of the Don.

"'Ah,' said Michel Mortier, tapping it proudly in the few moments before Maurel had entered: 'C'est l'Iago superbe c'est le Rigoletto magnifique, c'est l'Amonasro pittoresque et sauvage, vous les avez vous—mais c'est le seul Don Giovanni du Monde—Maurel.'

"There is one living god in art in whom Michel Mortier believes, and that god is Maurel.

"'But,' Maurel said, when Tamagno was reverted to again, 'he has superb moments—grand, overwhelming moments. Mais ce n'est pas le tenor de finesse que l'on veut ici. A New-York on, cherche toujors la finesse. Voila! Jean de Reszké!'

"Maurel accredited the Pole duly with his superior refinement in art.

"He assented warmly to praise of Eugenia Mantelli; also of Nordica. After these he seemed rather indifferent to the rest. He gives you a cordial hand grip at parting. He is not cold. He is earnest, but never by any chance impetuous. He is the sort of man one would look to for just judgments, but never by any chance for indulgence. He could not be indulgent, even with himself, and if any art sinner has a weakness to cover up and would fain appear other than he is, he should avoid the terribly equal vision of Victor Maurel."

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"Be ye faithful unto death" is the motto of the Boston scribes. This is how Philip Hale rejoices in the Journal that Boston got Paur instead of Richter:

"Here is a remarkable instance of narrowness, if the statements are true. Hans Richter loved Wagner so that he therefore felt obliged to hate Rubinstein. He has prohibited the members of the Philharmonic Orchestra, of which he is the leader, from playing at the Rubinstein Festival to be held at the Singakademie, and Rubinstein's works are not allowed on the programmes of the Philharmonic concerts. This deplorable attitude is the cause for much comment in musical circles in Vienna.

"It is in many ways an excellent thing for Boston that Hans Richter did not succeed Mr. Nikisch as leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In the first place, he is in his fifty-second year, and good judges say that he is careless in drill and slovenly at times in his public conducting. He is an ultra-Wagnerite, 'sot' in his notions, and narrow in his ideas concerning modern music. He is a fine example of the old saying, 'No bigot like a radical.'

"When in the natural course of events Mr. Paur decides to return to his fatherland—for it is not likely that he looks forward to a family vault in Jamaica Plain—why should we not have a Frenchman, an Italian, a Russian, a Swede, or, better yet, an American, for a leader? Why do otherwise sensible and reasoning creatures believe that music was a special revelation to the Germans, and that German conductors are born with batons in their hands? There is no more ridiculous fetich in the world than this slavish and unreasonable adoration of the German Muse."

NOTES OF MUSIC.

—Boston Symphony Orchestra.—The third concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday evening, and promises to be one of the most interesting of the series. The programme will be devoted entirely to selections from the Wagner operas, which will be heard under the most favorable conditions at the hands of this fine organization, numbering ninety-five performers. The vocal numbers will be sung by Mme. Nordica and Mr. Anton Schott. The programme is as follows: "Rienzi" overture; "Tannhauser," Elisabeth's aria and the prelude to Act III.; "Flying Dutchman" overture; "Lohengrin," balcony scene, Act II., and prelude to Act III.; "Meistersinger," prelude to Act III. and Walther's "Preislied"; "Rheingold," procession of the gods; "Die Walkure," Spring song; "Siegfried," "Waldweben"; "Götterdammerung," Siegfried's passage to Brunnhilde's rock, "Morning Dawn," and "Rhine Journey," arranged by Hans Richter.

—The Ysaye Recital.—Ysaye's first recital will take place at Carnegie Hall on next Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8. He will be assisted by Miss Theodora Pfaffiin, soprano, and M. Alms Lachaume, pianist. The programme is as follows: Sonata, Cesar Franck—MM. Ysaye and Lachaume; "Who Is Sylvia?" Schubert, and "Du bist wie eine Blume," Rubinstein—Miss Pfafflin; "Fantasia Apassionata," Vieuxtemps—M. Ysaye; Third Ballad, in A flat, Chopin—M. Lachaume; Sonata in D minor, for violin alone, J. S. Bach—M. Ysaye; Songs—Miss Pfafflin; "Scène au Berceau," Mazurka No. 8, ("Leintainpasse,") and "Saltarelle Carnavalesque," Eugene Ysaye—M. Ysaye.

—The Metropolitan Opera House.—The programme for the week at the Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Faust," Mme. Melba, Mme. Scalchi, the Messrs. de Reszke, and Signor Ancona; Wednesday, "Lohengrin," Mme. Nordica, Mme. Mantelli, M. Jean de Reszke, M. Plançon, and M. Maurel; Friday, "Don Giovanni," with the same cast as that of last Monday evening; Saturday afternoon, "Les Huguenots," with the same cast as heretofore, except that Signor Ancona will sing DI Nevers; Saturday night, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci."

—The Two Prodigies.—At the concert to be given at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 15, with the assistance of Miss Marie Barnard, soprano, and the Damrosch Symphony Orchestra, Miss Frieda Simonson, the child pianiste, will play Beethoven's concerto in C, in addition to some solo numbers. Juanito Manen, the boy violinist, whose success at his recent appearances is well known, will play all of the five movements of the "Spanish" symphony, by Lalo.

—"The Messiah."—The last performance of "The Messiah" will take place this evening at Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch. The soloists will be Mme. Lillian Nordica, Miss Carlotta Desvignes, Mr. David G. Henderson, and Mr. Ericsson P. Bushnell. The chorus will number 400 voices and the Symphony Orchestra will play.

—The Philharmonic.—The third rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given at Carnegie Hall on Friday and Saturday. The programme will consist of Dr. Dvorak's overture-trilogy, "Nature, Life, and Love," Goldmark's A minor violin concerto, with César Thomson as the soloist, and Raff's "Lenore" symphony.

—The Kneisel Quartet.—This organization will play at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall on Jan. 11, Feb. 8, and March 15. The programme next Friday night will consist of Dvorak's quartet in F, opus 96, the largo and scherzo from Cherubini's D minor quartet, and Beethoven's A minor quartet, opus 132.

—Piano Music Talks.—At the New-York College of Music on Jan. 23 and Feb. 13 W. J. Henderson will deliver two lectures on the "Development of Style and Technic in Piano Music." The illustrations will be played by Alexander Lambert, Director of the college.

—Columbia College Lectures.—The Rev. William Adams Smith delivered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday morning the first of three lectures, under the auspices of Columbia College, on "Evolution of Musical Instruments."

—Opera in Brooklyn.—Signor Tamagno, Signor Campanari, Mme. Drog, and Mme. Mantelli will appear in "Il Trovatore" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening.

—The Opera House Concert.—Bernhard Stavenhagen, Jean Gerardy, Zelie de Lussan, and M. Plançon will be the soloists at the regular concert at the Opera House to-night.

—The Seidl Society.—The fifth concert of the Seidl Society will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday night.

Opera Not for the Musical, but for the Rich.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In The Times of Jan. 3 I notice you infer that the New-York public "is not really a profoundly musical one, and that a very few performances of opera would suffice to exhaust the resources of the small body of serious music lovers." Though of all the daily papers I have always been most in sympathy with the musical judgment expressed in your columns, the reason above quoted seemed almost humorous. To me the solution is far simpler, though equally to be regretted, and that is the inability of the musical public to pay the prices demanded for those empty seats.

The really musical people, musicians, for example, or the average student, are not of the opulent class, and would never for a moment hold the idea of spending $5, or rather $10, for it is only a half pleasure when taken alone—on an evening's amusement. I know more people who would enjoy opera and high-class music, but who are absolutely debarred from it, than those who are in daily attendance and thoroughly appreciate such music.

Personally, I have been to an opera but once in several years, as I unfortunately cannot enjoy a performance from the upper galleries. The heat, the craning of necks, the bobbing about in every direction of one's neighbors in order to see what is happening on that part of the stage not coming easily within the vision, and the discomforts suffered generally in crowded quarters, send one home realizing, perhaps, that a great opportunity had been offered, but that for some reason not much had come of it.

What we would all like is to occupy the seats of the people who talk right through a performance, who witness them dozens of times unmoved, either to applaud or to condemn, but who seem extremely well satisfied to enjoy the privilege so few can enjoy, not from lack of appreciation, but from lack of the wherewithal.

No, grand opera is not for the musical, but for the "rich."

M. HAYWARD.

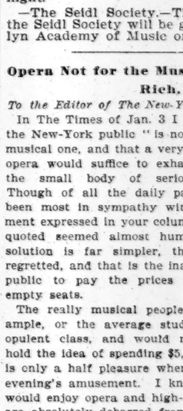
New-York, Jan. 3, 1895.

Nagle Surrendered by His Bondsmen.

Charles F. Nagle, indicted for presenting a false and fraudulent claim of $800 against the City of Brooklyn, for carriages supplied to Aldermen during the Columbian Celebration, in October, 1892, was surrendered by his bondsmen yesterday, and in default of new bonds was committed to jail.

He charged the city $20 each for forty carriages. It is claimed that he acted for a county official, and that he was not the owner of the carriages. He is about nineteen years old.

District Attorney Ridgway will, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Monday, move for trial of the Columbian cases.



ASSIST NATURE a little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you thereby avoid a multitude of distressing derangements and diseases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's service.

Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. **Once used, they are always in favor.** Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and manifold derangements. The "Pellets" are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. No care is required while using them; they do not interfere with the diet, habits or occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock to the system. They act in a mild, easy and *natural* way, and there is no reaction afterward. Their help *lasts*.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. In proof of their superior excellence, it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in sealed, glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildy cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, or to relieve distress from overeating, take one after dinner. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be *better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but *he* is not the one who *needs* help.

Journeay and Burnham BROOKLYN. LINENS. 2D FLOOR.

Special January Sale.

NAPKINS—
Size 5-8 at $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $4.50 per dozen.
Size 3-4 at $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 per dozen.

TABLE CLOTHS—
Size 2x2 yards, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.75.
Size 2x2½ yards, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $3.75, $4.00.
Size 2x3 yards, $2.40, $3.00, $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $5.00
Size 2½x2½ yards, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00.
Size 2½x3 yards, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00.
Size 2½x3½ yards, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00.

The above are from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. less than regular prices.

TOWELS—Hemstitched, Hemmed, and Fringed, extra value, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.50, and $6.00 per dozen.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases at 85c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 per pair.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.50 per pair.

Junction Flatbush Av. and Fulton St.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

BAYONNE SOCIAL E

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Firmer Prices, with a Light Trade.

EUROPE BUYING MORE FREELY

Wheat at the Close Was Higher—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Steady—Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

There was only the usual Saturday's business, with the local traders evening up on their week's work, but prices on grain were advanced owing to reports of damage in Argentina, and rumors of trouble between that country and Chile. The export interest was hampered by the advanced prices asked and their purchases were small. Provisions were without important changes, and followed the West. Cotton made a slight gain, through expected decreased receipts, and coffee sold off with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	61¼@	..
Corn, No. 2, mixed, elevator	52 @	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34¼@	..
Flour, straight spring	$3.25 @	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	3.20 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.75 @	13.25
Lard, Western steam	7.12½@	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @	26
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.85 @	9.90
Lead	3.05 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were a trifle more active, but only in a local way, with some buying for foreign account, and reports of damage to the Argentine crop, and rumors of trouble between Argentina and Chile. The close was firm at ⅝@⅞c advance. Spot was less active and held higher, which checked export demand. Sales, 56,000 bushels, for export, including 48,000 bushels No. 2 red, at ⅜c under May, free on board, store, and 8,000 bushels do, at ⅝c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May prices, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 8c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8¾c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 62¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, store, 71½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 65¼c. Clearances hence, 33,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 91,748 bushels. Receipts, 5,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 22,495 bushels; in the interior, 179,557 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and declined early on free receipts and some local liquidation, but reacted with wheat, and closed firm, at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance. Spot was quiet and steady, with sales of 4,000 bushels steamer mixed at 50½c, delivered, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 at 51⅝c, free on board, afloat. Receipts, 29,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 82,403 bushels; in the interior, 293,105 bushels. Clearances hence, 610 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 98,876 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and ⅛@¼c lower, through local realizing. Spot were dull and ¼c lower. Sales, 35,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38c for 13,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 38½c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3, 33¼c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼c; track mixed, 34½@35½c; track, white, 38@41½c for 10,000 bushels. Receipts, 16,800 bushels; exports, 50 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	150,000	60¾@61⅝	61⅜
February	.....	.....	61⅞
March	200,000	62⅜@62¾	62¾
May	2,000,000	62⅝@62 15-16	62⅞
June	.....	.....	63¼
July	.....	.....	63⅜
Total	2,350,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	.....	52
February	30,000	51⅜@51⅜	51⅜
May	200,000	51¼@51½	51½
Total	230,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	25,000	34 @34¼	34⅛
February	100,000	34⅝@34⅞	34⅞
May	100,000	34⅞@...	34⅞
No. 2 white—			
January	15,000	37¾@38	37¾
February	25,000	38 @38¼	38¼
Total	265,000		

FLOUR—Demand very slow, and prices show but little change from steadiness. Sales of only 4,300 bbls, in car lots. Arrivals, 7,443 bbls and 4,896 sacks; exports, 8,329 bbls and 492 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 23,949 bbls and sacks.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	Nominal.
Supers	@	$2.00@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	....@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@	....@ 3.55
City No. 2	....@	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....@	....@ 2.90
City fine	....@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	....@ ....
Supers	Nom'l	....@ ....
No. 2	Nom'l	$2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@2.75; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and easier. We quote: New flour at $1.75@$1.80, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 66@68c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@52c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.95; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 85c; coarse meal, $1.04@$1.06 for Western and $1.06@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.40, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@ 53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 66c.

MALT—Dull and firm. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@76c; two-rowed State at 70@72½; six-rowed do at 70@80c.

FEED—Less active, but steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb sacks, middlings, 87½@90c; Western, 85@87½c for Spring and Winter bran; shorts, 80@85c; rye feed, 85c. Oilmeal, $23@$27.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@85c for No. 1.

WINTER.

SEEDS—For clover the market continues slow, with not more than a jobbing business under way, while prices were somewhat unsettled. Nominal figures for clover, 10½@ 9¾c in job lots, per lb as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The position of the market yesterday was no way changed. Trading was slack, but there was no disposition to give way further in price. A lot of 100 bbls crude was sold at 24c. For prime yellow 29c was quoted, with 29½@30c for the better grades of yellow and 31c for butter grades. White is at 32½@33c. Crude in bulk at the mills was not changed, without buying here. LINSEED OIL is quiet and unchanged; city quoted at 50c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate jobbing demand, and for pure unraced quoted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; sales at 55c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—Oil opened and lowest, 96c; highest and close, 98c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was hardly a new feature to Saturday's market. The West was fairly steady, at times easy only to recover, but the changes were light and unimportant, while it did not have much activity. The dealings here were small and included little export interest.

LARD—Western Steam—There is a steady market, with hardly material change, on a quiet trading. Sale of 240 tcs cash at 7.12½c, closing at 7.12½c. City steam is steady; sales of 75 tcs at 6.62½c. Options, no sales; January closed at 7.15c nominal, and February at 7.35c nominal. Refined is slow; Continent at 7.65c, and South American at 8c, with compound dull at $5.50@ 5.75c.

PORK—The West hardly changed, ruling about steady and quiet, and here trading was moderate, with 200 bbls taken for export. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.75@ $13.25; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13.50@$16.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are held firmly on moderate demand. Sales of 300 tcs skinned hams, April, May, and June deliveries, on private terms, and 75 tcs California hams, on the spot, at 6c. City meats are at about steady prices, with light demands. City pickled hams, 8@8¼c; do shoulders, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; 12-lb do, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾@6¾c; Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 8c asked for 12 lb, and 7¾c asked for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c.

BACON was neglected here for export, while at the West there were only small dealings, with the changes in prices light.

BEEF moves out slowly, with sales of a jobbing character. Prices are unchanged. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@ $15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, boxed, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS are quiet and held steadily; $16 quoted at the West and $17 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Chicago expects on Monday 35,000 head, and for next week 180,000 head; receipts on Saturday, 18,000 head; fairly active; light are weaker; others firm, $3.85@$4.70; left over, 12,000 head. Cincinnati receipts, 5,500 head; firm, $3.75 @$4.40. Kansas City receipts, 7,000 head; steady, $3.90@$4.45. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.40. Indianapolis receipts, 3,000 head, $4.25@$4.60. Quotations here are 6¼c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¼@6⅝c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6⅞@ 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is a steady but quiet market after the full business for the week, without change as to prices. City is at 4¾c, with $2.75 charge for pkgs. Country at 4⅝@5c, chiefly with 4¾c as outside, pkgs free. Nothing new in Australian.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet; Western is at 8.25c bid and 8.50c asked. Oleostearine remains slow, with 7.25c asked for domestic.

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by the cables, and closed weak at 10@25 points' decline, with some local selling and foreign liquidation. Havre was steady at ½f decline to ½f advance, and Hamburg steady at ¼ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 15¾c for No. 7. Option Sales—Opening Call—10 A. M.—January, 250 bags at 13.70c and 250 bags at 13.65c; March, 500 bags at 13.45c, 500 bags at 13.40c, and 500 bags at 13.45c; May, 1,500 bags at 13.35c; September, 2,000 bags at 13.30c; total, 5,500 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 2,000 bags at 13.70c; March, 250 bags at 13.45c, 750 bags at 13.40c, 750 bags at 13.35c, and 500 bags at 13.40c; April, 1,000 bags at 13.35c and 250 bags at 13.30c; May, 1,500 bags at 13.30c, 250 bags at 13.25c, and 250 bags at 13.20c; August, 750 bags at 13.30c; September, 1,750 bags at 13.25c; October, 750 bags at 13.30c; December, 250 bags at 13.20c; total, 11,000 bags. Exchanges—25 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for January. Total for day, 17,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.65@13.75	17.10@17.15
February	13.55@13.65	16.65@16.70
March	13.35@13.45	16.45@16.50
April	13.25@13.35	16.25@16.30
May	13.15@13.25	16.10@16.15
June	13.15@13.25	15.80@15.90
July	13.15@13.25	15.65@15.70
August	13.15@13.25	15.40@15.50
September	13.15@13.25	15.30@15.35
October	13.20@13.30	15.00@15.15
November	13.10@13.25	....@....
December	13.10@13.15	....@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	235,110
Arrivals	.....
Total	235,110
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	10,187
Total stock in New-York to-day	224,923
Total stock in Baltimore	9,567
Arrivals	.....
Total	9,567
Deliveries yesterday	999
	8,568
Total stock in New-Orleans	13,848
Arrivals	.....
Total	13,848
Deliveries yesterday	610
	13,233
Total stock in other ports	.....
	21,801
Total stock in United States	246,724
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 4	63,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 4	18,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 4	159,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	21,000
Afloat from Bahia	10,000
	271,000
Total	517,724
Same time 1894	521,280

COFFEE AFLOAT PER STEAMERS FROM RIO, SANTOS, AND VICTORIA.

	From Rio.	From Santos.	From Victoria.
Nov. 30-3—*Delambre, N.O.	4,000	14,000	....
Nov. 30-3—Rubens, N. Y.	....	....	6,000
Dec. 13—Caxton, N. Y.	....	51,000	....
Dec. 13-18—Mexican Prince, N. Y.	2,000	15,000	....
Dec. 16-19—Manitoba, N.Y.	7,000	11,000	....
Dec. 17-20—Salerno, N. Y.	5,000	14,000	....
Dec. 18—Ptolemy, N. Y.	9,000	....	....
Dec. 18—Hogarth, N. Y.	....	6,000	15,000
Dec. 23-25—Muskelyne, N.J.	12,000	21,000	....
Dec. 30—Brandt, N. Y.	....	18,000	....
Jan. 3—Coleridge, N. Y.	24,000	....	....
Total	63,000	150,000	21,000
Same time last year	140,000	140,000	14,000

*Arrived.

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	15¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6..50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9..90 below No. 7	
No. 5..75 above No. 7		No. 10.. below No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..75 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 8..1.25 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..2.00 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10.2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25 @25½	Caracas	18½@19½
Mocha—		Do, washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@21½
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18½@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucaramanga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do, washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18½@19¾	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19¼	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19½
Fair to good	19½@19¾	Do, white	19½@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and Coban	19½@22¼	Central American—	
Nicaragua	18½@19½	Costa Rica	17¼@21
Jamaica	17 @21	San Salvador	19 @19¾
		Do, washed	19½@22

COTTON.

CONTRACTS were very dull, but advanced 5 points early with Liverpool and on reported lighter port receipts; reacted 2@3 points on local realizing, and closed steady at 2@4 points advance. New-Orleans estimates receipts for Monday at 14,000 to 17,000 bales, against 9,484 bales last year. Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5 11-16
Middling Gulf	5 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running, quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Strict good	⅞c on
Good	½c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜ off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.53@5.54	5.54	5.50	8,300
February	5.53@5.54	5.55	5.53	1,800
March	5.58@5.59	5.60	5.56	8,900
April	5.62@5.63	5.65	5.60	1,500
May	5.67@5.68	5.70	5.65	16,300
June	5.72@ ..	5.74	5.70	6,000
July	5.76@5.78	5.79	5.74	1,300
August	5.82@5.83	5.84	5.81	1,300
September	5.83@5.85	..	..	....
October	5.88@5.88	..	..	....
November	@ ..	..	..	....
December	@ ..	..	..	....
Total				40,400

CROP MOVEMENT.

	1895.	1894.
Visible supply	4,881,972	4,615,742
Receipts, 7 days	244,501	190,878
Exports to Great Britain, 7 days	194,501	136,098
Exports to France, 7 days	44,731	10,995
Exports to Continent, 7 days	55,697	38,460
Stock in New-York in licensed warehouses, counted daily	109,008	....
In other places, (estimated)	28,065	....
Total in New-York, by running count	137,073	227,620
Stock in all United States ports	1,234,863	1,248,564

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The market rules steady, with fancy grades in most request.

N. Orleans, centrifugal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Values remain firm, with a fair local demand.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅝@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅝@5¾	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was without life, but quoted unchanged and steady. Refined slow; no change, and reported dull. Stock of raw sugar here to-day, 24,311 tons, against 25,744 tons for same day last year.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅜c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more; and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cutioaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3⅝	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Empire A	3½	@3 11-16	
No. 6	3⅝	@3 11-16	
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 8	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 11	3	1-16@3⅛	
No. 12	2	15-16@3⅛	
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@..	
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@..	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—There is a confident tone to the market, with the full advance that has been made well supported. Demands are not active, but sufficient only for moderate quantities, while the receipts continue small on the rather buoyant feeling in the country, where considerable demand prevails from other sources. The current market prices are: Choice hand-picked, for best marrows, $1.75@$1.80 for mediums, $1.75 for pea, and $1.30@$1.55 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95 @$2.

BUTTER—The market is well sustained on the continued light receipts and a scarcity of choice stock, with most strength shown over the latter, which cleans up closely, while the rest are comparatively slow.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	23	@24	
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16	@22	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	19	@..	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17	@18	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14	
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@12	
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	17	@18	
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13	@16	
Dairy, firkins, extras	17	@..	
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13	@16	
Welsh tubs, selections	19	@..	
Welsh tubs, best lines	16	@18	
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@14	

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26	@..	
Creamery, firsts	22	@24	
Creamery, seconds	18	@20	
Creamery, thirds	15	@17	
Creamery, June, extra	21	@..	
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	15	@18	
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18	
Imitation creamery, seconds	12	@14	
Dairy, firsts	14	@15	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@12	
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½	@14	
Factory, fancy, held, seconds to firsts	11	@12½	
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14½	@15	
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13	
Factory, seconds	10½	@11	
Factory, thirds	9	@10	
Rolls, choice	16	@17	
Rolls, poor to fair	10	@15	

CHEESE—The market is rather quiet, as is usual on Saturday, but all desirable stock is held with confidence.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼	@..	
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11	@..	
State, full cream, large, choice	10⅝	@10⅝	
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10½	
State, full cream, small, fancy	11¾	@12	
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12	
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9¼	@11¼	
State, part skims, small size, choice	8¾	@ 9	
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 8	
State, part skims, large size, choice	7¾	@..	
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 7	
State, part skims, common	3½	@ 4	
Pennsylvania, skims	2	@ 2½	

EGGS—There is a steady tone to prices of choice, with the demand quite moderate, while receipts are not large.

State and Pennsylvania	25	@26	
Western, fresh gathered, choice	24½	@..	
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	23	@24	
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	20	@22	
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch.	17	@18	
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15	@16	
Western, early-packed, defective, cs.	$2.50	@$4.25	
Limed	15	@16	

VEGETABLES—A quiet market generally, without essential change in prices.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00	@$3.00	
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	4.00	@5.00	
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25	@3.00	
Cabbages, per 100	1.00	@6.00	
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30	@ 50	
Celery, Western, and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15	@ 35	
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.50	@5.00	
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00	@6.50	
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75	@2.25	
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50	@1.87	
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.00	@2.00	
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.00	@1.62	
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.50	@5.00	
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00	@3.00	
Squash, per bbl	1.00	@1.50	
Spinach, per bbl	3.00	@4.00	
Turnips, per bbl	70	@ 75	
Kale, per bbl	60	@ 75	

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50	@..	
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00	@1.37	
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50	@ 2.00	
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25	@ 1.37	
Maine, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.00	
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.50	
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50	@ 2.00	
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50	
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	1.85	@ 2.00	
Bermuda, prime	7.00	@ 7.50	
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50	@ 4.00	
English, per 168-lb sack	1.75	@ 2.00	

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market continues quiet, but prices are maintained. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 55@45c. Rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 30@40c.

HOPS—Trading continues slow, and prices steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@12	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@12	
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10	
Bavarian, new	22	@26	
Bohemian, new	23	@28	
Altmarks, new	19	@21	

HIDES—Supplies are moderate and values show steadiness on a fair demand.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@22	12 @..
California	21@25	11 @..
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@24	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	9½@..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	8½@ 9
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6½@ 7
W-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	..@..	@ 8
City slaughter, cow	..@..	@ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	..@..	@ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	..@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @..
Country slaughter, bull	..@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	..@..	6@ 6½
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots	$17@$17.50	
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots	12@ 13.00	

LEATHER—The export demand continues good, and full prices rule.

	Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Acid— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects	.....	.....	11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	22@23	Light backs, cow	21@22
Middle backs	23@24	Bellies	8@ 9
Middle, heavy	24@25	Seconds	10@20
Seconds, heavy	20@21		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—The market is firm, but demand is only fair.

Southern, Old Dominion	27¼
Southern, regular	27½
Machine-made barrels	28

RESINS—Trading is light, with prices steady.

C'm str'n'd	$1.35@ ..	I	$2.35@ ..
Good str'n'd	1.40@ ..	K	2.75@ ..
E	1.45@ ..	M	3.15@ ..
F	1.60@ ..	N	3.50@ ..
G	1.70@ ..	W. G	3.60@ ..
H	1.90@$2.00	W. W	3.75@$3.85

WILMINGTON, Jan. 5.—Resin firm; strained, 97½c; good strained, $1.02½. Spirits of turpentine steady at 25c. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5.—Turpentine dull; nothing doing; receipts, 23 casks. Resin, good strained, firm at $1; receipts, 130 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 5.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26c; sales, 197 bbls. Resin firm at $1.05.

FREIGHTS.

Are generally dull, with no appreciable variation from rates that have lately prevailed. Berth engagements: To Amsterdam, 5 loads grain, 3c. British steamer, general cargo, Newport News to London, 13s; British steamer, general cargo, hence to London, berthed; Belgian steamer, cotton and general cargo, Norfolk to Bremen, current rates; British steamer, railway material, &c., Philadelphia to Brazilian ports, private terms; British ship, gunny cloth and jute, Calcutta to Galveston, $6.75; British bark, 8,500 bbls petroleum, hence to Dublin, 2s; bark, coal, Philadelphia to St. Lucia, $1.75; Swedish bark, lumber, Sabine P

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Another Day of Dull Speculation and Slight Changes.

SUGAR AND WHISKY FAIRLY ACTIVE

Strength of the Latter on the Formation of the Stockholders' Protective Committee—Railway List Neglected—The Bank Statement.

Sugar and Whisky were the only stocks in which there was any show of activity yesterday, and the trading in these was by no means large. Sugar moved within a point and closed ⅝ lower on sales of 22,122 shares, fully one-third of the day's total. The short interest in Distilling and Cattle Feeding endeavored to hold the stock down by free offerings at the opening, but the buying was exceptionally good, and the price was firm throughout the session. The stock closed at 10½, a gain of ¼. The announcement of the formation of a protective committee was well received by holders of the stock, and it seems probable that a large majority of the capital stock will be deposited with the committee without delay. Chicago Gas was firm on a rumor that the full quarterly dividend will be declared early in the week.

The railway list was exceptionally dull. The trading in the Grangers amounted to less than 6,000 shares, and they were only fractionally changed either way. Jersey Central was somewhat higher on covering by shorts to take profits. There was no feature in the general list.

The bank statement, as usual at the opening of the year, showed numerous apparent discrepancies in the items. There was a gain of over $2,000,000 in specie, representing mainly the proceeds of legal tenders converted at the Sub-Treasury. The decrease in legal tenders, however, was only a little over $600,000, as large amounts of these were received from the interior. The most striking item in the statement is a decrease in net deposits of $3,556,400. This represents a large amount of coupons sent to the banks for collection and carried as cash pending their collection.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 8 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $103,822,739, and balances $10,206,733. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,784,316.

Call money on London was quoted at 9-16 per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—Par. Chicago—80c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 60 bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $4,477,336, and the imports for the same period $66,838. The net exports, therefore, have been $4,410,498.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Express.....1
New-Jersey Central.....¾

DECLINED.

American Tobacco.....1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio.....1¼
L., N. A. & Chi. pf.....1
Missouri Pacific.....1⅝
National Lead pf.....¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was very dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Erie 1st.....1
Philadelphia & Reading 1st pf. inc.....1⅛

DECLINED.

Milwaukee, L. S. & W. 1st.....1½
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes.....1
United States Cordage 1st.....2

Government bonds were firm. The 5s, coupon, advanced ½. The sales on call were $5,000 4s, registered, at 113½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	113	113½
4s, c	113	113¾
5s, r	116½	117
5s, c	116⅝	117
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102⅜	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities, $14,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59⅝@59¾, and $105,000 do 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 13@13⅜.

INVESTED HIS MONEY IN BRASS BRICKS

A Virginian Swindled to the Extent of $5,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 5.—Friday Mr. W. A. Withers of Gloucester County, Va., a gentleman who has traveled all over this country and Europe, was swindled out of $5,000 by two sharpers.

Withers had been induced to come here by the sharpers to purchase a gold brick. A man giving the name of Thomas H. Parker of Philadelphia registered at a hotel here ten days ago, and Thursday night Mr. Withers registered at the same house. Next day this man and another stranger drove Mr. Withers out several miles beyond the city, where they showed him two bricks, which they claimed were of gold. Mr. Withers was satisfied with the statement of the men, and when the party drove back to the city he drew $5,000 out of a bank here and paid it in exchange for the bricks. Not long thereafter Parker paid his bill at the hotel and left the city.

Withers took the bricks to a local jeweler and learned that they were made of brass. He told his story to the police. Detectives have left the city in search of Parker and his companion, who are believed to have gone to Norfolk.

Inconvenience of Royalty.

From The London Figaro.

The announcement that the Queen goes to Nice this Spring has thrown the town into a commotion, and the rents of villas for the season in the neighborhood have advanced 50 per cent. As an illustration of the way in which royalty is compelled to pay through the nose for everything, I may mention that the Villa Reine has been let to the Queen for just double the rental which it fetched last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	141½	141½	141½	141½	140	143	25
American Cotton Oil	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	22½	23	100
American Express	111	111	111	111	111	113	105
*American Sugar Refining	87¾	87¾	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	22,122
*American Sugar Refining pf.	91	91¾	91	91	90¾	91½	687
American Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91½	91	91½	90	92½	85
*American Tobacco	97½	97½	96⅛	96¼	98	97	1,610
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅜	410
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	63	61½	61⅝	61¾	62⅜	1,420
*Bay State Gas	22	22	22	22	22	22¼	200
Canada Southern	50½	50½	50½	50½	49¼	49½	60
Canadian Pacific	56	56¼	56	56	55¾	56	200
Central Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	13½	14½	250
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17½	1,500
Chicago Gas	72¾	73⅛	72⅜	73	72⅞	73	5,100
Chicago & Northwestern	95⅜	95¾	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅞	950
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	142	142	142	142	142	144	2
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70¾	70⅞	70⅜	70⅝	70½	70⅝	1,300
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38	37⅜	38	37½	38	300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55½	55⅛	55⅝	2,550
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	116⅝	116⅞	116⅝	116⅞	117	118	18
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61⅜	61¾	61⅛	61⅜	61¼	61⅝	600
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	7	7	7	7	7	7½	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜	16¾	10
Consolidated Gas Company	128	128¼	128	128¼	127	128½	43
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	34⅜	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	33½	34	420
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½	10⅜	10½	8,330
General Electric	33¾	34	33¾	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	1,000
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1¾	20
Illinois Central	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	83	150
Iowa Central	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6	6½	150

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
47 Exchange Place, New-York.
Members of the New-York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed in COTTON in New-York, New-Orleans and Liverpool.

HAVEN & STOUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York,
Buy and Sell Railroad Stocks and Bonds on Margin or for Cash at 1-16th per cent. Commission,
Members of the Consolidated Exchange.

POPPER & STERN,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Bankers and Brokers,
17 AND 19 NEW STREET.
The Manhattan Life Building.

ALL N. Y. CITY STREET RAILWAY
AND OTHER INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders for stocks and bonds executed on commission.

AMERICAN UNION LIFE INS. CO.'S STOCK for sale.
NAT. SHOE AND LEATHER BANK STOCK wanted.
HERMANN COHEN & CO.,
61 Broadway, New-York.

Financial.

T. E. WARD & CO.

The market looks to us, like it does to others, as if it would work lower. On the other hand, we are at the low point, and we predict that buyers now will get their money back if prices first decline, and they are more likely to get a profit at once by doing what every one else is afraid to do.

WE HAVE AN UNQUESTIONED 6 GOLD BOND FOR SALE AT PAR.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BOSTON OFFICE, 15 STATE ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON AND COFFEE,
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin. Call or send for our daily letter and circular.
UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33d ST.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

WEINMAN & CO.,
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN
Bought and Sold in Fractional and 100 Share Lots
For cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent.
Commission 1-16 per cent.
Long Distance Telephone, 4867 Cortlandt.
Cable Address, Pilarejo, New-York.
41 Broadway, New-York.

LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS & TEXAS RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
Holders of the above bonds who may be disposed to join in forming a Protective Committee to guard their interests, are requested to send their names, address, and number of bonds held by them to the office of the Home Insurance Company, 119 Broadway, or Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau Street, New-York.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1895.

80 PER CENT. PROFIT IN LESS THAN 6 months. Investigation courted. Address R., Post Office Box 104, Jersey City.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS.

Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chicago
GOLD 4S, DUE 1936.

Bridgeport Traction Co.
1ST MTGE. GOLD 5S.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois
CONS. GOLD 6S,
1ST & GENERAL 5S.

Chicago, Mil., & St. Paul
CONS. CONV. 7S, 1905,
CONV. 7S, 1902.

Long Dock Company
1ST GOLD 6S.

Rochester & Pittsburgh
CONS'D & 1ST GOLD 6S.

Pittsburgh & Western
1ST GOLD 4S.

Metropolitan Ferry Co.
(Underlying Long Is. R. R.)
1ST MTGE. GOLD 5S.

Long Island R. R. Co.
1ST "FERRY" GOLD 4 1-2S.
AND
Other Choice Investment Securities
FOR SALE BY

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK;
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Descriptive circular and prices furnished upon application.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of
Third Mortgage Bonds
AND
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

of this company having now been LISTED at the New-York Stock Exchange, the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE beg to call the attention of all holders of these bonds and also of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS to this fact, and to urge upon them the importance of depositing their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company without further delay.

Under the agreement for deposit, the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits therafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, Jan. 4, 1895.

The Cleveland & Canton R. R. Co.
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Through the efforts of this committee, the junior security holders have been forced to provide the necessary funds for the payment of the coupons maturing July 1, 1894, on the above bonds. Holders of certificates of the Mercantile Trust Company will receive the amount of their coupons, with interest, on presenting their certificates to the trust company, on or after Jan. 4, 1895. This result having been obtained, the committee does not intend to relax its efforts to compel the enforcement of the security, and bondholders, who have not already deposited their bonds, are urgently requested to do so forthwith.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR., 2 Wall St.
H. L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.

SMALL INVESTORS

SHOULD BUY 6%
Income Stock.

This stock is secured by first mortgages on homes in and adjacent to New-York City. Issued in amounts to suit investors; $150 to $15,000. DIVIDENDS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

Assured Building-Loan Association.
237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The association also issues monthly installment shares, which have earned never less than 8 per cent. per annum. Recommended to conservative investors.
JAS. H. PARKER, President.
J. HOBART HERRICK, Vice President.
CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

OREGON SHORT LINE

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Bondholders' Committee now represents a majority of your bonds. Additional deposits will be received until and including Jan. 15, 1895, at the Central Trust Co., New-York, or the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. The certificates of deposit are listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The advantages to be gained by depositing bonds with this committee consist (1) in strengthening the committee in its efforts to enforce payment of interest, to preserve the bonds undisturbed in any reorganization of the Union Pacific system, and to resist opposition from any possible combination of bondholders in other interests; (2) in securing for yourselves the advantage of being with the majority interest in the purchase of the property in case satisfactory reorganization should necessitate foreclosure of the mortgage.

R. C. Martin, 50 Broadway, N. Y.
John Bigelow, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.
Cyrus J. Lawrence, 31 Broad St., N. Y.
Bernhard Mainzer, 26 Broad St., N. Y.
Gordon Abbott, Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
Jan. 3, 1895.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES

For good securities at commencement of New Year will stimulate buying. Capital at this season is seeking reinvestment, and low level of present market, with financial and trade conditions generally favorable, offers inducements for investment and speculative operations.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM YOU DEAL WITH IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank references furnished.

KAIGHT & FREESE

Bankers
AND
Commission Stock Brokers,
53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
UP-TOWN OFFICE
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
PRIVATE WIRES TO BOSTON AND CHICAGO

N. Y. & E. RIVER,	
EQUITABLE,	
STANDARD,	
CONSUMERS', (Jersey City,)	Gas securities.
WESTERN, (Milwaukee,)	
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,)	
LAFAYETTE, (Ind.,)	
2D, 3D, 6TH, 8TH, and 9TH AV.,	
42D ST., MAN. & ST. NICHOLAS AV.,	Railroad securities.
HERRING-HALL-MARVIN,	
TRENTON POTTERIES',	
MICHIGAN PENINSULAR,	
AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS',	Industrial securities.
AMERICAN BANK NOTE,	
BARNEY & SMITH,	
STANDARD OIL,	

ALL SECURITIES WHICH HAVE A CURRENT MARKET ON THE "STREET."
DEALT IN BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.
Telephone 2,238 Cortlandt.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 27TH ST.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS...$1,000,650.81
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and corporations.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.

ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph S. Auerbach,	E. V. Loew,
Harry B. Hollins,	Henry F. Dimock,
Jacob Hays,	John P. Townsend,
Charles T. Barney,	Charles F. Watson,
A. Foster Higgins,	David H. King, Jr.,
Robert G. Remsen,	Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry W. T. Mali,	Robert Maclay,
Andrew H. Sands,	C. Lawrence Perkins,
James H. Breslin,	Wm. H. Beadleston,
Gen. George J. Magee,	Alfred L. Wolfe,
I. Townsend Burden,	Charles R. Flint.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

SNOQUALMIE FALLS

Electric Power Company,
SNOQUALMIE FALLS, STATE OF WASHINGTON.
103 FEET HIGHER THAN NIAGARA.

THE SNOQUALMIE FALLS ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, controlling the above falls, is now arranging for the electrical transmission of power from these falls to Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, and adjacent territory by the method used at Niagara. This will supply these cities with the cheapest and most convenient power and light in the world. The bonds and stock of this company afford to the investor a chance rarely offered. Send for Prospectus to R. M. SMYTHE, 452 Produce Exchange, New-York.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING COMPANY.

Referring to our Circular of Dec. 20, 1894, we would inform you that the responses to our invitation to the stockholders to combine in their opposition to the present management have been most encouraging. Inasmuch as prompt and energetic measures are necessary to rehabilitate your property, and in view of the approaching Stockholders' Meeting, we would urge that such of you as are in sympathy with our movement and have not yet responded to our call should communicate with us at the earliest moment.

STERNBERGER, FULD & SINN,
41 NEW ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Jan. 4, 1895.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
UNION TRUST CO. BLDG., 80 BROADWAY.

Dividends.

New-York Building-Loan Banking Co.,
96 Fifth Avenue, New-York.

FIFTH ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Corporation have ordered that the regular annual dividend at the rate of Sixteen Per Cent. per annum be apportioned out of the earnings and credited to Installment Shares, Class "A," in force on Dec. 31st, for the year 1894, and that the remaining balance of earnings be passed to Surplus Account.

The customary cash semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, will continue to be paid on the par value ($100) of the Coupon Shares, Class "C," on which advance payments are made at the rate of $85 per share.
WINSLOW E. BUZBY, Sec'y.
New-York, Jan. 2d, 1895.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
68 William St., Jan. 5, 1895.
The Directors have declared the following dividends: SIX PER CENT. in cash upon the capital stock, payable on demand; and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1894, certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 14 next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 10th inst.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, Secretary.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING CO., (Limited,) 15 Park Row, New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

Dividends.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IOWA.
80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of 1½ Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and will be reopened on Feb. 1.
H. H. HOLLISTER, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
80 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.
The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, of the class of 1898, will take place at the office of the company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close Jan. 12 and reopen Jan. 16, 1895.
AUG. W. KELLEY, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
THE ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1895.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, 8th January, 1895, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAS. M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
An election for Directors of this bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
Columbus Avenue and 72d Street.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, January 21st, 1895, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street. G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street, (Near 8th Ave.)
58TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
New-York, December 10, 1894.
The Trustees direct that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum be credited to depositors for the six months and three months ending December 31st, on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 21st.
Deposits made on or before January 10, 1895, will draw interest from January 1, 1895.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
280 4th Av., New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending the 31st December, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **Jan. 1, 1895,** at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all sums.
Deposits made on or before **Jan. 10,** will draw interest from **Jan. 1.**
George C. Waldo, President.
John C. Griswold, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000; THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 17th, or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF New-York, 56 and 58 Bowery, Corner Canal St.—69th Semi-Annual Dividend of Interest.—The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21 on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000, which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending Dec. 31, 1894. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
EDWARD A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1894.
The copartnership heretofore existing in Philadelphia and New-York under our respective firm names expires this day according to its terms, in consequence of the death of our late esteemed senior, Mr. ANTHONY J. DREXEL.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm names of
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN,
EDWARD T. STOTESBURY,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
ROBERT BACON,
JAMES W. PAUL, Jr.,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jr.,
TEMPLE BOWDOIN,
EDWARD M. ROBINSON.

31 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.
PARIS, Dec. 31, 1894.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DREXEL, HARJES & CO. will be continued from this date, by the undersigned, under the firm name of
MORGAN, HARJES & CO.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
JOHN H. HARJES,
OSCAR O. SIEGEL,
HERMANN P. HEROLD.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The firm of HERMON GRIFFIN & SONS is this day dissolved owing to the recent death of CHARLES FRANCIS GRIFFIN, a member thereof.
A copartnership under the same firm name has been formed by the undersigned.
EDWARD PAYSON GRIFFIN,
EDWARD COLEMAN GRIFFIN.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of POPPER & STERN, for the transaction of a banking and brokerage business at 17 and 19 New St., (the Manhattan Life Building.)
EDWARD POPPER,
GEORGE W. STERN.

Copartnership Notices.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
THE FIRM OF LADENBURG, THALMANN & Co. having terminated by limitation, the undersigned have formed a new limited partnership under the same firm name of LADENBURG, THALMANN & Co., terminating Dec. 31, 1899.
The new firm assumes all outstanding accounts and engagements of the old firm.
Mr. Julius Schwabach, Mr. Hans von Bleichroder, and Dr. Georg von Bleichroder, (the members of the banking house of S. Bleichroder of Berlin,) have together contributed the sum of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS toward the capital of the special partnership.
The signatures of the new firm and the powers of attorney will be the same as heretofore.
Soliciting a continuance of your favors, we are, yours very respectfully,
ADOLF LADENBURG,
ERNST THALMANN,
RICHARD LIMBURGER,
General Partners.
JULIUS SCHWABACH,
HANS VON BLEICHRODER,
GEORG VON BLEICHRODER,
Special Partners.

Lost and Found.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT NO. 1,184, ISSUED by the State Trust Company to the American Surety Company, and indorsed to the order of Thomas E. Wheeler, has been lost, and all parties are warned against negotiating the same, application having been made for the issue of a duplicate. THOMAS E. WHEELER, 138 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSTON IN SORE NEED OF MANY REFORMS

Mayor Matthews, in His Farewell Address, Makes Many Suggestions.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Mayor Matthews to-day issued a farewell address. He advises the substitution of single Superintendents, or Commissioners, in place of the Commissioners of Public Institutions, the Fire Commissioners, and the Water Board; that the term of the Mayor should be extended to two or three years; that if the longer period be chosen, the Mayor should be made ineligible after re-election; that terms of executive officers should be extended; that terms of heads of departments should be indeterminate; that the City Council be abolished and a single body, composed of twenty-four to twenty-seven men, elected at large, eight or nine each year, for a three years' term, take the place of the present Aldermen and Common Council; that the Street Commissioners be appointed by the Mayor instead of being elected as now; that the public schools be placed in charge of a Superintendent appointed by the Mayor; that the police force be restored to the control of the city, the Superintendent to be appointed by the Mayor; that the license-granting powers of the Police Board be vested in a special license board; that additional sources of revenue be adopted, including a tax on legacies, the collection of fees from corporations using the public streets, increasing liquor licenses, building sewers on the assessment plan, and by a rental of the proposed subway.

Mayor Matthews calls attention to the fact that the expenses of Boston have for many years been greater proportionally than those of any other city because of the excessive cost of water supply, sewers and street widenings and straightenings, the greater requirements made of the municipality by the people, the great length of streets in proportion to the population, the low water rates and ferry tolls, the high salaries paid school teachers, police officers, and firemen, extra sessions of the courts and experimental "drunk laws," taxation of municipal bonds, and the refusal of the Legislature to allow the city to obtain revenue from corporations using the public streets.

THIS BRIDGE ONLY USEFUL TO LAWYERS

It Was a Failure, but Utica or the State May Lose $500,000 in Damages.

UTICA, Jan. 5.—Contractors have for more than a year been engaged in the construction of a set of bridges over the Erie Canal at Genesee Street. They were planned on entirely new and untried principles, and are a failure.

There was a central stationary bridge for street cars and teams with lift bridges on each side for pedestrians and teams. The lifts were to have been operated by electricity, but it has not been possible to work them with this motive power, and the Legislature will be asked to make an appropriation to change the construction so that water may be used.

The construction of the bridge has greatly interfered with the transaction of business on Genesee Street, and merchants situated near the bridge claim to have suffered greatly from loss of trade because of the blockade of the street. This afternoon five claims for damages were filed with the City Clerk. The aggregate amount of damages claimed is $39,000, and it is certain that many more demands will follow.

Mayor Gibson said this morning that he would not be surprised if subsequent claims ran the aggregate up to $500,000. Those who own the property in which their places of business are situated claim damages by reason of damage to property, while those who are lessees claim damage for injury and permanent impairment of business.

When the resolution for the bridge passed the Legislature the city indemnified the State from loss by reason of just such claims as these. The natural course will be the disallowance of the claims by the city and contests in the courts. It is possible that a commission may be appointed to adjust the claims.

NEW OFFICERS OF LAFAYETTE POST

Installed by Past Commander Egbert L. Viele in Masonic Temple.

The installation of the officers of Lafayette Post No. 140, G. A. R., at their headquarters in Masonic Hall on Friday evening, was a brilliant affair. Many women and prominent members of the order were present. Past Commander Egbert L. Viele was the installing officer, and was assisted by Comrade L. Curtis Brackett, who acted as officer of the day.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the action taken by the Executive Committee of the Committee on Military Instruction in Schools and Colleges in regard to the proposed conference of Governors of several of the States to be held in this city Jan. 25, 1895, and the proposed mass meeting to be held on the evening of that date at Carnegie Hall, which is to be addressed by Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Chauncey M. Depew, Joseph H. Choate, Seth Low, and John S. Wise, be and hereby is approved by this post; also be it

Resolved, That the Commander at his early convenience and discretion appoint such a committee of arrangements as in his judgment may be deemed expedient.

The officers for the post for the ensuing year are:

Commander, Henry H. Adams; Senior Vice Commander, Charles H. T. Collis; Junior Vice Commander, Josiah C. Long, Jr.; Adjutant, Waldo Sprague; Quartermaster, Frederick Foster; Commissary, William Banta, Jr.; Surgeon, James L. Beyea, M. D.; Chaplain, Wilbur F. Wood; Officer of the Day, Adolph E. Dick; Officer of the Guard, Ezra W. Bennett.

A Bookkeeper Charged with Theft.

James Delahunty, twenty-eight years old, of Port Richmond, S. I., who for the last three months has been the bookkeeper for Van Gaasbeck & Arkell, dealers in Oriental rugs at 935 Broadway, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of defrauding his employers of $500 in money.

Delahunty is said to have begun to steal the petty cash almost at the beginning of his employment by the firm, early last October. The Garfield Bank notified the firm a few days ago that its account was overdrawn. An investigation was made, and Delahunty was arrested. He at once confessed to the thefts. He has a wife and three children.

He was held in $3,000 bail for examination on Monday.

The Rev. Henry M. Barbour Accepts.

The Church of the Beloved Disciple, in East Eighty-ninth Street, will have a new rector on Feb. 1, the Rev. Henry M. Barbour, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Trenton, N. J., having accepted the call sent to him.

Mr. Barbour has been the rector of Trinity Church, Trenton, for nineteen years. Prior to that he had a church at Woodside, N. J. He is a native of Connecticut. He is neither a High nor a Low Churchman. The church of which he has been rector is perhaps the highest in Trenton, but the Diocese of New-Jersey is conservative.

He and his family have entered largely into social events of Trenton. He was for several years the Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New-Jersey.

THERE MAY BE MORE DELAY

Englishmen Want to Know the Limit of the Mutual-Agreement Clause.

YACHT SQUADRON TO MEET TO-MORROW

A Committee May Be Appointed to Negotiate with the Cup Committee—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Meeting.

The Royal Yacht Squadron meeting is called for to-morrow, and something definite will be known about the challenge for the America's Cup. Judging from the latest reports from the other side there may be a still further delay. Lord Dunraven thinks that the Royal Yacht Squadron will want to know whether there is any limit to the mutual agreement clause, and whether it does not practically make the deed of gift a dead letter.

The London Field had a long article in the number published yesterday on the negotiations for the cup race. After commenting on Forest and Stream's "trenchant and logical assault upon the deed of gift," the writer says:

"We on this side, like Forest and Stream, concur that the conditions now agreed upon for the prospective race are fair and liberal. Then why on earth does not the New-York Club agree to attach these conditions to the cup? They already have altered the deed twice. If they had the right to do that, they can alter it twice again. It is true that they got permission from the surviving donor, but he had no right whatever to deal with the cup or the conditions. Neither had the New-York Club. They were made trustees and not owners, which appears to have been entirely overlooked. Lord Dunraven hopes that the New-York Club will make a definite avowal whether the present interpretation of the mutual agreement clause is legally correct.

"The general meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron will be held at noon on Jan. 7, while the New-Yorkers will be in bed. Therefore there will be no chance of communicating with the New-York Club during the meeting on the subject of the interpretation. Hence it is possible that the Royal Yacht Squadron merely will express an opinion and appoint a committee to confer with the New-York Club as in 1889. This, unfortunately, may prevent a race next Autumn.

"Lord Dunraven received a telegram yesterday in which Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Cup Committee, states that any club holding the cup in future can accept a challenge on the terms on which the New-York Club agreed to accept the present one under the mutual agreement clause.

This goes a little beyond what the New-York Club already said. It is not backed by any legal opinion that the deed can be waived, as it did not exist, and it establishes no right whatever for the challenger. Yachtsmen want the assurance that if they forward a challenge, according to the conditions now agreed upon in both countries as fair and liberal, it will be necessarily accepted straight away. Obviously, the New-York Club cannot bind other clubs, but if they conjointly, with the Royal Yacht Squadron, express, and attach to the deed, the opinion that the challenge should be so accepted there is little fear that other clubs would not observe it.

Should a new Valkyrie be built for a cup race next Fall, Lord Dunraven would have Sycamore as his racing master. Sycamore is famous for his work with the Carina, Vendetta, Babe, and Corsair.

The annual meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for the year 1895 will be held at the clubhouse, 7 East

THE SALE OF THE CENTURY.

EHRICH BROS.

Beg to announce that they will place on sale to-morrow the entire stock of **J. LICHTENSTEIN & SONS,** Formerly of Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, bought by us for

$172,500.00, OR ABOUT 60 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

BY FAR THE CHOICEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK EVER PLACED ON SALE IN THIS CITY.

IMPORTANT. This unparalleled sale is not only remarkable for LOW PRICES, but also from the fact that THE GOODS are STRICTLY SELECT and HIGH CLASS. The MESSRS. LICHTENSTEIN only a few short months ago laid in a mammoth stock of exclusively HIGH-GRADE GOODS, intended solely for the best SIXTH AVENUE and TWENTY-THIRD STREET TRADE. . . . As a result their stock is NEW, BRIGHT, and EXCELLENT. . . . The percentage of fine IMPORTED GOODS is far greater than usual to many old established houses of the first class. . . . The MANTLES, PARIS GOWNS, and TEA GOWNS are noticeably elegant; the FUR GARMENTS for ladies are beautiful, both in materials and workmanship. . . . All the leading PARISIAN HOUSES are represented in the superb collection of MILLINERY offered, and the best productions of VIROT, REBOUX, LINN FAULKNER, and a host of other celebrities are offered at far lower prices than their ORIGINAL ACTUAL COST. . . ENORMOUS LINES OF SILKS are offered ridiculously UNDER REGULAR PRICES; such prices for magnificent silk fabrics were never before heard of, and the same is true of the NOVELTIES and HIGH-GRADE FOREIGN DRESS GOODS, which are offered in unlimited quantities. . . . The rarest of DAINTY LACES,—the finest of FRENCH LINGERIE and DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR,—the most exquisite imported SILK WAISTS and NECKWEAR,—the neatest and prettiest OUTFITS for INFANTS and CHILDREN,—the dressiest SUITS and COATS for BOYS and GIRLS,—these are all to be found in our store ON SALE TO-MORROW, at prices that can only be realized by a personal inspection. . . . We have not enumerated every section included in this great purchase,—it is sufficient to say that you can BUY thousands of FANCY ARTICLES, TOILET REQUISITES, JEWELRY, SMALL WARES, GLOVES, CORSETS, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, HOSIERY, MERINO UNDERWEAR, &c., &c. ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY AT

UNDENIABLY THE LOWEST PRICES EVER QUOTED IN AMERICA.

Note the Difference Between Lichtenstein's Prices and Ours. Here are a Few of Them.

Lichtenstein's Price.	Our Price.
60c. Wash Silks	.25
70c. Silk Gauzes	.25
50c. Silk Crepons	.25
$1.50 Crystal Silks, plain and changeable	.69
85c. Plain and Fancy Silks	.29
$3.00 Rich Evening Silks	$1.98
$5.00 Striped and Illuminated Silks	1.98
$20.00 to $40 Exquisite Trimmed Hats	10.00
$18.00 to $20 Evening and Street Hats	5.00
$10.00 Hats, beautifully trimmed	3.00
$18.00 Yard Real Point and Valenciennes Lace	9.98
$6.00 Yard Real Applique Lace	$2.25
$1.00 Yard Florentine and Medici Lace	.48
$125.00 Bridal Veil of Point Applique	48.75
$1.00 Yard French Henrietta Cloth	.49
$1.25 Matelasse Suitings	.79
59c. Scotch Cheviots	.25
60c. French Cashmeres	.29
98c. 54-in. Scotch Tweeds	.49
$2.75 Silk Beaver Hats	.75
$13.50 Ladies' Golf Capes	5.98
$21.50 Ladies' Full Circular Single Capes	9.98
$12.00 Ladies' Short Double Capes	5.98
$21.50 Ladies' Seal Plush Capes	$10.98
$13.75 Ladies' Vicuna Capes	5.98
$16.75 Latest Style Coats	7.98
$23.75 Ladies' Short Velour Capes	15.98
$6.00 "Irere" Corsets at	1.98
$2.00 "ZZ" and "P. D." Corsets	.98
$1.25 Ladies' Glace Kid Gloves	.69
$7.98 Dresden and Ivory Umbrellas	4.98
$9.50 Animal Neck Scarfs	5.98
$50.00 Collarettes of Fine Furs	32.00
$29.00 Sweep Capes of Fine Furs	18.50
$60.00 Persian Lamb Capes	29.75
$275.00 Alaska Seal Coats	179.00
$2.50 Lyons Silk Velvets	.75
$1.50 Fine Silk Velvets	.49
$2.50 Fur Muffs	$1.39
$6.75 Boys' Two-piece Suit	3.98
$7.25 Boys' Reefers	4.98
$6.25 Boys' Sailor Suits	3.98
$8.75 Ladies' Fine Silk Skirts	3.98
$13.25 Black Silk Taffeta Skirts	8.48
$2.15 House Wrappers	1.25
$3.25 English Outing Flannel Wrappers	1.98
$5.85 Cashmere Tea Gowns	2.98
$9.85 French Flannel Gowns	4.98
$12.00 China Silk Tea Gowns	7.85
68c. Fine Fancy Feathers	.29
40c. Black and Colored Feathers	.19
40c. Flower Montures	.15
30c. Jet Crowns	.15
$1.48 Jet Bandeaux	.75
30c. 7 and 9 inch Buckles	.19
$15.00 Babies' Short Coats	$6.98
$6.00 Babies' Imported Bonnets and Round Hats	2.00
$5.00 Babies' Long and Short Dresses	1.50
$1.75 Corset Covers	.59
$2.25 Embroidered Chemises	.79
$3.00 Embroidered Night Robes	1.29
19c. Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon	.09
25c. Ribbons of all descriptions	.12
50c. Peau de Sole, plaid, stripe, and other ribbons	.25
19c. Men's Linen Collars	.08
19c. Men's Linen Cuffs	.10
$2.50 Custom-made Shirts	$1.50
50c. Men's Fine Neckwear	.29
25c. Swiss Emb. H'dkerchiefs	.15
68c. Silk Initial H'dkerchiefs	.32
$1.75 Boys' Derby Hats	.98
50c. 27-in. Swivel Silks	.25
59c. Finest French Printed Plumetis	.28
60c. All-Wool French Challies	.25
$2.98 Lunch Sets, col'd borders	1.59
89c. Irish Table Damask	.49
$4.98 Club Leather Bags	2.98

SPECIALS.

Former Price.		Present Price.
$3.00	Ladies' Dongola Button Boots	$1.87
$2.00	Ladies' Oxford Slippers	1.19
$2.25	Misses' Fine Dongola Shoes	1.45
$5.00	Fine Vici Kid Dress Boots	2.95
$1.25	Children's Spring Heel Shoes	.88
$2.00	Boys' Solid Leather Shoes	1.29
$4.00	Men's Fine Calfskin Shoes	2.45
$2.25	Ladies' Extra Satin Slippers	1.59
All styles Ladies' Rubbers		.25
All styles Men's Rubbers		.59
35c.	Lisle Thread Hose	.19
$7.98	Banquet Lamps	4.75

This is a Wonderful Opportunity for Storekeepers and Dressmakers to Buy the Richest Materials at Far Less than Cost, but No Discount Will Be Made from Above Prices to Any One.

Our Delivery Department has been vastly strengthened, in order that all purchases may be delivered with the utmost promptness. We advise, however, that small parcels be taken.

For the convenience of patrons, we desire to call attention to the fact that in addition to two entrances on 6th Ave. side of our building there are also two exits into 23d St. and two into 22d St.

Mail Orders will be Filled from this Advertisement whenever possible, but we advise an immediate selection as the demand for these High-Grade Specialties is sure to be immensely large.

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D ST. SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D ST. SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D ST. SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D ST.

DISSENSION IN GERMANY

Confidence in the Passage of the Anti-Revolutionary Bill.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES AND PRUSSIA

Emperor at Odds with Kings, Levetzow with Deputies, Singer with Socialists, and These with Themselves.

(By the United Press.)

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Reichstag will resume work on Tuesday. The opening business will be the first reading of the Anti-Socialist bill, which went over the holidays for lack of a quorum of the House.

The beginning of the struggle is viewed with general apprehension. The Emperor called, unannounced, on Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe in the Wilhelm Strasse yesterday and remained for breakfast. Later the Ministers were summoned to the Chancellery. There was a full discussion of the Anti-Socialist bill and the parliamentary tactics to be used in pushing it to the final vote. It is understood that the Ministers decided not to amend the bill before the committee stage.

The Government now acts as if confident that the measure will be carried without important changes. This confidence is due partly to the friendly attitude of the Clericals and the unanimity of the Federal Council in support of the bill; partly to the failure of Radicals and Social-Democrats to rouse any popular protest against a reactionary policy. The grand agitation which all the democratic groups were expected to let loose during the recess has come to nothing. The leaders were ready enough, but the people were apathetic.

The plans for the big opposition mass meetings in Berlin were never realized. This week the Richter Radicals of Cologne gathered to hear Deputy Lehmann condemn the Government, but he did not do it with the habitual vigor of his party. He said his colleagues would not reject the bill absolutely, although determined to defeat the proposals to restrict the freedom of the press. This statement was received with some favor by his hearers. The only large Social Democratic meeting was held in Hamburg. Deputy Frohme denounced the Government roundly in the usual terms, and, at his suggestion, a protest against the Anti-Socialist bill was signed and sent at once to Berlin.

Among the Deputies and Parliamentary officials interest centres in the expected attack upon Herr von Levetzow, President of the Reichstag. Although Levetzow has been a good executive, he has earned the dislike of the Deputies on the left by strutting in his militia uniform on all public occasions and by bowing rather humbly to the young Emperor's every beck and nod. He also hurt himself with the National Liberals by refusing to do anything with the Bismarck Monument Fund, of which he is the chief Trustee, as long as the Emperor and Bismarck were out. The Radicals and Social Democrats, who will lead the coming attack, will base their case on the ground that the President compromised his position by trying to force the debate on the Anti-Socialist bill and by voting to prosecute Deputy Liebknecht, against the wishes of the majority.

The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, Bismarckian, has caused a sensation this week by demanding flatly that Levetzow resign. It recalls the fact that Max von Forckenbeck resigned the Presidency of the House when Bismarck inaugurated his protection policy against the protests of Forckenbeck's party, and contends that the present situation is of a similar nature.

The National Zeitung, National Liberal, upbraids Levetzow for opposing the majority of the Deputies. They were maintaining the prerogatives of the Reichstag, says the writer, and these are what the President is bound to defend most jealously. The National Zeitung's main objection to retiring him is that a Clerical probably would succeed him. The Vossische Zeitung, Liberal, suggests that Rudolph von Bennigsen, leader of the National Liberals, be put in Levetzow's place. The Kreuz Zeitung, Feudal Conservative, is much disgusted with the National Liberals because they seem willing to throw over as old a friend as the President. A firm hand is needed to control the House, it says, and Levetzow has shown that he has it. The editor remarks sarcastically that, if a representative President be desired by the Deputies, perhaps Paul Singer, the rabid Social-Democrat, would be as suitable to the House as anybody.

A bad feature of this muss is that the Emperor's Ministers are determined to defend Levetzow to the last ditch. The President himself is willing enough to get out, as he does not care to increase the irritability of the Reichstag, and complicate the tangle in which the proceedings opened. But he has been made powerless to act since the Cabinet and the extreme Tory Deputies have come pugnaciously to his support.

The journeymen brewers who object to Paul Singer's method of ending the beer boycott held a meeting on Wednesday and denounced Singer and the boycott committee with Socialist fervor. Comrade Schneider said in his speech that the men for whose so-called benefit the compromise was made had never been consulted as to the settlement. The boycott was declared off, he asserted, in defiance of the men's interest. Those who had called the compromise a Social-Democratic triumph were trying to hoodwink the workingmen. A trades union delegate named Millarg replied that the journeymen brewers evidently wished to live from the fund contributed by other workingmen rather than work in peace. He thought they were simply sorry because they must now work for a living instead of lounging and consuming the bread bought with the hard-earned pennies of industrious men. Millarg did not finish his speech. A roar of protests was followed speedily by a fight, and the Chairman hastily dissolved the meeting, just as the police appeared. The Social-Democratic leaders approve unanimously of Singer's arrangement.

There is no sign of better feeling between Berlin and the provincial capitals. The friendly telegrams exchanged ostentatiously by the Emperor and the King of Würtemberg are regarded as written for appearances only. The real condition of feeling among the Federal Princes was shown clearly by the sudden departure of Prince George of Saxony, the King's brother and Commander of the Second Army Corps, immediately after the New Year's reception. He came to Berlin for this ceremony, left the old castle as soon as the formal congratulations were over, and did not attend the roll call at the arsenal or the banquet.

Prince Arnulf of Bavaria, although remaining longer in town, also held aloof from most of the functions which he was expected to attend. These and other incidents of the week have compelled The Koelnische Zeitung, which formerly denied the growth of ill-feeling in the federation, to acknowledge yesterday that in the high political circles of South Germany the anti-Prussian sentiment had increased in recent years. After arguing that Prince Hohenlohe's appointment would abate the fears of Prussian domination, the editor said:

"As long as a certain interference with the Imperial Ministers renders the policy in Berlin incalculable, the German States must remain uneasy. We advise the Government to remedy the faults leading to the uneasiness and to rely on the continued fidelity of the South Germans to the empire."

The proposed reforms of the Military Code have been dropped, as Prussia refuses to make concessions to the liberal spirit of Bavaria and Würtemberg's military laws. The latter refuses to repeal the law granting army trials by jury, and other advantages to the accused, which conflict with the secret methods prevailing in Prussia.

The Bavarian Peasants' League has taken an important step in adopting a programme which reveals clearly the ends of the whole domestic and foreign policy favored by the extreme Agrarians. This programme calls for the international regulation of the money (silver) question, the nationalization of banking, State monopoly of the grain trade, lighter taxes for small traders and merchants, and heavier taxes for capitalists and big land owners, and the abolition of ground rents. The league has declared, however, that, in political matters, it cannot march with the Prussian Conservatives and Farmers' Unions.

Ambassador Runyon dined on Thursday with Herr von Weiel, Chief of the Royal Household.

LONDON VIEW OF THE FAR EAST

LI KUN YI INSPIRED LITTLE TRUST WHEN A VICEROY.

Armenian Agitators, When Their Imagination Failed, Plagiarized from Mrs. Hemans's "Suliote Mother."

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The diplomatic advices received at the Foreign Office from the British representatives at Pekin and Tokio concur in the statement that the present negotiations looking to the establishment of peace between the two far Eastern empires are not expected to have any good result.

The Japanese Government is of the opinion that the Chinese still require to be thrashed into the thorough conviction of their hopeless inferiority, which must precede the conclusion of permanent peace, while the Chinese are resting under the belief that Pekin is safe for the Winter from Japanese invasion, and are hoping that stubborn resistance on their part in the future will modify their position and enable them to obtain better terms in the final peace negotiations.

This hope is not shared, however, at the Foreign Office, where some Japanese reverses would not be unwelcome. No change for the better is expected to arise from the appointment of Li Kun Yi to supersede Li Hung Chang as commander of the Chinese forces. During the tenure of office of Li Kun Yi as Viceroy of Nankin he had frequent dealings with foreigners, and his contact with them failed to elevate him in their esteem. H was woefully lacking in energy and ability, and was generally regarded as a commonplace "boodle" Viceroy.

The English diplomats in China and Japan, as well as in London, are greatly exercised in regard to the scope and meaning of the conditions of peace laid down by the Japanese, that China shall be opened up under the direction of Japan. This proposal, though seemingly moderate and even generally desirable to the interests of the world, might involve the practical control of the whole of China by Japan.

In a remarkable article upon this subject, The Statist points out the advantages of the plan proposed by Japan. China, the article says, could be reduced to a position similar to that of Egypt, with the entire commercial and public works policy, the administration of the laws, and the police system in the hands of the Japanese. The writer sees no absurdity in the belief of the Japanese that they can conquer and hold the vast Chinese Empire. England, he says, holds India against races abler and greatly more warlike than the Chinese, and he believes that Japan has the ability to control China in the same way. However, if China is compelled to make peace upon these terms, it is almost certain that the European powers will intervene.

Prof. James Bryce, President of the Board of Trade, in a speech at Darwen last evening, struck the keynote of Liberal protest against the clamor of the labor party for an increased labor representation in Parliament, with a Socialist platform. There was no objection, he said, to there being more genuine workingmen in Parliament, but he denounced those so-called labor advocates who were continually stirring up class hostilities and avowing their désire to smash the Liberal Party in small fragments unless their demands were conceded.

Mr. Bryce refrained from disclosing the extent of the discontent among the wealthier Liberals at the Government's dalliance with the Socialists. As the Liberal Party purse requires replenishing, and that pretty soon, some declaration in this line is necessary. If the best supporters of the party could be drawn upon for funds apart from this motive, the rank and file of the party would soon begin a revolt against the taint which is now a result of their association with men like Commoners Keir Hardie, Joseph H. Wilson, and even Ben Tillett.

Keir Hardie, in a labor article to-day, advises unemployed men to wreck and plunder shops, declaring that they are abundantly justified in doing so in order to supply their needs. "If fifty men each in Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and London," he writes, "entered shops and helped themselves to whatever they could lay hands upon, and kept this game going, something would happen. If I were in their position, I would do this, and perhaps something worse."

As to Joseph H. Wilson, who is a Radical member of the House of Commons for Middlesborough, accusations have been made against him since the collapse of the Seamen's Union of having misapplied—in plain words, spent—£150,000 of the union's funds, and of having issued a forged circular purporting to account for the money.

These accusations have caused other labor agitators to be held in suspicion, and a letter written by Wilson, which was discovered a few days ago and published, has further increased the general belief that he is unworthy of confidence, and has augmented the suspicion that the other labor leaders are no better than he, which in some cases is not true. The letter contains a passage in regard to manipulating the union vote, (the letter was written while he was connected with the now defunct Seamen's Union,) which says:

"You can always take a ballot on the question of a strike. If we don't want a strike, we can put in ballot papers in sufficient numbers to make it right."

Ben Tillett has raised a howl that the dock laborers, of which branch of labor unionism he is the leader, are being crushed because the public will not respond to their appeal. The dockmen are certainly suffering, but their sufferings are caused by the prevailing hard times and a surfeit of Tillettism. In the meantime, Tillett himself is thriving. He has recently built a villa which cost £2,000, and has evinced other evidences of prosperity.

The story which has been thrilling the world for some time past of the wife of the Armenian leader, Grego, who, rather than suffer dishonor at the hands of her Turkish persecutors, threw herself, with her child in her arms, into an abyss, and was followed by other women until the ravine was filled with corpses, has been exploded, as many persons predicted it would be at the time it was sprung upon the public.

It has been discovered that the horrible narrative is a reproduction, with additions and embellishments to suit the occasion, of an old tale told in poetry by Mrs. Hemans years ago under the title of "The Suliote Mother." This discovery suggests the possibility, not to say probability, that the "Armenian atrocities" were to a large extent figments of the brain of some imaginative fanatic, originated for gain, revenge, or with some other similar object, and has caused a marked cessation of the anti-Turkish excitement upon all sides, except among the professional Armenian agitators, who have always been addicted to paroxysms of activity.

These persons refuse to believe the story to have no better basis than Mrs. Hemans's rhyme, and await in perfect confidence the report of the investigating commission, which is already in Armenian territory. Doctor Baronian, pastor of the Armenian Church in London, in an interview to-day expressed his perfect confidence that whatever justice it was possible to obtain in Armenia would be obtained by England.

The adherents of the Duc d'Orleans in London are in expectation that their leader will, at an early date, issue a manifesto, which will be followed by a demonstration on French soil, at the risk of his arrest. Faith in this movement is based upon the belief that the people of France have become disgusted with the corruption existing among the politicians and journalists of the republic, and are fast turning toward a monarchy for relief.

M. Hamon, the author of "France, Sociale et Politique," who is now in London, says that, now that Count Ferdinand de Lesseps is dead, his son Charles and Marius Fontane, who have remained silent under the threat that if they spoke while he was alive the old engineer would be imprisoned, will speak. If this be true, their statement concerning Panama Canal affairs will prove a veritable bombshell in the ranks of the Senators and Deputies of the republic.

While Queen Victoria sojourns at Nice, the Dowager Czarina of Russia and her daughter, the Grand Duchess Xenia, will be in Mentone, where the ex-Empress Eugénie and Empress Elizabeth of Austria will also make brief visits.

Mr. Gladstone's Concordance and Prayer Book, the work of his leisure hours for twenty years, will be ready on Feb. 1.

Lord Rosebery intends to increase the number of horses in his Newmarket stud, which now contains sixteen racers.

The famous Cape Colony millionaire, Barnato, has entered the turf ring, under the guidance of Lord Marcus Beresford.

WILL OF EUGENE KELLY

His Third Son, Robert J., Apparently to Get Nothing.

NOT MENTIONED IN THE DOCUMENT

The Fortune Estimated at $25,000,000—For Charity $110,000—Trusts for Children and Grandchildren.

Eugene Kelly's will was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

A singular feature about the document is that the famous banker leaves the bulk of his fortune to five of his six children in equal shares. His third son, Robert J. Kelly, is apparently cut off without a penny. Robert's name, in fact, does not figure in the will.

When asked about this omission yesterday Paul Fuller of Coudert Brothers, who drew the will, said:

"Robert J. Kelly is alive, and is a son of the late Eugene Kelly, having made his home in the family residence, 33 West Fifty-first Street."

"Was he disinherited absolutely? Was no provision made for his support?" Mr. Fuller was asked.

"The will speaks for itself," replied the lawyer. "I think you will find that the will bequeaths nothing to Robert."

"Why was he cut off?"

"That," answered Mr. Fuller, "is a matter I cannot discuss. You will have to excuse me."

At the Kelly residence all information was refused regarding the will and its conditions.

Mr. Kelly left a fortune estimated by some at over $25,000,000. By the terms of his will he bequeaths $110,000 to charity. There is nothing in the papers in the Surrogate's office to show even approximately what the estate is worth.

The will was executed on Feb. 16, 1894, and the executors named in it are the sons, Eugene Kelly, Jr., Edward Kelly, and Thomas H. Kelly, Paul Fuller, and the testator's secretary, Daniel F. Sullivan. The executors and trustees are directed to discharge all obligations and to liquidate his interest in whatever firm of business he may be interested as partner.

To his wife, Margaret A. Kelly, the testator leaves his city residence, 33 West Fifty-first Street, with all the furniture, books, pictures, and other contents, also the stable 135 West Fifty-first Street, and the horses, carriages, and harness and other stable fixings. She is to receive absolutely $200,000 in cash and an annual income of $25,000 during her life.

Eight separate trust funds of $25,000 each are created for the benefit of the grandchildren, Mary Dolores Beales, Adelaide Elizabeth Beales, Eugene Joseph Beales, James A. G. Beales, Louisa Sarah Beales, Henry de Soto Beales, and John Charles Beales, the children of his daughter Eugenie, the widow of James G. Beales. These trusts are created for twenty years, and at the expiration of that time the grandchildren are to receive the principal of the trusts.

To those executors and trustees who may qualify, and to Archbishop Corrigan, jointly, the testator leaves $110,000, to be divided among such Catholic asylums and other charitable institutions of New-York as they may approve and in such proportions as they may judge best, $10,000 thereof to go to such Hebrew charitable institutions as they may approve.

"This expression of my preference," the testator says, "is not to be construed as creating a trust or conferring any rights on any institutions such as are above suggested, nor does it subject the legatees to any obligation to account for the disposition of the fund, the legacy being made to them absolutely. I make this expression of preference in favor of the Catholic and Hebrew institutions solely because other denominations are wealthier and better able to care for their poor."

All Mr. Kelly's rights and interests in the American College at Rome, and all powers of appointment or privileges of any character enjoyed by him in regard to that college, he bequeaths to his son, Eugene Kelly, Jr.

To his son Edward Kelly he gives all his rights and interest as patron or fellow, in perpetuity, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, appointing him his successor in that institution.

Numerous bequests are made to nephews and nieces and friends in the West, and sums ranging from $4,000 downward are left to his housekeeper and other old servants.

The residue of the estate is left in trust with the executors and trustees, to be divided into five equal parts, for the benefit of his children, Eugenie, the widow of James G. Beales; Eugene Kelly, Jr., Edward Kelly, Thomas H. Kelly, and Margaret A. Kelly.

These trusts are created for twenty years, and if at the expiration of that time these children are still alive, the trusts will be terminated and the principal go to the children with the power to dispose of the principal by will.

A concluding clause of the will provides that if any of the sons or the daughter Eugenie desire to purchase any real estate or to go into any business, the trustees may pay to them a sum not exceeding $100,000 out of the share set apart for them.

The testator also stipulates that his Temple Court property and the annex adjoining it in Nassau Street, and also his real estate in Savannah, Ga., shall not be sold until, in the opinion of the executors, it would be detrimental to hold them longer.

In the body of his will Mr. Kelly takes occasion to express his great admiration for his friend, Joseph Donohue of San Francisco. It is an unusual tribute and most fervently worded. The testator says:

"During our long association, his kindly character has been ever the same and has so endeared him to me that I cannot rest satisfied to part from him without giving utterance to this testimony. His ample fortune would make it idle for me to attest my feeling toward him by any legacy, but I trust that he may receive from my wife some personal article of mine which will remain to him a reminder of his friend's affection."

ONLY THE ARMS ARE SEPARATE

The Warner Statue of Gen. Devens of Massachusetts Leads the Country.

There was shown in the foundry of A. T. Loome last week a bronze statue by Olin L. Warner, the largest work ever cast in this country in one piece. The arms only are separated. The statue is a figure of the late Major Gen. Devens of Massachusetts, soldier and lawyer, and at one time Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Hayes.

The figure is 9 feet 6 inches in height, is in the uniform of the United States Army, and is a commission for the City of Boston. Barring a little feeling of stiffness, the work is extremely able, and is big and dignified in treatment, the draperies being particularly well rendered.

In the same workshop there is an excellent head of Emerson, by Daniel French. St. Gaudens's large seated figure of Peter Cooper, that is to be placed in the small park in front of the Cooper Institute, and which has been cast by Mr. Loome, is now entirely completed, and will be shortly placed in position. This statue is a large and important work, cast in two pieces, and consuming over 6,000 pounds of metal in its construction.

A Survivor of the Grande Armee.

From The London Daily News.

It is seriously stated in the Russian papers that a survivor of Napoleon's Grand Army, which went to Russia on the disastrous campaign of 1812, has died at Saratoff, on the Volga, at the age of one hundred and twenty-six years. The man's name was Nicholas Savin. He was captured by Cossacks during the retreat across the Beresina. It is said that he was born in Paris on the 17th of April, 1768, that his father was in the regiment called the Gardes Françaises in the reign of Louis XV., and that he was educated at the Jesuit College at Tours. He used to speak of the Reign of Terror and the execution of Louis XVI., which he well remembered. After his release from captivity Savin settled down in Saratoff, where he is said to have been greatly respected. In 1887 the late Czar presented him with 1,000 rubles on his birthday.

CONFESSED TO SHOP LIFTING

MRS. DURAND, OR HICKS, SAID TO BE OF GOOD POSITION.

It Would Kill Her Husband, She Declared, if He Knew of Her Disgrace—Refused to Inform Her Friends.

A finely-dressed and handsome woman, about fifty-five years old, was arraigned before Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning, on the charge of having stolen, on Friday, from a Sixth Avenue dry goods store, a necktie and two pairs of gloves.

The store detective saw her place the things under her sealskin wrap, and he escorted her up stairs and searched her. She confessed that she stole the articles. She said that she wanted to give them to her son, who was sick.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station she gave her name as Josephine Durand and her address as 73 West Twelfth Street.

In court yesterday morning she refused to make any statement. She admitted, after a long conversation with her counsel, Howe & Hummel, that Durand was not her name, but refused absolutely to tell what her name was. She said that it would kill her husband if he knew of her disgrace.

When arraigned she wept bitterly, but would say nothing. She was held in $300 for trial in Special Sessions.

She refused to send word to her friends and was locked up in the court prison.

Mrs. Roullings, the landlady at 73 West Twelfth Street, said she knew the woman very well. Her name was not Durand, but Hicks. She was a member of a prominent and influential family in the South. Her husband was a retired physician in this city and was well known. He and his wife, Mrs. Roullings said, had been spending the Winter in Washington, and Mrs. Hicks had come to this city a few weeks ago to see her son, who is attending the Columbia Law School.

Mrs. Roullings said she would try to get bail for her friend. It is stated that the prisoner is a sister of Mrs. Langley, an actress who played with Lester Wallack.

Didn't Know Why She Did It.

A special detective in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store yesterday arrested Bessie Ray, who said that she was twenty-five years old, a chambermaid and a widow, and that she lived in Perth Amboy, as she was putting into a bag a hood which she had taken from a counter.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station the hood, a child's dress, two rolls of silk, two knives, fifteen pairs of kid gloves, and two pocketbooks were found in her possession. She said she had never done anything of the sort before, and did not know why she did it.

Glover's Night Bicycle Ride.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Jan. 5.—Frank Glover of Brooklyn received a dispatch on Monday announcing the drowning of his brother, Frederick, while riding a bicycle on the ice on Long Pond.

The last train to Sag Harbor had gone, and Frank borrowed a wheel and took the Patchogue train. He reached that village at 6:30 P. M., and started on the bicycle for Sag Harbor, fifty miles away.

The ground was covered with ice and snow, the temperature was only a few degrees above zero, and a strong wind was against him. After a tough experience he reached Sag Harbor at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Special Religious Services.

A series of special religious services in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will begin this evening and continue until Jan. 20. The meetings will be held daily, except Saturdays, at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.

Dr. George C. Needham will conduct the services during the first week, and Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, assisted by Dr. W. J. Erdman of Philadelphia, Dr. J. M. Gray of Boston, Dr. J. M. Stifler of Rochester, Judge Lowe, and others, will conduct them during the second week. It is expected that the meetings will be the most notable ever held in Brooklyn, and the general public is invited to take advantage of them.

Sunday
Jan. 6-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-24

HILTON, HUGHES & CO.,

Successors to A. T. STEWART & CO., B'way, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

OUR GREAT JANUARY SALE

is a clean sweep through every department, including the balance of our wholesale stocks, at prices in many instances 1-3 UNDER MANUFACTURING COST. A clean sweep with us is not a few alluring baits in small quantities, but a "mark-down sale" embracing every article, with every item exactly as represented. In this gigantic movement of our entire stock, the finest Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Linens, Cloaks, Suits, Furs, Laces, Hosiery, Underwear, Carpets, Furniture, Upholstery, China, Glass, Silverware, and House Furnishing Goods are yours at immense reductions—and these reductions are not based on an unsuccessful, inflated retail price, but are STRAIGHT CUTS FROM WHOLESALE MARKET RATES.

WE HAVE NO UNSALABLE, BANKRUPT, SHOPWORN ASSIGNED GOODS TO SELL.

Those are lines we do not touch at any price.

READ THIS

Silk News

slowly and weigh every statement.

Black Silks.

20 designs in new BLACK BROCADED TAFFETAS—would be cheap at 90 cts..... 66 cts.

Black Brocades, Striped Satins, and Gros Grains—ought to sell at 1.25 77 cts.

We have a GRENADINE SALE going on—

98 cts., 1.48, and 1.98

(that is a cut of 50 per cent.)

Printed Silks

for Spring of 1895.

You really have to see them—dozens of pieces opened every hour.

90 ct. qualities—go at..... 49 cts.

27-in. White Jacquards..... 49 cts.

High Art Printed Japs—Prettiest designs ever shown in these—very cheap at 1.00..... 63 cts.

In NOVELTIES your choice in 450 pieces of 1.25 Silks; will cost you just..... 66 cts. yd.

For 90 CENTS you may take your pick of 1.50 and 2.00 lines—These will all go quickly.

25 ct. Silk Counter

will be loaded for Monday morning—chance of a lifetime to get Black and White Japs, new Striped Wash Silks, Surahs, &c.—every piece worth 50 cts.

Ladies' Shoes.

All ladies wearing a two to three, A or AA OXFORD or HOUSE SLIPPER (a 3.00 to 6.00 quality) can get them at

48 and 98 cts.

Button Boots—tipped or plain..... 1.98

Calf, Lace, Skating Boot..... } 2.87
" Button Walking Boot.....
Kid Dress Boot.....
Cloth Top Dress Boot—not one pair worth less than 4.50.....

1.00 black OVERGAITERS..... 48 cts.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

A superb line of sheer, pure linen, dainty hemstitched handkerchiefs.

15 cts. each—(wholesale price, 25 cts.)

NOW FOR

Dress Goods.

We have selected $150,000 worth of our best lines—all latest Fall and Winter importation. No use to try describe them all, but we promise the greatest Bargains you have ever seen. Here they are:

1.25 wholesale qualities..... 66 cts.

1.75 " " ..... 77 cts.

3.00 " " ..... 98 cts.

(Not one word more on that subject.)

4th Av: **Dress Goods.**

950 Pieces divided into 3 lots, each to go at a price:

LOT 1—

Silk and Wool NOVELTY SUITINGS, 36 in.; cost 39 cts..... 19 cts.

LOT 2—

Glacé NOVELTIES—never seen less than 50 cts..... 23 cts.

LOT 3—

44 in. Jacquards, Stripes and Checks, and Novelty weaves; cost 1.00..... 48 cts.

LADIES' **Tailor-Made Coats.**

If you are looking for a stylish, well-made coat—in Kersey, Bouclé, or Chinchilla—handsomely lined—we can suit you

AT **19.50;**

that is just **ONE-HALF** PRICE—they ought to bring twice that sum.

Probably among our IMPORTED CAPES and JACKETS you may find an irresistible garment —every one goes at ⅓ price.

White Goods.

The Bargains of the year in this stock.

WHITE CHECKED NAINSOOK.

10 cases..... 3 cts. yd.....value 8 cts.

5 cases..... 5 cts. yd.....value 10 cts.

5 cases..... 1 ct. yd.....value 12 cts.

STRIPED DIMITY LAWN, 15-cent quality.....at 10 cts.

FINE PLAID LAWN, 18-cent quality.....at 12 cts.

BORDERED APRON LAWNS, 15-cent qualities.....at 10 cts.

18 " " .....at 12½ cts.

CRINKLE CLOTH—all colors—just 5 cases..... 12 cts.

Boys' Clothing.

Well cut—well made—durable.

An all-wool DOUBLE BREASTED SUIT—cost 6.00..... 3.45

Boys' Cape OVERCOATS—2½ to 6 yrs—cost 7.00..... 3.25

Furniture.

Bear in mind, that there is not a shopworn or unsalable article in this great sale.

Nothing can alter the course that has placed us first for all high-grade goods. If you care for best workmanship, artistic designs, and superb finish, all at the lowest cut prices ever quoted, why, our store is the place for you.

30 High-Class Parlor Suits.

Coverings of silk and satin damasks and tapestries—in many instances these prices are less than the suits cost in the muslin.

$150.00 Parlor Suit—present price.. $75.00

$200.00 Parlor Suit—present price.. $100.00

$250.00 Parlor Suit—present price.. $125.00

$300.00 Parlor Suit—present price.. $150.00

These four examples are to show what we are doing. Every other suit is marked in same proportion.

Carpet Department.

The Public as a rule demands a reason for an exceptional transaction. Our movement in CARPETS to-morrow, at prices SO MUCH UNDER COST and VALUE, is the case in point.

On February 1st we want to open our entire new Spring stock of Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, &c., without one yard left of our present lines. This is why you can now buy our stock at

33 PER CENT. UNDER WHOLESALE PRICE.

Best 9 and 10 wire TAPESTRY BRUSSELS..... 55 cts.

Best quality of VELVETS, MOQUETTES, 5-frame BODY BRUSSELS, and AXMINSTERS..... 75 cts.

Best quality ROYAL WILTONS..... 1.25

Monday is the last chance on CARPET SAMPLES, 1½ yds. each.

Tapestries.....30 cts. yd.

Body Brussels,
Moquettes,
and Axminsters..... 40 cts. yd.
Wiltons..... 50 cts.

Carpets may be ordered now to be laid in April or May, if desired. Just about once in a lifetime such chances as we offer occur.

Men's Furnishing.

About everything in Haberdashery—finest and medium grades—all at prices astonishingly low.

For example—

Men's Unlaundered DRESS SHIRTS, Utica muslin—all-linen bosom, handmade buttonholes—reinforced bosoms, were 1.00..... 69 cts.

Men's fancy trimmed NIGHT SHIRTS, cost 1.00 and 1.25..... 59 cts.

Men's Domet flannel PAJAMAS, cost 2.25..... 1.45

Men's fancy flannel PAJAMAS and NIGHT SHIRTS, cost 3.25..... 2.25

Special values in MEN'S ½ HOSE.

25 ct. qualities, Cotton, 8 PR. for 1.00

50 ct. " " now..... 25 cts.

Winter Underwear & Hosiery

for LADIES and CHILDREN.

The entire balance of our wholesale stock is now being pushed with the lowest prices on record. Chances exist now that may never occur again. We advise early purchases.

2,000 doz. Ladies' VESTS and DRAWERS—plain white lambs' wool—ribbed merino, white, natural, and black—were 1.00 to 1.50 each.. 48 cts.

Black wool EQUESTRIAN TIGHTS, ankle length—ribbed—were 1.50..... 68 cts.

Balbriggan VESTS and DRAWERS and plain white Merino, were 50 and 75 cts..... 25 cts.

Swiss Ribbed Wool COMBINATION SUITS—white, natural, and black, were 3.75..... 2.68

Children's White Merino VESTS and DRAWERS, ¾ wool, were 70 cts..... 35 cts.

Lot of small-size ribbed and plain VESTS and DRAWERS..... 25 cts.

Boys' Natural merino VESTS, DRAWERS, and COMBINATION SUITS, Norfolk and Brunswick make, were 1.00 and 2.50..... 48 cts.

Misses' plain natural wool COMBINATION SUITS—full regular made, were 3.00 each..... 98 cts.

Ladies' black fleece-lined COTTON STOCKINGS, were 50..... 25 cts.

Ladies' Black COTTON STOCKINGS, Opera length, were 65 cts... 3 pr. 1.00

Ladies' Black CASHMERE STOCKINGS, were 58 cts..... 39 cts.

Children's black CASHMERE STOCKINGS, double knees, 7 to 8½, were 60 cts..... 28 cts.

Same as above, RIBBED, were 65 cts., now..... 35 cts.

Boys' black COTTON SCHOOL STOCKINGS—extra heavy, were 5.00 doz..... 25, 30, and 35 cts.

Linens.

You can do better in our Linen Store than anywhere else. Our wholesale goods are now going over the retail counters to fortunate buyers. So many linen bargains have been carried away and discussed that the department is crowded from morning till night. Are you coming?

500 doz. all linen

Huck Towels,

Were 2.00 doz.....now 12 1-2 cts each.

Another....24x45..... 3.00 doz.,
(which is 25 per cent. under value.)

Hemstitched Linen Sheets,

2½x2¾
at 3.25 pr. .....former price 5.50
at 4.50 pr. ..... " " 6.00
at 5.50 pr. ..... " " 6.75

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases,

22½x36

75 and 85 cts. pr.
(Cannot be made for that.)

¾x¾

Damask Napkins,

at 1.75 and 2.15 doz.,

and 150 doz. more at 3.00 doz., which is the best napkin ever offered for that money.

8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK..... 63 cts

1 case extra double DAMASK, cheap at 1.50 } 1.00

Ladies' Suit Dept.

Grand Closing-Out Sale. Everything goes. CHEVIOT SUITS, navy-blue and black, tailor-made, jacket silk lined, were 15.00..... 9.50

Others that were 17.50, now..... 12.50

Wash Goods.

New designs for Spring of 1895—the cream of the season's production.

32-inch fine printed JACONETS, a beautiful thing..... 2 1-2 cts.

32-inch MIDLOTHIAN ZEPHYR GINGHAMS—all colors..... 18 cts.

32-inch fancy DUCK SUITINGS, light in weight—entirely new..... 25 cts.

To-morrow we offer

Genuine Scotch Ginghams,

from Glasgow, Scotland—nothing finer made—all the

Newest 1895 Spring Designs and Colorings,

Your choice..... 25 cts. yd.

(Everybody knows the regular price.)

Monday only—FINE TENNIS FLANNEL.

10,000 yds for house gowns and wrappers—beautiful designs; regular 10c. goods..... 5 cts.

Upholstery Dept.

DERBY PORTIERES—great variety of colorings, were 7.50 pr..... 5.00

Tapestry PIANO COVERS—fringed; were 6.50..... 4.00

SILK DAMASK, for mantel and window drapery; was 3.50 yd.... 2.25

Japanese Mantel Lambrequins,

Slightly soiled 1.75 to 6.00 each, which is 1-3 actual value.

FURNITURE SILK BROCATELLE, beautiful designs, artistic colorings—were 7.25 yd..... 5.75

During January, February, and March we will reupholster Furniture at the very lowest rates.

Notions, Dress Trimmings.

300 Cut Jet Garnitures, all new styles—were 2.00 to 5.00 each..... 1.25

Fine French Cut Jet Passementerie, ½ to 1½ in., were 1.00 to 3.25 yd. 48 cts.

Cotton Bone Casing—Silk stitched—were 13 cts. piece..... 9 cts.

Shell Whalebone..... 12 cts. piece.

Rubber-lined Dress Shields, 10, 12, and 14 cts.

Real Hand-made

Linen Laces.

Torchon, Medici, Florentine, Guipure—

25 cts. 33 cts. and 39 cts yd.

(Worth up to 1.25 yd.)

5,000 yds. EMBROIDERIES, 3 to 6 inches wide—on Cambric and Nainsook—

25 cts., worth 50 cts.

SHAWLS.

The stock of Shawls carried by our wholesale house was pre-eminently the first in this country, both for variety and excellence of selection. That is an acknowledged fact. So much for the Goods. THE OLD WAY TO CLEAR SUCH A STOCK would be to DISTRIBUTE IT TO RETAILERS AT A SLIGHT REDUCTION. OUR WAY IS TO GIVE THE ENTIRE ADVANTAGE TO OUR CUSTOMERS, and in order that all may have an equal chance, and that dealers may not take them all, they will not be on sale until 11 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING. Not more than two of a kind will be sold to one buyer.

LOT 1. Choice French Chuddas and handsome black silk embroidered Fichus—not one cost less than 1.55 to make and many cost 6.00..... 98 cts.

LOT 2. Very heavy Velvet Shawls, choice designs—and French Chuddas in blacks and colors—also silk emb'd black Fichus—not one cost less to make than 2.48, and many cost 8.50..... 1.45

LOT 3. Fichus, silk emb'd. French Chuddas, all colors. Heavy Velvets and a choice lot of square Broché Shawls —not one cost less to make than 2.88, and many cost 10.83..... 1.95

LOT 4. French Chuddas—very fine—all colors. Elaborately embroidered black silk Fichus. Heavy, handsome Velvet Shawls. Very fine square Brochés—none cost less to make than 5.03 and many cost 22.55..... 2.45

OF ALL OFFERINGS MADE BY US IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS, NONE APPROACHES THIS FOR QUALITY AND VALUE AT THE PRICE.

For convenience, these goods are arranged according to price—regardless of kind—and are on First Floor, 10th Street side.

TRUNKS and BAGS.

(Basement.)

Duck-covered—muslin-lined TRUNK —38 and 40 inches, brass Excelsior lock—tray, &c.; never sold less than 8.50..... 5.85

Real ALLIGATOR BAG, "Club," leather lined; was 2.75..... 1.87

Grain leather CLUB BAGS; were 1.75 ..... 1.00

Best GLADSTONE BAGS—grain leather—16 to 24 inches; were 6.00. 4.00

WROUGHT IRON FIRE DOGS for OPEN FIREPLACES; were 6.50; now cut to..... 4.50

A fine assortment of BELLOWS, ranging from 40 cts. to 4.50.

Blanket Dept.

has an unprecedented bargain in

White All Wool 11-4 CALIFORNIA BLANKETS—an excellent 7.00 article..... 3.95

10-4 same quality..... 2.95

SILKOLENE COMFORTABLES—filled with fine white rose cotton; were 2.50..... 1.69

FINE DOWN QUILTS—covered in fine French satin—worth 6.00..... 3.95

IN OUR **New Candy Dept.**

(It is in the Basement.)

1,000 LBS. BEST MIXED CANDIES... 28 cts lb.

Sold everywhere from 50 to 80 cts—this price for Monday only.

In Millinery Dept.

we will sell all our IMPORTED FLOWERS for Hats and Bonnets or House Decoration

Way Under 1-2 Cost.

There are Velvet Roses, Forget-Me-Nots, Violets, Pansies, Heliotropes, Buttercups, Geraniums, Heather, &c.

Also a line of fine imported JETS and STEEL at

Less than 1-2 Import Cost.

Clocks.

(Basement.)

Special sale—8-day Mantel Clocks—Cathedral Gong—always sold at 7.50,

Monday only, 4.98

A BRIGHT BLIND GIRL

Helen Keller of Boston Comes to a School in New-York.

A FIGHT FOR HER KITTEN'S NAME

She Vanquished the Superintendent of Her New Home in an Argument—Her Life and Her Journal.

Helen Keller, the pretty and remarkably intelligent blind deaf-and-dumb girl of Boston, has come to New-York to spend some time completing her education, and she has brought with her her kitten, of which she is very fond.

It is a very nice kitten, too, and its name is Topsy, a pseudonym bestowed by a poet godfather, and no less a person than Edmund Clarence Stedman.

The name of one very small cat might not seem to be a matter of great moment, but this name has been the subject of considerable discussion, and its importance has grown with the number of words bestowed upon its bearer.

Every one may not know that bright little Helen Keller is, and will be for some time to come, a resident of New-York Her cheery words, sweet thoughts, and great enjoyment of life under conditions—the loss of sight, hearing, and until recently, the power of speech—which would seem to many persons unbearable, have made her known all over the world.

She is now at the Wright Humason School, 42 West Seventy-sixth Street, with Miss Sullivan, her teacher and friend, who has translated the world to her since she was a wee small girl.

She is continuing her education and learning, particularly, enunciation and voice modulation.

A reporter for The New-York Times called on Miss Helen the other evening. The exalted sentiments expressed by this young girl and the beautiful language in which she clothes her thoughts give, perhaps, the idea of a quiet, spiritual nature, a little set apart from the ordinary world. Therefore, it is something of a surprise to find not only a pure-minded and sweet-tempered, but a very jolly little maiden. Very clever and quick, and with serious views of life in many ways, she is, perhaps because the impressions are first sifted through the mind of an older person.

But about the kitten and the disputed name. As a subject of importance it was laid before the reporter. On Wednesday of last week, little Miss Helen, Miss Sullivan, and Mr. Humason called on the little girl's friend, Mr. Stedman. There the presentation of Topsey, fully christened, was made.

It was not until the school was reached again that the trouble began. And thereby hangs a tale.

A Santa Claus papier-maché cat was Miss Helen's Christmas present to Mr. Humason. This specimen of art was named "Realization," as an antithesis to a real Angora cat of some time past, whose title, "Expectation," had never brought a fulfilment of conditions of physical beauty. So when a very nice little cat suddenly became a member of the family, Mr. Humason's feelings demanded that it should be called "Realization," and a battle of words followed.

"It's name is Topsy," said the little lady.

"That is not a good name," said Mr. Humason.

"It was given by a poet," was the quick reply.

"Mr. Humason has been teasing me," said Miss Helen.

"But who has been teasing me?" asked Mr. Humason, in melancholy tone.

"Oh! never mind," said the advocate of Miss Topsy's original birthright.

And against such persistent opposition the standard bearer for "Realization" was forced to give in, and Topsy Keller is herself.

But the remarkable part of all this conversation was that it was carried on entirely by word of mouth.

Little Miss Helen answers every question addressed to her in the ordinary way and listens to the slow, distinctly-formed words of Mr. Humason, with one finger, which she holds perpendicularly across his lips.

Her "teacher," as she always speaks of Miss Sullivan, talks more frequently with the hand. The right hand of the little girl is always near that of the teacher, whose conversation, when she talks with rapidly-moving fingers, is understood with marvelous quickness. Miss Helen spent the holidays in Boston, where she has many friends.

"I have always liked Boston since my earliest childhood," she says in her mature way, but, as she is only fourteen now, that is not such a long time.

"I enjoyed seeing the beautiful new public library," she said, "and Trinity Church, in Copley Square. I cannot think that Bishop Brooks is far away. His spirit must be always there."

Phillips Brooks was a warm friend of the little girl's, and she has many affectionate letters from numbers of well-known persons with whom she has a personal acquaintance.

She likes New-York, too, she says. She is a very courteous little lady, and always has something personally pleasant to say to every visitor.

She has many friends in New-York, she will tell you, and she reads The New-York Times. She always enjoys reading the news. That, in this case, means having it read to her.

She reads a great deal by herself and has a really extensive library of her own. Such a library—the books printed in the raised characters for the blind—occupies a great deal of room, and hers is scattered about in different parts of the country.

She has with her at her New-York school a Latin grammar in four volumes, "David Copperfield" in five volumes, Tennyson's poems, selections from Swedenborg, of which she is very fond, and "Hamlet."

All these books are several inches thick and about 10 by 12 inches in diameter. Miss Helen is an accomplished little girl, and she reads the various systems in which books are written for the blind.

She turned quickly through the volumes of Tennyson on the evening that the reporter called on her, to "The May Queen," which she read with a great deal of emphasis.

"That makes me think of Mr. Humason," she said, when she read of the quarrel between Robin and fair Alice, "for hasn't she just had a quarrel about Topsey?"

She stops every once in a while, and her hand finds its way to her teacher's, and wanders up to her face, or she leans over, in a pretty, affectionate way, to be kissed, like a little child who needs to be encouraged.

She recites, too, a little poem of Mr. Gilder's, that is one of her favorites, and she gives a quotation from Cicero that was used by President Eliot of Harvard at the dedication of the Teachers' College in this city. She likes to go to public meetings, and the nimble fingers of her teacher always talking into her hand, keep her well up with the speeches.

Of her studies she likes modeling, Delsarte, history, and singing. She likes to read about the wars, because there is always in them some "great question involved."

Some of the warriors are cruel, particularly the Romans, she says: Caesar was unkind to Pompey; but then she admits he had some reason.

The singing lesson in Helen Keller's school is very refreshing. Its object is to train the voice and modulate the tones. The pupil sits on the piano stool with, in this case, Mr. Humason beside her.

As in talking, she holds one finger to his lips as he strikes a note on the piano and sings "sol."

"Sol," repeats the pupil.

"Do," comes a lower note, and the pupil, following, strikes it exactly.

Sometimes she fails and tries again, success varying from time to time. The result is really marvelous, for the range of notes can only be gauged by the pupil from vibrations as they come from the lips of the teacher.

Miss Helen is accomplished in another line. She uses the typewriter with great neatness and accuracy, writing on three machines of different makes. She writes her journal in this way, sitting alone and composing her thoughts as she writes.

It is something of a duty with her to write about so much, and if original ideas give out the young girl proceeds to pad most conscientiously. Some delightful ideas of her own will close with something like this:

"And now, my dear journal, you will be interested to learn something about iron making," and thereupon follows a careful dissertation upon that subject. She adopts a facetious style sometimes, and concludes a long talk with:

"But I trust your Majesty (the journal) will pardon my talking so much about myself. You were so politely attentive that I was unconsciously led to think that you were interested. But that little remark of yours about the weather indicated to me that your thoughts are wandering.

"The weather! Ah, what should we do for a general subject of conversation and composition if there were no weather?

"Yes; King Winter has arrived. His coming was announced by his favorite couriers, snow and hail. Otherwise his arrival in this city was not marked with much splendor or formality."

After a little sermonizing, Miss Keller compliments her journal auditor for not falling asleep in the pew, and a specially long contribution she closes with "continued in our next."

"What is the name of that kitten, Helen?" says Mr. Humason, mischievously.

"Topsey, forever," says Helen valiantly.

ELECTRICITY IN CARRIAGES

Even the Harness Glitters with Small Colored Electric Lights.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Consul Chancellor, at Havre, in an interesting report to the State Department, says private carriages have been lighted by electricity in France for the last five years, and that this process of illuminating private conveyances has recently extended to London and Berlin, the Prince of Wales being the first to adopt it.

England and the German Emperor have given the order to do away with the unsatisfactory lighting of the Court carriages by the substitution of electricity. Not only are the outside lanterns and the interiors lighted from accumulators, but small colored lights, which glow like fireflies, are placed all over the harness. The Consul says there seems to be no valid reason why all public carriages, cabs, omnibuses, and street cars, as well as private carriages, should not be similarly lighted. It is stated that the cost of an installation for a private carriage is only about $50.

MR. LEXOW AND INVESTIGATION

He Does Not Think There Will Be a Continuance of Searching Without Public Demand.

Senator Lexow, Chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee, talked yesterday with more freedom than usual with him in relation to the announcement made by the Mayor that, through the Commissioners of Accounts, he would institute a thorough investigation of every department of the city Government. The Senator said he was greatly pleased at this determination of the Mayor.

"If Mayor Strong can find legal authority for making such an investigation sufficiently thorough to remove the necessity for further legislative action of that sort, I, for one, will be abundantly thankful," said the Senator. "I do not care to be quoted as expressing any final and definite opinions in these matters, but I can say, for myself in particular, and, I think, for the majority of the committee, that the feeling is averse to continuing the investigation unless there is a positive and practically unanimous expression of opinion on the part of the public demanding a continuance of the work. Under such circumstances, of course, I and the other members of the committee who remain in the Legislature are willing to work in whatever way may be our duty."

Senator Lexow was asked whether the recent formal request of the Chamber of Commerce would be considered by the committee a sufficient basis for a continuance of the work of investigation. His reply indicated that the action of the Chamber might not be so considered. He said:

"The Chamber of Commerce is undoubtedly a representative body of men. It was on the recommendation or request of the Chamber of Commerce that the committee was originally appointed, but whether the request of the Chamber for the continuance of an investigating committee will be considered a sufficient cause for continuing the work of investigation, I am not prepared to say. That is a matter for the Senate to determine. I do not think, however, that there will be any inclination to continue, except in answer to some general and practically unanimous indication of public opinion in favor of such a course."

When asked concerning Dr. Parkhurst and his failure to appear before the committee on the last day of its session, when Superintendent Byrnes was a witness, although he had been served with a subpoena, the Senator replied:

"I absolutely refuse to criticise Dr. Parkhurst. I think that he has done too much for New-York City to be subjected to criticism now. I think that the stories that he was afraid to face Byrnes are nonsensical. I believe him to be a brave and fearless man, and, whatever he does, I will not criticise him.

"He is a theoretical reformer, and attacks friends and enemies alike; but, as I said before, he had done too much for reform in this city to be criticised now."

CONFESSED TO ROBBING THE MAILS

Frank L. Palmer, a Post Office Clerk, Caught with Stolen Letters.

Frank L. Palmer of 48 East Fourth Street, a Post Office clerk at Station A, corner of Houston and Crosby Streets, was arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing the mails.

A few weeks ago John Lynn & Co., jewelers at 48 Bond Street, complained to Chief Post Office Inspector Ash that the firm had suffered great losses by the nondelivery of letters sent by their customers. Inspectors Morris and Jacobs were detailed on the case, and yesterday morning they arrested Palmer at his desk in Station A. At the time of his arrest he had fifty letters in his possession, all addressed to John Lynn & Co., containing remittances. A large bundle of letters addressed to the same firm was found secreted in Palmer's closet in the Post Office. He confessed his guilt, and said he had been robbing the mails for two months. He was appointed in January, 1894.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields Palmer burst into tears, and for a time could not speak. When he recovered a little he waived examination and said: "I want to be sentenced at once." He was held in $2,500 bail and will be sentenced by Judge Benedict on Monday.

Complaint Against a Cable Road.

The Washington Heights Progressive Association has presented a memorial to Mayor Strong, the Board of Aldermen, and the Board of Health of this city calling attention to the cable road on Amsterdam Avenue, operated by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Streets.

It states that the cars are dilapidated, unheated, poorly lighted, and are a constant menace to the lives of those who are compelled to use them; that they are not run on schedule time; that the employes have no regard for the safety of the public and will not stop to allow passengers to enter or leave the cars. The memorial prays that something be done to remedy that of which the signers complain.

ARCHIVES OF THE REVOLUTION

Secretary Gresham Thinks Their Publication Would Be a Great Contribution to History.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Under the provisions of the last Sundry Civil bill, the Secretary of State was directed to cause the Revolutionary archives, except military records now deposited in his department, to be examined for the purpose of ascertaining what portions are of sufficient importance and historical value to publish and the reasonable cost of their publication. A report on this resolution was sent to the Senate yesterday afternoon.

The archives are found chiefly in the records and papers of the Continental Congress, and the Secretary of State says that the manuscript collections of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton also contain material of historical value. Secretary Gresham indorses the previous views of Secretary Bayard and urges that the documents be printed in full. The propriety of Mr. Bayard's recommendations has been frequently emphasized by applications for access to the original papers.

Secretary Gresham says that it would be impracticable for the department, or even any expert, to determine precisely what would or would not be valuable for historical purposes, because it often happens that light is sought with reference to matters of apparently little moment, but which may be found to have great significance in historical studies.

The Secretary says that there is great need for adequate provision for the preservation of these papers, for the reason that under present conditions the papers are liable to serious injury and defacement. For the publication of these archives the following estimate, upon the basis of volumes of 800 pages each, is submitted: Journals of the Continental Congress, ten volumes; other records and papers of the Congress, thirty-eight volumes; miscellaneous papers, principally from the collections named, two volumes, making in all fifty volumes.

Of these, the first 1,000, bound in cloth, would cost $100,750, and each additional 1,000 copies, $22,750. The cost of a single copy of a volume of the first edition of 1,000 would be about $2, and for a single copy of the subsequent editions, about 44 cents each. The Secretary accompanies his letter with a list of the volumes containing the papers of the Continental Congress, exclusive of the military records, and a memorandum showing the manner of the acquisition of the several collections, the work done upon them by the department, and their present condition.

LIBRARY WORK FOR WOMEN

The Demand for Trained Librarians Exceeds the Supply.

WORK OF THE ALBANY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Requirements and Test Papers—Questions Asked—In Many Ways the Calling Is an Ideal One for the Sex.

"A school to learn to be a librarian!" commented a young woman the other day. "How very odd! There'll be schools for dry goods clerks next. As if any one with a good education and common sense could not be a librarian!"

Which comment voices the opinion of many more than this rather flippant young person, when they, like her, hear for the first time of the Library School at Albany. This institution is widely known to specialists in its line throughout the country, but very little to the general public. And when it is known it is usually, as above, a surprise to the laity.

That any one who has ever entered a library to get a book or look up a reference should be surprised that special and technical skill is required to serve intelligently at its shelves is in itself a cause for wonder. To find a coveted bit of information in the average ample house library is perplexing to any but the gatherer of the books, but when a few hundred books become thousands and hundreds of thousands the task to the novice is practically impossible.

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That it requires something more than "a good education and common sense" may be surmised when it is stated that the students at the Albany school are drawn almost wholly from college graduates. Such find the extra study there a necessity to secure a good place in a library. This last does not mean merely employment at "shovelling books," as some one describes the work of the assistant who simply searches for books on order to feed the voracious public. It is the higher, well-paid clerkships that fall to graduates of the Albany school when such graduates can be secured.

There is a one-year course at Pratt Institute, and a similar one at Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, and there are probably others in different cities, but the school in the capital city of our own State ranks them all.

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The Albany Library School is a part of the University of the State of New-York, which includes various training institutions. The full course is of two years, the first year being devoted to general work, the second to cataloguing, reference work, and the like. In the first or junior year the student serves one hour a day each week at the regular work in the State Library. At the close of the year, for a little time, he is required similarly to serve four hours a day. In the senior year this time is shortened to two hours daily.

Mr. Melville Dewey, the State Librarian of New-York, is the head of the school. During the year the various well-known librarians of the country go to Albany to lecture to the school, and once a year the whole school visits one of the large libraries of the East.

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But, interesting as the work there is to those undertaking it, the outside public would care more to know what the requirements for entrance are. First of all, the school is limited in number—at present only about twenty-five can be accommodated—and the examinations are necessarily made hard enough to keep away the hundreds. For special students there are special arrangements, but of the regular ones the following is absolutely required:

A high school diploma, or, if this is not forthcoming, its equivalent, the Regents' examination for graduation from high school must be passed.

In addition, two years of college work, preferably accomplished at a college, is obligatory. Those who have studied outside colleges are admitted if their examination papers are satisfactory.

College graduates have considerable advantage, as they are especially welcomed and are received without further examination. All other applicants are examined in general history, general literature, general information, and three foreign languages, preferably Latin, French, and German, in each of which three years' work is demanded. There must be at least one year of French and of German.

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The papers on the languages are not very difficult, being free from that bane to students, translation from English into the strange tongue. The language work needed in a library is chiefly good translation into English, and it is with this in mind that the papers are made out.

Nor is the general literature examination hard for a well-read man or woman, though such questions as the following, which were on this year's paper, presuppose techinal training:

"Who is, in your opinion, the greatest English humorist? Write a criticism which will justify your opinion."

Or this:

"Write a comparison between Milton's 'Lycidas,' Shelley's 'Adonais,' and Tennyson's 'In Memoriam.'"

A simple question for one unpracticed in essay writing is this:

"Tell in what work of what author five of the following appear: Dogberry, Sir Anthony Absolute, Vivian, Diana Vernon, Parson Primrose, Falstaff, Uriah Heep, Brian de Bois Guilbert, Rappaccini, Harvey Birch."

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The question marked 1-2 on the "general information" paper is a test for the names mix-up that librarians are subjected to every day in their work.

"Write briefly (about five lines each) what is suggested to your mind by any ten of the following: Greater New-York, seigniorage bill, Russo-German treaty, G. W. Childs, Peixoto, John Y. McKane, dispensary law, report of the Committee of Ten, Radcliffe College, Kearsage, Premier Crispi, Cecil Rhodes, Marcella, Gounod."

Consecutiveness, as will be seen from this question, is not prominent in the examinations, and associations of ideas is the last thing to be depended upon in a library school examination.

Two other questions are: "Note five events during 1893-4 of importance in the scientific world."

"What are the chief products manufactured, mineral and agricultural, of the following States: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, California?"

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The most difficult of all the papers was that on general history. The questions were comprehensive. As, for example, the first:

"Write a sketch of the history down to the time of Alexander the Great of the country drained by the Tigris and the Euphrates."

Now, it is much easier to talk intelligently (?) about the ancient Assyrians and Babylonian monarchies than it is to sit down in cold blood and write a full history—or even a sketch thereof—unless one has had the work in that line which a college course affords.

Another question was as follows:

"Sketch the life, giving approximate dates, of one of the following religious teachers, and describe the religious, social, and political consequences of the spread of his teachings: Buddha, Confucius, Mohammed."

For another olla podrida, here is the one numbered 14-15:

"Arrange the following in chronological order, mentioning in which century each lived and stating for what each is noted: Mme. de Staël, Aristotle, Wycliffe, Solomon, Xerxes, Cicero, Joan of Arc, Benjamin Franklin, von Moltke, Sir Walter Raleigh."

There are fifteen questions on the last three papers, sometimes two being combined into one, like the foregoing. Of these fifteen questions, the candidate must answer ten and must receive a mark of 75 out of a possible 100.

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Although teasing and puzzling, the papers, as has been shown by the examples cited, are not beyond any woman fresh from a collegiate course or review. Their scope, too, is pleasantly suggestive of the atmosphere in which the work will be pursued, when the tests are once met and conquered.

The profession of librarian must and does commend itself as almost ideal for a woman. The hours, indeed, are longer than those of teachers, though the conscientious teacher, it may be said, equals the librarian in the length of her working day. The teacher has Saturdays, nominally at least, and longer vacations. But, on the other hand, the librarian has her working time clearly marked out, and no work to be done at home hanging over her, while she is free from the terrible nervous strain of teaching.

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It is very hard for a teacher to keep steadily at her work for five or six years, whereas, a librarian can go placidly on, growing gray in her profession, without other than the usual yearly vacations.

The pay is good for trained librarians, and there is always a chance for advancement with a bright woman, and, as a crowning recommendation, the profession is not full to overcrowding. The need for expert library workers is a growing one. It is well understood that there are two teachers to one place to be filled, but one of the best known librarians of the country said the other day that the supply did not equal the demand for workers in libraries. Even the minor places are attractive. An assistant in a city library, for example, has an agreeable calling. The pay may be but $500 a year, or it may reach $700, but the work is pleasant, especially if one loves books, and, in general, one comes in contact, in a business way, with delightful persons.

So, young woman, you who long for a career, not of glory, but of usefulness, turn your thoughts toward the library and its peaceful occupation.

THE BABY OVER THE WAY.

Across in my neighbor's window,
With its folds of satin and lace,
I see, with its crown of ringlets,
A baby's innocent face.
The throng in the street look upward,
And every one, grave and gay,
Has a nod and a smile for the baby
In the mansion over the way.

Just here in my cottage window,
His chin in his dimpled hands,
And a patch on his faded apron,
The child that I live for stands.
He has kept my heart from breaking
For many a weary day;
And his face is as pure and handsome
As the baby's over the way.

Sometimes when we sit together,
My grave little man of three
Sore vexes me with the question:
"Does God, up in heaven, like me?"
And I say: "Yes, yes, my darling,"
Though I almost answer "Nay,"
As I see the nursery candles
In the mansion over the way.

And oft when I draw the stockings
From his little tired feet,
And loosen the clumsy garments
From his limbs, so round and sweet,
I grow too bitter for singing,
My heart too heavy to pray,
As I think of the dainty raiment
Of the baby over the way.

* * * * * * *

O God in heaven forgive me
For all I have thought and said!
My envious heart is humbled;
My neighbor's baby is dead!
I saw the little white coffin
As they carried it out to-day,
And the heart of a mother is breaking
In the mansion over the way.

The light is fair in my window,
The flowers bloom at my door;
My boy is chasing the sunbeams
That dance on the cottage floor.
The roses of health are crowning
My darling's forehead to-day;
But the baby is gone from the window
Of the mansion over the way!
—May Riley Smith, in Cradle and Armchair.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

The trouble at Sherry's over the carriage noise at night is likely to be a difficult one to settle. The caterer is quoted as saying he has tried to get his patrons to depend on cabs for the return drive after the dance, but they refuse to do this, the ladies insisting on their own carriages.

In point of fact, milady's carriage is as much a part of her dance going as her fan and gloves. It is a carefully-kept box for the dainty jewel of her charming self in ball toilet that would find a poor substitute in an indiscriminate cab. The lovely sortie du bal in which she incases herself when she is ready to start is as delicate and costly as the silk and lace beneath it; for this wrap to come in contact with the cushions of a plebeian cab, which might or might not be clean, would mean contamination. Her own carriage is not less spotless than the divan in her dressing room; it would cost her coachman his place if it were otherwise.

In addition, her night brougham is fitted with various appliances for comfort or use in an emergency. There is the fur-lined foot warmer, into which the daintily-clad feet slip and cozily nestle; the pockets with bottle of salts, powder box, tiny flask, or whatnot that may or may not be needed, and there is an air pillow comfortably to pack against tired back or shoulders after a night of dancing or chaperon duty. And a by no means minor consideration is that ease in the carriage, with its finely-adjusted and carefully-looked-after springs, over the jolt and jounce of the average cab.

There are no draughts, either, in milady's personal coach; the windows are close and fit snug, there are padded pieces to cover some of them, and no rattling sashes disturb her ear or admit the sharp night air as she rolls along.

All this, leaving out the question of safety. Often she drives home from the ball with only a maid as escort. With her own men on the box and her own horses, familiar and trustworthy, pulling the carriage, she thinks neither of collisions nor runaways, and realizes, too, that the costly jewels which blaze on her neck and arms are sufficiently protected.

It will be seen how difficult it would be to relinquish this protection, comfort, and safety. That idea will have to be abandoned and some other way found out of the dilemma.

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The favors at a recent cotillon were novel and pretty, consisting of silk flags of all nations, gilt and silver orders, and hand-painted picture frames.

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Red and green were the appropriate decorations of one very pretty Christmas dinner. The round table, seating fifteen, was covered with a red cloth. In the centre was a huge star of holly reaching nearly to the covers, from the heart of which rose three stalks of Easter lilies arching over a statuette of the infant Christ. The chandelier was intertwined with smilax that drooped over and around the lilies, and among the leaves were little angels, suspended by elastic cords that kept them quivering in the air. One small jet of gas glimmered through the green, representing the Star of Bethlehem.

At each place was a red card, on which was mounted a photograph of a Madonna and child, and bearing, besides, the name of guest and wishes for a Merry Christmas. When the ice was served, it brought a little Santa Claus to each plate, and the bonbons were red and green.

At the end of the dinner came a "Jack Horner pie," a large pudding dish, covered with white paper. On its top were fifteen stars, each with a name attached, and, as the dish was handed around, each diner, choosing his name, pulled out a little parcel wrapped in red paper. These held each a silver souvenir, scarf pins, hat pins, pencils, spoons, and the like.

After the dinner there was an adjournment to the library, where a beautiful Christmas tree was lighted.

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Boston girls do not play genuine football, but they have a very good substitute in the game of battle ball, an invention of Dr. Sargent of the Sargent Gymnasium. The impedimenta of the game sound rather formidable—a leather ball nine inches in diameter, filled with felt or hair, and weighing two pounds, and six pairs of two or three pound Indian clubs. But the clubs are not wielded by the young women, but used merely as goal posts, the ball being thrown or kicked between them. The game is oftenest played on the interval plan, five, ten, or twenty minutes at a time, and the side scoring the most points in the interval wins. Points are scored as follows: Putting the ball through a pair of opposite goal posts counts 10; knocking down one goal post, 5; simply forcing the ball back of the line, 3; a foul by stepping over the middle line scores one for the other side. It is said the girls get sharp exercise and put in some breathless work at a round of battle ball.

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Pajamas for women have been shown at the high-class lingerie shops, though they are in, as yet, rather limited use. They are very dainty affairs, the loose trousers and jacket being in surah and India silk for Summer and in silk flannel for Winter wear. They are especially valued for use aboard ship and at hotels, where the possibility of a hurried rise in the night is not unheard of. A number of women prefer them at any time to the long cambric or batiste robes.

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Tea and coffee are not foods. Says an authority: "If this pair of moderate stimulants were lost from off the face of the earth to-day and forever, they would not take away an ounce of physical prosperity. They do no good—are simply cumberers of the table and add nothing save expense." This sweeping dictum will be resented by lovers of the fragrant Mocha and the cup which cheers; they may not be foods, but, properly prepared and used in moderation, they are often a grateful, if gentle, stimulant, and serve to impart an agreeable relish to a meal. Leave us, please, these mild indulgences.

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Somebody has discovered the curious fact that the reluctance of women to tell their age is no piece of modern sensitiveness. It is as old as the hills. In the Old Testament, although great numbers of women are mentioned, there is but one—Sarah, Abraham's wife—whose age is recorded.

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Electricity has invaded the pantry, in the shape of an electric rat-trap. The combination of a live wire and a bit of cheese make, at the moment of contact with the nibbling rodent, a dead rat.

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"It is odd," commented a woman the other day, "the power that a total stranger to whom we may never speak has, to interfere most seriously with our comfort. A man told me recently of his misery throughout the better part of a day, caused by another man playing cards and constantly wetting his fingers as he did so. It was on a through train from Chicago, and the sleeping sections were the passengers' seats in the daytime. His section was opposite the finger wetter, who persistently played cards with his wife, and from whom my sensitive friend had no escape. Every other seat in the car was taken; he is not a smoker to find a refuge in that resort of harrowed men, and he could only endure his suffering as best he might. It became little short of agony before it was ended.

"I appreciated what he went through the other afternoon at a matinée, when I occupied a seat that was almost constantly thumped by the young woman who sat behind me. She kicked it as she sat down, but I took that to be an accident; in a moment or two, however, bang came her foot again, and my chair vibrated in consequence. From that time on she thumped it irregularly. I turned several times as well as I could, for the seats were very close together, and it was difficult to see directly behind myself, but I said nothing, for I should have had to inform several persons about us, if I had attempted a verbal remonstrance. The performance, though, was practically spoiled for me by the persistent thumping against my chair, which, when it stopped, as it occasionally did, I found myself nervously watching for."

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The managers of some cotton mills at Saco, Me., insist that their women employes shall wear their hair in a close coil about the head, and have also prohibited the big sleeve from being in evidence among the operatives during working hours. This sort of dress reform was adopted after several serious accidents through the hair or dress of employes being caught in the machinery.

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Grand dames in Paris have gone a step further than stockings with real lace insertions, that have been their extravagance this season. Some of them are now wearing hosiery made entirely of the costly fabric, with an embroidery of seed pearls on the instep. These real lace stockings are as fine and cobwebby as a veil or scarf, and are as expensive as they are dainty.

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Mrs. Maddocks, a Sydney wheel woman, has won international fame by riding a bicycle all the way from Sydney to Melbourne, a distance of 600 miles. She was accompanied by her husband, and they rode into Melbourne twelve days after the start from Sydney was made.

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The Rocky Mountain News put its Christmas Day issue in the hands of the Denver Woman's Club. A list of the topics which the ladies found suitable for the editorial page—each article being written by a woman, of course—is interesting. "The Woman's Club," "The Household," "Reform the Election Law," "State, School, and Home," "John Burns," "How We Voted," "Woman and Municipal Reform" making it up. The San Francisco Examiner, whose Christmas edition was managed by society ladies, sold 130,000 copies of it, and this, with the advertisements, will net the sum of $24,000 for the incurable ward of the Children's Hospital, for which the work was done. Following these examples, with a variation, a Duluth paper gave over its New Year's issue to high-school students.

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"What is the remedy for that type of nervous American child of brainy parents, that is often encountered?" was a question lately asked of a successful kindergartner. "Such a child," was the reply, "should have physical contact with nature—that is, plenty of out-of-door exercise. Indoors, sunshine, a nursery, with little furniture, well-regulated hours for sleep, and amusements of a quiet kind, are commended."

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An approved way to make black coffee is to put four tablespoonfuls of pure pulverized Mocha coffee in a warm, dry coffee pot, and pour over it gradually a pint of boiling water. Stand the pot in a bain Marie, or in a saucepan of boiling water, so that, though the coffee gets thoroughly hot, it still does not boil. When this coffee has been poured through a strainer, it is ready for use.

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"My children frequently go through an entire Winter without the sign of a cold," said a mother, the other day, "and I attribute their immunity largely to my insistence that they shall not run about in their bare feet. All children like to do this, both at night after they are ready for bed, and in the morning before they are dressed. Few things are more directly conducive to a cold than this chilling of the feet, and to guard against it I provide the crocheted bedroom slippers for each child. It took vigilance and constant reiteration to teach them to wear them every time their shoes and stockings were doffed, but they are trained now, and they slip their bare feet into worsted shoes instinctively and invariably. Warm and dry feet in Winter are the best preventive of colds that has been yet found."

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An agreeable variation to café frappé for afternoon teas is to add a little gelatine, making a coffee jelly, then beat in whipped cream lightly and freeze. This or frozen tea is a very acceptable refreshment at such gatherings.

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The touches of black which are seen in almost every fashionable toilet of the moment need a skilled hand for their introduction. A brown gown, for example, with black garniture sounds odd, but is really effective with a blending of cherry pink to keep the two sombre shades from too close juxtaposition. In the same way a bright leaf green well sustained its black additions by a judicious use of silver gray.

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On the same principle that has actuated the Emperor of Germany and the Berlin War Office in their recent decision to provide German soldiers free of charge with artificial teeth, it might pay housekeepers to contribute at least moderately toward kitchen dentistry. The German military authorities have come to the conclusion that the troops are better able to render good service with sound grinders than with teeth which either ache or are inadequate to the performance of their work of mastication. Similarly many women have found the perennial toothache of cook and housemaid a source of serious inconvenience. The careful chatelaine takes this matter under surveillance as she sees that her maids take care of themselves in other ways, and it will be a surprise to the mistress who has not tried it to see how well the average domestic will be pleased with such interest. Far from resenting it, she is frequently grateful and exhibits a satisfactory desire to profit by her mistress's suggestions in the matter.

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Women who pose as professors of palmistry in this country will be glad that they are not residents of England, where a woman has recently been convicted for such a performance. The conviction was under an old statute as "a rogue and vagabond," and would seem to have had some underlying motive, for the young woman was only practicing her character reading as a supplementary attraction to an exhibition of pictures.

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A writer in The New-England Kitchen is of the opinion that the teaching of cooking in the future will be in the hands of specialists, that is, the work will be divided into branches; as, cooking for the sick, the preparing of meats, making bread, and the like. The writer further states that "the demand for teachers of the household arts seems to be greater than the supply. There have been many calls recently for teachers of cookery who are also qualified to teach sewing and millinery, and good salaries have been offered ranging from $900 to $1,800 per year."

LOVELY GOWNS AT THE LYCEUM.

"Rebellious Susan" Is Extremely Well Dressed.

The spirit of Lady Susan's "rebellion" as now being nightly set forth at the Lyceum is typified in the gown that Miss Irving, representing her, wears in the first act, when she comes to throw a bomb of insubordination in the family conclave. There is the pearl-gray skirt, with its hint of the ashes into which the roses of her life have turned; the black satin garniture of bodice, sleeves, and throat, sufficient signs of grief over her husband's misconduct, while the cerise satin of the corsage, veiled by jet though it is, supplies the touch of underlying rosy hope that all will be well at the last. As the act is finishing, Lady Susan completes her costume and fairly inaugurates her rebellion by adding a collarette of fur and lace and a most becoming hat of black velvet and feathers, as she bids good-by to her husband's roof.

In the same act Mrs. Walcot, as Lady Darby, wears a rich, fur-trimmed street gown and a long jacket of plum velvet; Miss Cameron as Mrs. Quesnel, the young and pretty widow, a calling costume of brown moire serge, and Miss Tyree, as the strong-minded Elaine, with a character to develop and "woman's great future" to labor for, a house toilet of leaf-green silk, with bodice front of paler-green chiffon with paillettes.

As Lady Susan grows more rebellious her costumes increase in loveliness. Both she and Mrs. Quesnel are charming in their watering place gowns in the second act, the wonderful creation which Lady Susan's milliner may call a bonnet, but which a man would probably describe as a combination of butterfly and serpentine dance skirt effect, being especially a thing to study and to reflect upon. Each of these women, however, reserves her toilet masterpiece for the last act, where, in the sombre richness of Sir Richard's handsome library, they have a most satisfactory background.

Here Mrs. Quesnel enters in a carriage costume of ruby velvet, jetted and fur-trimmed, that is a confection if there ever was one, particularly the short pelerine with its pink silk lining and fur collarette, that Sir Richard is cordially indorsed by the audience in admiring.

She finds her friend Susan in a—for her—simple house bodice of light-green velvet and plain silk skirt, which is shortly exchanged for a dinner dress of exceptional beauty. This is at first hidden beneath a superb opera wrap of pale pink satin, lavishly embroidered in a large straying design outlined in pearl. A deep ermine collarette falls over the shoulders with rich effect. When this is thrown aside it is to show a gown of white silk; the skirt of which is sprinkled with a large ribbon-like pattern of satin in bunches, and again with curling tendrils and star flowers of crystal embroidery. The décolletée bodice is of silver-spangled chiffon, and the short balloon sleeves, which Lady Susan saucily nips in position as the cloak drops, are of white plain brocade.

Few more handsomely gowned plays, or in which the gowns are more gracefully worn, have been seen in New-York even in these days of elaborate stage dressing.

A HOLIDAY "BOOK PARTY."

With Some Novelties Attached of Suggestive Value.

At a "book party," which was a diversion for one set of young persons on an evening of the holiday vacation, in addition to the devices worn to represent a volume, each guest received on entering the room a card bearing the name of some well-known person or character in fiction; this was pinned to the back, at the neck or between the shoulders, in such a way that the wearer could not see it, while it was readily apparent to all who passed him.

From the moment of his decoration, each person began the effort to establish to himself his identity. In this he was aided or hindered, as the case might be, by his fellow-conversationalists, who founded their talk upon events and comments of interest to the assumed character. Some funny complications were the result, as when Homer and Laura Jean Libbey found themselves tête-à-tête, each knowing the other but unable to discover himself and herself. Mrs. Lease and Gladstone had a long talk under confusing conditions, and the Empress Eugénie discovered her companion, Dr. Parkhurst, much sooner than that discerning man identified her.

Dora Copperfield and Lord Byron, Joan of Arc and Van Bibber, Shakespeare and Susan B. Anthony, and Bismarck and Sarah Orne Jewett were some more oddly-assorted couples. The plan proved immensely successful as a mirth-provoking one, and the plaintive remark encountered on all sides, "Do help me to find out who I am," was as often met by the answer, "Yes, if you will introduce me to myself."

Some of the book devices were very clever, the first ladies' prize going to a pretty girl who wore on each arm a bracelet of chestnuts to indicate "Twice Told Tales." The young collegian who bore away the first prize for his sex did so for the cleverness with which he showed "Kidnapped," a doll resting on his arm asleep through the evening. "The Quick and the Dead" was a prize-winner twice, first by a young woman who had gone about with two newspapers, one a copy of The New-York Times and the other an issue of a Philadelphia newspaper. A young man who used the same device put it more tersely in a card, on which was printed "New-York and Philadelphia." Another excellent representation was "The Roundabout Papers"—bands of gilt paper encircling a young woman from the throat to the hem of her dress. A very effective decoration "Cap and Gown" proved, worn gracefully by a tall young student, and sufficiently mystifying. A book not readily guessed was indicated by a card pinned to the bodice of a young girl's dress, on which was the word "The" by a tiny bell—"The Bible," (by-bell.)

To pair off at supper, two packs of Lord Faundleroy cards were used. These were prepared beforehand, each card having a short loop of ribbon attached. They were passed from separate trays duly arranged among the young girls and youths, respectively, their matching settling the question of escort to the supper room.

SOME SOURCES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Infection Against Which Mothers May Guard.

The English physician, Longstaff, who has compiled some interesting statistics on "Social, Political, and Medical" topics, has clothed them in delightful English; every woman of the land may read and not only enjoy, but profit thereby. His investigations of the sources of disease have been thorough, and the result should be known all over the world. It is the source which we must know before we can effectually stamp out disease. Longstaffs helps us in this, for he has not only compiled figures, but made them a revelation of hidden and unsuspected sources of infection and contagion.

That terror to every mother of young children, diphtheria, he asserts originates in the country. It has long been known that farm animals are subject to throat diseases, and in some countries the peasantry live in close relationship with their live stock. A sensitive throat is more susceptible to the inroads of chance bacteria, and diphtheritic bacilli multiply faster than almost any other yet known parasite. When an epidemic rages among farm animals it is found that there is likely to be one of diphtheria or some equally dangerous throat trouble among the farmers' families. It takes but a tiny point of broken or sensitive membrane for the ubiquitous microbe "to find and stay and destroy."

In these days of bad weather, when dust and cold make throats tender and coughing is rather the rule than the exception, the slightest irritation should be carefully soothed and a healing gargle used.

A very important point should be impressed upon young persons in the matter of indiscriminate kissing. We can scarcely tell how much infection is carried in this way. Expert sanitarians believe that some day, when sources of disease have been well established, kissing will be relegated to the list of "dead demonstrations." The practice is certainly a worthy exponent of our ignorance concerning cause and effect in pathology and pathogomy. Little children, who are the most susceptible of any age, should be specially guarded and shielded from an indiscriminate show of affection from every Tom, Dick, and Harry.

Pet animals are a well-known source for bringing disease germs into the house. Such are easily carried in the hair or on the feet of the animal. A cat that had left its little mistress, who was sick with diphtheria, was picked up by another child and fondled. Soon the second child sickened with diphtheria and died. As no other possible source was ever discovered, it seems not only reasonable but probable that infection was carried by the cat. Investigation rapidly progresses into channels never before dreamed of, sources of diseases are being brought to light, and as soon as persons will read and practice great good will result. The most important thing to be realized by the laity is the value of the precautionary measures to be taken in the initial case of an infectious disease. That properly looked after may cause it to be the last as well as the first in a community.

A SPLENDID PHILANTHROPY.

The Two Hours' Daily Training of Cash Girls.

Turn about is fair play, says The Journal of Household Economics. Since Boston has given Chicago a valuable idea in regard to the workink girls' noonday rest, why may not Chicago reciprocate by inspiring Boston to adopt its plan of daily two hours' training for cash girls?

Five years ago a great business house in Chicago, which employs a little army of cash girls from twelve to fourteen years of age, began to give them two hours' daily instruction, from 8 to 10 every morning. During these hours the restaurant is turned into a schoolroom, the firm supplying experienced teachers, books, maps, drawing materials, &c., and the 108 girls are taught "the three R's," a general idea of geography, some history, and, once a week, sketching.

As girls of merit are advanced to higher positions after due preparation, viewed only as a self-interested investment on the part of the proprietors, it is well worth while to teach them to behave properly, to calculate quickly, and to cultivate their powers of thought and observation. Two hours' daily contact with a gracious and well-balanced woman, interested in strengthening their self-respect, would be a boon beyond estimation to the neglected young creatures now spending years of their lives in the rush and din of the city shop, generally with no one to stimulate their minds or train their manners, though their mothers may be counted upon to look after their morals.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

One of the difficult things for the young students of astronomy to understand is why, with the sun at this season 3,000,000 miles nearer the earth than it is in June, we should have much colder weather than in that balmy month. It is because the rays of the great heat-radiating orb glance obliquely across our part of the earth at this time of the year, but later the earth swings into a position to get the rays squarely, and then, at even the much greater distance, we feel their power in a greater degree. Down below the Equator, where it is Summer at the time that the sun is nearest the earth, the people who live there get some weather that we New-Yorkers would think unbearable. For the same reason the Winters in the parts of the earth where the sun is furthest away at the time that his rays are glancing across the earth instead of shining directly down, are as much colder than ours as the Summers are warmer. After all, it is pretty nice to live in a temperate climate where great extremes of heat and cold are not usual. There is an old saying that—

"When the days begin to lengthen,
Then the cold begins to strengthen,"

and it is true that January is usually much colder than December. The lengthening of the days is not the reason for it, though, but because, although the earth is getting a few minutes more of sunlight each day, it is too little to make any impression and it still loses more heat through the long night than it can get back during the short day. In the same way the Summer is hotter after June than before, though each day is growing a very little shorter than the preceding one. But the earth has been slowly warming up from late February and the nights are still too short to lose as much heat through the night as is received through the still long day. You see the earth's climate is entirely dependent on the sun; day and night is only with and without its kindly rays.

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German families make much of Christmas, from the King down; and, as the present ruler of Germany, Emperor William, is the father of a large family of children, it is no wonder that he gave them a very splendid holiday. When one is an Emperor and an indulgent father, too, it is possible to do very fine things for one's children. Instead of one Christmas tree for the family, there was one for each member of it, beginning with the royal papa. His tree was twenty feet high and his wife's was the same height; then came that of the Crown Prince, the oldest son. Two, if he lives, will be Emperor himself some day, and that was ten feet high; the next son's was nine feet, and so on through the seven children, down to the little Princess, a baby of two years and the idol of her six brothers, whose tree was three feet, not so very much taller than she is. Every tree was loaded with lovely gifts, and many of them were wrapped in many papers to make the fun of untying them all the greater. This the Emperor had attended to himself, remembering, probably, his own boyhood and the added pleasure to a Christmas parcel when it took long to get it open.

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While we are talking about the German royal family is a good time to tell a story of this young Crown Prince. He is said to be very like his father in many ways, and in particular in the frankness with which he will say what he thinks. His father likes to have no interference in his plans from anybody, even those who have a right to assist him in the duties of government, and that was one reason that he dismissed the great statesman, Bismarck, from his Cabinet soon after he became Emperor. Bismarck had been the trusted guide and counselor to his father and grandfather, and knew more about German affairs than any other man, but he was soon made to understand that this fiery young man who now rules wanted no one to tell him anything. The day after Bismarck's dismissal the Crown Prince said to the Emperor: "Father, they say that now you will tell the people what to do all by yourself. You'll enjoy that, won't you?" The Emperor's reply is not a part of the story, but it is said that the conversation was not continued.

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It is a curious fact that the instinct of an animal is often far superior to the acquired skill of a man. The beaver, for example, builds himself a dam that no flood washes away, while a company of constructive engineers put all their skill and knowledge in the building of dams that are still not adapted to withstand some heavy freshet.

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Many parties of young persons have been noticed the past week in the streets—holiday boys and girls improving the time off school duty. Older eyes that watched them saw things to criticise, particularly in the manner in which many of them walked. Two good "don'ts" for walking are: "Don't, girls, swing your arms when you walk. By and by, when you are no longer girls, but have become young women, you will find that the habit is too fixed to be dropped, and you will go through life thrashing your arms about like the paddles of a windmill. Don't, boys, drop your heads when you walk. Chin and chest in line is soldiers' rule, and that lets you look everybody fearlessly in the face, as you can and ought."

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Little Margaret was going to a children's party the other day, and her mother was telling her some little politenesses to be observed.

"And when you come away," she said, "go up to your little hostess and thank her for giving you a pleasant time."

"But, Mama," objected the small girl, "suppose I don't have a pleasant time; what must I say then?"

Dont's.

Some "don'ts" given by The Boston Transcript are worth heeding: Don't put money in your mouth. It is not only filthy, but may need disinfecting.

Don't often put candy in your mouth. Investigation in dentistry shows that decayed teeth are the work of a micro-organism that breeds in the acid produced by disintegration of sugar.

Don't use public drinking vessels.

Don't use towels in use in public lavatories. A specialist of diseases of the eye at Buffalo investigated the towels furnished a public school and found them infected with bacteria.

Young Woman's Hair Turned White.

From The Portland (Me.) Transcript.

A Portland young lady received a few days ago a letter from a friend who appealed for aid in finding something to restore the blackness of her hair. The friend had suffered almost unendurably from neuralgia in the head, and had tried many vaunted remedies. Finally she was advised to have her hair shaved or cut extremely close, and adopted this desperate measure. The result of the experiment has been that with its renewed growth the hair is appearing perfectly white, though it had been previously very dark, and the wearer is terribly chagrined at the unexpected change. The effect upon the neuralgia was favorable.

Wilhelms Quelle,

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SOLD BY ALL GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, AND WINE DEALERS.

NEWPORT'S WINTER COLONY

A Number of Enjoyable Dances Given During the Week.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 5.—The Winter colony of cottagers has had a merry week. Miss Anna Hunter sent out 200 cards for a New Year's Eve entertainment, Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs gave a dancing party Tuesday evening, and Wednesday evening the second of the regular assemblies took place in Newton Hall. A score or more of society people here from New-York for the holidays were presetn at these dances, as were also the officers of the cruiser San Francisco, which was in the harbor.

Major and Mrs. Gibbs are preparing to go to New-York for the remainder of the Winter, and will probably close their house next week.

Mrs. E. F. Rook of New-York this week rented the cottage of Augustus Jay, on Buena Vista Street, for a year. Another important rental of the week was that of the Tompkins cottage, Redwood and Cottage Streets, to Hugh K. Norman, for next season. Mrs. and Miss Rook closed their villa this week and have sailed for Europe. They will visit Egypt and return in time for the Newport season.

The new polo grounds at the Country Club will not be ready for use next season, and the matches will have to be played on the old grounds on Brenton Street.

Commodore S. Nicholson Kane of New-York was here this week, the guest of his brother, Walter L. Kane.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Peckham of New-York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilks.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence of Groton, Mass., are guests of their son, Prescott Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull of Brooklyn are guests of Major Henry Bull.

Commander and Mrs. C. G. Flach, the latter formerly Miss Pauline Bancroft, spent part of their honeymoon here. They left on Wednesday to sail for Sweden.

Dr. S. S. Burt and Dr. F. H. Rankin returned to New-York Thursday, after spending the holidays here.

Judge Pere L. Wickes of Baltimore has purchased the Summer residence at Jamestown which was built by Admiral Clarke H. Wells, United States Navy, and occupied by him for several seasons. Judge Wickes and family have passed several seasons at Jamestown, and during the last two years have occupied the Wells place.

Mrs. J. Armory De Blois is to close her cottage and go South with her son, N. James De Blois, for the Winter.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Col. George R. Fearing, and H. A. C. Taylor were in town this week.

MOVING AGAINST LOTTERY COMPANIES

An Effort to Get Mr. Hoar's Bill Before the House for Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Representative Broderick of Kansas is endeavoring to have the House Committee on Rules fix a day for the taking of a vote on a bill pending which provides for the suppression of the lottery traffic. This bill was introduced in the Senate in the last session of Congress by Mr. Hoar. After passing the upper chamber it was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House, which directed Mr. Broderick to report it, with the recommendation that it pass. It is now on the calendar, but, owing to the large number of bills there, it is probable that some time will elapse in the regular course before it will be considered.

This measure was introduced in Congress on account of the weakness of the law of 1890, which had the same object in view. The statute of 1890 prohibits the carrying on of the lottery traffic through the mails, but makes no mention of the express companies. It is found that the agents of the lotteries are now transacting their illegitimate business through the medium of the express companies with as much convenience as they did prior to the enactment of the law of 1890. The new measure will forbid the transmission of lottery tickets, or other articles of like character, in any manner whatever.

Mr. Broderick says that it will be impossible to bring the bill up while the financial question shall be pending, but as soon as that problem shall be settled he hopes to have the House act upon his bill, and says there is not a shadow of doubt that it will be passed.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION MEDALS

They Will Probably Be Ready for Distribution Not Later Than June 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Those exhibitors at the Columbian Exposition who were awarded medals will probably receive them within a few months. It is said at the office of the Mint Bureau, by those who are superintending the task of furnishing these prizes, that work upon them is going ahead very satisfactorily and that, in all probability, they will be completed and ready for distribution by May 15 or not later than June 1.

Some of them have already been struck from the dies, but there are no letters or wording upon them, and they will have to be worked over again. The lettering of the pieces will require a separate die, which is rapidly nearing completion. It is said that the work upon the dies has proved very gratifying to the Treasury officers, and they have no doubt that when they are completed they will prove very acceptable to the exhibitors.

Boston Women Withdrew to Weep.

From The Boston Herald.

It is a tribute to Mr. Irving's genius that when he acted "The Story of Waterloo" the other day, so great was the emotion that men wept and women fainted. We recall one performance of Mr. Irving during his first visit to this country, when he was playing "Charles I," that the same thing happened in the Boston Theatre. So bitterly did some women weep that they withdrew to the dressing room of the theatre and had hysterics all by themselves, which shows how much genuine feeling had been excited by that great and doleful interpretation of a King.

School Children to Honor a Hero.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The unmarked grave of John Grace, the Revolutionary scout, in the ancient burying ground at South Dennis, in Cape May County, N. J

MUCH GAYETY IN SOCIETY

New Year's Week a Merry One in Town and Country.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR THE SEASON

The Strollers' Successful Amateur Theatrical Performances—First Assembly Ball and Vanderbilt Reception.

First, innumerable and merry New Year festivities in the way of house parties, hunts, sleigh-rides, skating, and tobogganing; then, the ordinary gay social happenings, such as weddings, receptions, dinners, and dances, kept fashionable folk busy every day of the past week.

New Year's Day this year was as unlike that of a year ago in the world of society as sunshine is unlike shadow. New Year's Day, however, is no more regarded as an especial holiday by members of the exclusive sets who are at leisure. The whole fortnight from Christmas until after New Year's Day is a holiday to men and women of leisure. A house party bidden to the country to spend Christmas Day almost invariably continues to enjoy the hospitality of its host or hostess for another week or ten days.

This was especially the case this season, as the exhilarating air, the frozen lakes, and the snow-covered roads of the country made even the busiest of business men linger longer out of town than is their usual wont.

Although the deaths of one or two very prominent society people have thrown several well-known families into mourning, thus depriving the smart set of many entertainments to which it was looking forward with interest, 1895 has begun with the brightest and happiest of prophecies for those who have not suffered from the loss of relatives. Society people seem to be as enthusiastic in predicting a bright year to come as the most sanguine political reformers.

And if 1895 is to profit by fashionable good wishes there can be no doubt as to its success. Many are the merry toasts society people have drunk to it at the dinners, watch-night parties, and dance suppers of the past week. Society folk have wished the new year all the nice things they could think of, only omitting, of course, to wish it long life, which would have been inappropriate, for a year, do what it will, "cannot live to be over a year old," as a young man with a yearning after wittiicisms put it.

The incidents in town which have greatly added to the round of gayeties and which have awakened a more than ordinary interest in the social world in the past week, were Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt's reception and the Gerrys' dance on Wednesday, and the Stokes-Acosta wedding and the Assembly Ball on Thursday. These affairs have already been talked about to such an extent that almost nothing new can be said of them.

There have been so many out-of-town social happenings, however, that many have escaped notice until now. At the Country Club, near Westchester, there has been an unprecedented round of festivities. The New Year dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Allen and the shooting, tobogganing, skating, and sleighing on Tuesday, followed by a merry dance at the clubhouse, made the day a very merry one. A large party of fashionable people, who enjoy out-door sports, even more than town entertainments, made Jack Frost's heart glad by spending New Year's Day on skates, in cutters, and on the toboggan slides. In the party who enjoyed the hospitality of the Allens were Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Cooley, the Misses Cooley, Miss Benedict, the Misses Benedict Miss Otis, Miss Tooker, Miss Bird, Mr. Randolph, "Brocky" Cutting, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Furman, Mr. Thorne, Charles F. Garland, and Mr. Havemeyer.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club has been in its element, and its one hope is that the cold weather will continue.

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Speaking of the out-door amusements of society people, it may not be amiss to talk of a noticeable innovation now being made by the drivers of sleighs and other stylish turnouts. Formerly it was only the true lover of American horseflesh who made his way through Central Park or up Riverside Drive behind a pair of horses with undocked tails. It is quite noticeable that a good many society people, who drive merely to take the air, to see and to be seen, are now driving behind long-tailed horses. The innovation began a few years ago by certain fashionable folk, who doubtless upheld the aims of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, not having their horses' tails docked, but merely banged.

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The Strollers' amateur dramatic entertainments at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre on every evening of the past week, although they have been a decided artistic and financial success, have not failed to bring to the minds of the Strollers' audiences the club's great loss of one who was perhaps the most talented amateur in New-York a year or two ago. When Albert La Montagne died the Strollers lost one of their cleverest members. All those who went to the club's entertainments two or three years ago will remember Mr. La Montagne's impersonations. As Sir Brian in "Ivanhoe," he was inimitable, and as a brother comedian to Mr. Lamb he was the Strollers' chief mainstay.

The club has, doubtless, found it hard to cast any of its members for the parts taken by Mr. La Montagne. Eugene O'Sullivan seems to be the man they have chosen, judging from their New Year's performances, but, although of unquestionable talent, Mr. O'Sullivan cannot adequately fill the vacancy.

Had society people never seen the Strollers before this season they would have had nothing but favorable criticism for the amateurs. The stage settings, scenery, and details of the performances were as good as ever, and the charity for which the plays were given was as worthy a one as the club could have chosen. The young women who played in the two comedies undoubtedly added greatly to the merit of the entertainments. They showed careful study of their parts, and what little singing they did was good. And yet it is because of the appearances of society girls in the Strollers' plays that certain fashionable folk say they are losing interest in the club. They say the "Lafayette," "William Penn," "Captain Kidd," and other burlesque operettas given by the club five or six years ago, in which only college boys appeared, were far more mirth-provoking and more essentially amateur.

But, be this as it may, the Strollers can rest assured that as long as they choose worthy charities for beneficiaries and continue to produce plays as cleverly as they have in the past week, they will never fail to "play to big houses."

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Few social incidents this week will be more interesting and fashionable than the musical tea to be given on Thursday at the Waldorf for the benefit of the philanthropic fund of Sorosis. An excellent programme will be rendered by a number of professional artists, and tea, cake, and ices will be served by the women from 3 until 5 o'clock. Perry Averill will sing, Miss Betz will render piano selections, the Abbot sisters will give a musical sketch, and the New-York Ladies' Quartet and the Mandolin Club will be among the entertainers. Mrs. George Hervey Smith is making preparations for the affair, together with Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. John F. Douglass, Mrs. Lyman Fiske, Mrs. William E. Coffin, and others. Tickets are on sale at $1 each.

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The second of the series of four subscription song recitals given by James Fitch Thomson, baritone, of the Wagner Grand Opera, will take place at 3:30 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon in the Waldorf.

Among Mr. Thomson's patronesses are: Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. E. Henry Harriman, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones, Mrs. J. I. Kane, Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Mrs. Edward G. Love, Mrs. William Stevens Rainsford, Mrs. John A. Robinson, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Thomas W. Ward, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Miss Breese, Miss Callender, and Miss De Forest.

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The charity concert given by the pupils of Miss Nora Maynard Green in aid of the Working Girls' Vacation Society attracted a large gathering of fashionable people to Sherry's last evening.

An excellent programme was rendered by numerous amateurs, among whom were Mrs. Arthur Dyett, Mrs. William Alexander Burrowes, Mrs. G. A. Smith, Mrs. Irving M. Pierson, Mrs. George W. Morrison, Miss Grace Tuttle, Miss Oliver L. Booth, Miss Carlotta Cowing, Miss Ella Wood, Miss Scholeville, and Miss Fannie Dunlap.

Among those who patronized the affair, most of whom were present, were Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis, Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. Pierre De Puyster Ricketts, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Mrs. Albert H. Lamson, Mrs. William Herbert, Mrs. George Winfield Fairchild, Mrs. Frank Fuller, Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. R. Wayne Wilson, Mrs. Thomas S. Fuller, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. Charles H. Voorhees, Henri Gargan, Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw, Mrs. De Witt J. Apgar, Mrs. William D. Voorhees, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. S. B. Rossiter, Mrs. Charles Melville Dewey, Mrs. Baltazzi, and Mrs. Edward A. Drake.

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Society people interested in the woman suffrage question are evidently untiring in their efforts to gain their ends. Some of the most indefatigable of these have about completed arrangements for a musicale to be given to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in aid of the New-York City Woman Suffrage League, in the rooms of the league at 56 East Fifty-seventh Street.

An excellent programme for the entertainment has been arranged, and a number of prominent musicians will be heard, among whom are Mme. Rosa Linde, Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Conrad Behrens, Aldis J. Gery, Dirk Haagmans, Miss Frances Greene, Mrs. Mercedes Leigh, Miss Elizabeth Patterson, Mr. Zimmerman, Miss Marie Hartley, Miss Myrta French, C. J. Bushnell, Miss Bacharach, and Morgan Goldsmith. Among the best-known pieces to be rendered are the "Evening Star" from "Tannhäuser," and Schumann's "Traumerel," to be played on the autoharp by A. J. Gery; Chopin's Polonaise in C with introduction, on the piano, by Miss Greene; Gounod's "Faust" Transcription, on the piano, by the Misses Greene and Bacharach, and Bemberg's "Nymphs Sylvains," to be sung by Miss Patterson.

Among those who are patronizing the entertainment, thereby insuring its success, are the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Frances E. Willard, Walter Damrosch, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. Henry Sanders, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Noah Davis, William B. Tuthill, the Rev. George Starkweather Pratt, Mrs. Robert Thompson Mrs. H. G. Lapham, Mrs. J. H. Harris, Mrs. Emerson MacMillin, Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest, and James B. Townsend.

It is announced that tickets for the affair can be procured at 56 East Fifty-seventh Street, at $1.50 each.

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A meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans will be held by the United States Daughters of 1812 on Tuesday at 11 o'clock in the morning at the Everett House. This will be the annual meeting of the general society, which is made up of various State societies, among which are those of Louisiana, Ohio, and Maryland. Mrs. Smith, the historian, and Flora Adams Darling, founder of the society, will be among those present.

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The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard is to give eight parlor illustrated and historical lectures under the patronage of the following society women: Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. James McNamee, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. James Grant Wilson, Mrs. Charles Raymond, Mrs. A. C. Bettner, Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Edward Kemp, Mrs. A. E. Olarorsky, the Marchioness Clara Lanza, Mrs. George Lewis Gillespie, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. Isaac Burhams Newcombe, Mrs. James Harvey Dew, Mrs. Henry Roso, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Mrs. George Livingston Nichols, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Effingham H. Nichols, and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles.

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An interesting but very quiet wedding on Wednesday will be that of Miss Adelaide E. Beales to Mr. Sedgwick, which is to take place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. James A. G. Beales of No. 35 West Thirty-second Street. Only the most intimate relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom will be present, as the Beales family is in mourning owing to the recent death of the bride's grandfather, Eugene Kelly. Archbishop Corrigan will officiate.

The six young society women who were to have acted as bridesmaids will be present, although not to act in that capacity. Those who were to have acted as ushers will also be present. After the ceremony the newly-married couple will start for an extended tour through the South.

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An interesting engagement just announced is that of Miss Nina Stevenson to Col. Francis Jones Preston of Kansas City. Miss Stevenson, who was born in this city, has lived in Boston since the death of her father, Frederick Stevenson, in 1892. Col. Preston, who is reported to be very wealthy, is now in Europe, but will return to this country the latter part of February.

The wedding will take place early in the Spring in Boston. A large reception will be given after the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Salisbury have sent out cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Maud Grosvenor Salisbury, to Henry Tower Shriver, on the afternoon of Jan. 17, at 4 o'clock, in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

John Hutton will act as best man and there will be six ushers. The bride will be attended by two little maids of honor and six bridesmaids. A small reception will be given after the ceremony at the town house of the bride's parents, 1,006 Madison Avenue. The marriage service will be full choral and the church will be handsomely decorated with various flowers and plants of the season.

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The committee in charge of the charity ball to be given at Music Hall on Jan. 23, in aid of the Montefiore Home, reports great success so far regarding the sale of boxes and tickets. The ball is destined to be one that will not only greatly aid this worthy charitable institution, but to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind this season.

The boxes, most of which have been subscribed for, will be occupied by J. H. Schiff, President of the Home; Louis Gans, S. Loeb, B. J. Ludwig, Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, ex-Postmaster Van Cott, William Fairchild, William Chase, Isaac Stern, J. B. Bloomingdale, Samuel Schafer, Selmar Hess, S. Borg, V. Henry Rothschild, E. Lehman, S. Neustadt, K. Mandel, George Kessler, Isidor Straus, L. Lewisohn, A. Wolf, L. Bijur, R. Sidenberg, and others. Over $5,000 have thus far been realized from the sale of boxes, and only a few on the second tier remain unsold.

There will be a novel feature in connection with the ball in the form of a minuet de la cour, danced by sixteen young society men and women, who have been rehearsing steadily for the past month under the direction of Carl Marwig. The minuet will be original in its detail of handsome costumes, and will be the first exposition since 1397, when it was danced in Paris.

Great attention has been paid to the quality of the music, which is to be under Ernest Myer's leadership for the dancing, and directed by Victor Herbert for the promenade music. There will be an opening march and overture by the combined bands, and the Metropolitan Amateur Orchestra, under the direction of Julius J. Lyons. Supper will be served by Maresi.

A new feature will be the abolishing of all fees for hat checks, attendants, &c.

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The ballroom of the Waldorf will doubtless be well filled with fashionable folk on the afternoon of Jan. 18 at 3 o'clock, when a series of costume recitals will be given by Edmund Russell for the benefit of the Bethlehem Day Nursery. Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" will be recited by Mr. Russell.

Tickets for the entertainment, at $2 each, may be obtained at Sypher's, 246 Fifth Avenue; the Woman's Exchange, 12 East Thirtieth Street, or at Mrs. John H. Hall's, 559 Fifth Avenue.

The Board of Managers of the Nursery consists of Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. H. Barnard, Mrs. P. M. Bryson, Mrs. John Byers, Mrs. J. S. Bassett, Mrs. F. H. Davies, Mrs. H. C. Godfrey, Mrs. John H. Hall, Mrs. Clarence Hyde, Mrs. John T. Ijams, Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Mrs. James McLean, Miss McKim, Miss Norwood, Mrs. Clinton Ogilvie, Mrs. Thomas J. Owen, Mrs. J. J. Riker, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Miss F. A. Smith, Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Mrs. R. Woodworth, and Mrs. John A. Zerega.

Mrs. William H. Falconer of 8 East Sixty-second Street will give a large reception next Saturday to introduce her daughters, the Misses Elizabeth and Louise Falconer, who are attractive and highly accomplished girls. The Misses Falconer have traveled extensively all through this country and abroad, and recently returned from a two years' trip around the world.

At the reception they will be assisted by Miss Anna Gould, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Florence Browning, Miss Edna Tefft, Miss Marietta Ludington, Miss Grace Hackett, Miss Graham of Philadelphia, and Miss May Pardridge of Chicago.

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The management of the annual Charity Ball, to be given for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital at Music Hall on Jan. 31, is assured of a successful affair by the rapidity with which the seats and boxes are being sold. Among those who are taking an interest in the ball and who will appear in the opening promenade are Gov. and Mrs. Morton, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Col. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. James Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irvin, and Mr. and Mrs. George de Forest.

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On Friday evening P. F. Collier gave a handsome dinner and dance at the Metropolitan Club. Among the guests were Mrs. Paran Stevens, Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigard, Mrs. and Miss Perry, Gen. and Mrs. Pierson, Miss Helen Gould, Miss Kittie Cameron, Miss Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Leith Kennett, Col. Charles P. Bryan, Prince del Drago, Prince Lesbecki, Count Hadik, the Messrs. Baldwin and Fields, and Count Castillane, who led a spirited cotillon.

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The ladies annex of the Metropolitan Club was crowded with a fashionable gathering from 4 until 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Oliver E. Cromwell held a reception.

This was the first informal reception given at the club. The Hungarian Band furnished music throughout the afternoon, and a delightful collation was served.

MONTCLAIR SOCIAL NEWS

Amateur Theatricals by Well-Known Members of Society.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 5.—A large audience gathered in Central Hall, Bloomfield, to-night, to witness the clever dramatic performance given by well-known young people of this place. Three one-act plays were presented: "Breaking the Ice," acted by Miss Josephine Cook and G. Lee Stout, Jr.; "In Honor Bound," in which the parts were taken by Miss Virginia Harrison, Miss Emily King, Harry C. Nash, and Dr. Nelson M. Chitterling, and "A Morning Call," in which Miss Bessie Fireing and Kenneth G. Duffield assumed the rôles. The patronesses were Mrs. G. Lee Stout, Mrs. J. D. Gallagher, Mrs. Thomas Oakes, Mrs. Leonard Richards, Mrs. C. T. Harrison, and Mrs. Alexander Niven.

There was a delightful dance in the Montclair Military Academy gymnasium tonight, given by the members of the Saturday Night Club.

Miss Leonora Haring of Belleville entertained a company of friends from New-York at her home on Tuesday.

Dr. Homer B. Sprague lectured on "Shakespeare's Wedding Ring" in the Trinity Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

There was a pleasant dance at the Montclair Club Monday evening.

An enjoyable New Year's reception was held at the Young Men's Christian Association on Tuesday. Refreshments were served, and in the evening there were music and a gymnasium exhibition.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union held an interesting meeting and reception on Monday afternoon in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Andrews of Watsessing celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding with a reception at their home on Monday evening.

The Belleville Wheelmen gave a reception to members and ladies at their new clubhouse on Monday evening.

Miss Mary Gertrude Unangst gave a reception at her home in Bloomfield on Thursday afternoon.

A meeting of the Progress Club was held on Wednesday afternoon.

There was a dance at the Glen Ridge Club on Monday evening.

An entertainment was given in Passaic Hall, Belleville, Monday evening, under the auspices of the Willing Workers of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The second of the assemblies will be held at the Montclair Club next Friday evening.

Miss Bertha Treadwell Porter of Harrison Avenue has gone to Redlands, Cal.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Howes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Howes, and Hiland Porter, both of Montclair.

Charles D. Francis of St. Louis, Mo., is the guest of his father, G. H. Francis, of Gates Avenue.

Leicester's Ancient Prejudice.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The following story is good enough not to be true, but it is an illustration of the way in which "the young idea learns to shoot" in Leicester. A youngster was asked by his teacher, "Why was Moses hidden in the bulrushes by his mother?" The answer was simple and direct. Because she did not want to drown him."

You know what you are eating when you use Cleveland's Baking Powder (Its true composition is given on every label. "Pure" and "Sure."

NEW YEARS IN LAKEWOOD

This Resort Crowded with Pleasure-Seeking Visitors.

AMUSEMENTS WERE NUMEROUS

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould Entertain Their Guests with a Stag Hunt and a Ball—Other Festivities.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 5.—For many seasons New Year's has been regarded as a great day for Lakewood, and Tuesday was no exception to this rule. The crowds of people who came down for the holiday soon overtaxed the capacity of the hotels, and many were glad, indeed, to secure accommodations at near-by cottages. The amusements of the day were rather too numerous for one person to take advantage of them all. The fine skating was by no means the least of the pleasures.

The interest in the Golf Club and the match game arranged between Tucker of St. Andrew's Club, of Yonkers, and Norton of the Lakewood Club for New Year's Day was manifest in the number of cottagers who drove out to watch the match, both morning and afternoon. A long game of four times around the links, or thirty-six holes, was won by three holes by Norton of the home club. Robert Bage Kerr acted as referee, and Edward L. Morse, James Converse, George W. Ellis, Jasper Lynch, and Dr. Paul Kimball were in charge of the game.

The house party which Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould entertained over New Year's was asked down for the stag hunt which Mr. Gould led Tuesday morning. For the same party Mrs. Gould gave a dinner at her cottage in Madison Avenue, New Year's Eve, the hunting colors predominating, as they did at the dance, which followed the dinner, and for which Mrs. Gould secured a parlor and the conservatory adjoining in one of the hotels. The hunting pink worn by the men, and the white gowns of the women made a brilliant tone of color. The Hungarian band was stationed in the conservatory to play for the dancing.

The New Year was ushered in with mirth and pleasure sufficient to tide over many gloomy days. The New Year's balls were remarkable for the handsome gowns, the pretty faces, and the unusual number of men. The ball at the Laurel-in-the-Pines was a greater success as to the number of dancing people than any previous dance. The pink ballroom was simply decorated with banks of fern and laurel above the mantels, with a screen of palms for the musicians, while the dining room, where the supper was served at small tables arranged around a huge table in the form of a trefoil, was elaborately prepared for the occasion.

The ball at the Laurel House the following night was a greater success than any former dance in the long ballroom, which was entirely hung for this dance with pink gauze, held in bands and folds with clusters of pink roses, smilax, and fern. At midnight supper was served in the main dining room. New Year's parties of young people added to the gaiety of both balls. A large party from New-York at the Laurel-in-the-Pines was chaperoned by Mrs. Seth W. Johnson. Mrs. D. Clinton Blair, Mrs. H. V. Brokaw, Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, and Mrs. P. Sanford Ross, also of New-York, brought parties to the Laurel House.

The social events of the week include a long list of brilliant entertainments, among which none were more enjoyable than the reception given New Year's afternoon by Mrs. Francis P. Freeman at Edgemere. Garlands of smilax hung about the rooms, with la France, brides, and American Beauty roses. In the music room a screen of palms concealed an orchestra of stringed instruments, which played during the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman received their friends, to the number of more than 300, in the library. In the drawing room the receiving party was formed by Miss A. W. Kimball, Miss Compton, Miss Foote, Miss Dashiell, Miss Harding, Miss McClellan, Miss Perris, Miss Chittenden, Miss Stockly, Miss Davis, and Miss Marsh. Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman, assisted by Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Sullivan, received many friends, who welcomed her back to Lakewood.

One of the prettiest dinners of this season was that given to a party of sixteen by Mrs. Jasper Lynch at Lyndhurst Wednesday night. The whole lower floor of the house presented a charming appearance, dressed with smilax, holly, and laurel, with the dining room radiant with the deep color of American Beauty roses. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Tait Blackstock of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Davison, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. I. H. Platt, Miss Clara Marsh, Miss Inglis, Miss Davis, Dr. C. L. Lindley, William T. Inglis, Dr. Paul Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Morse, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sterry.

The musicale given by Mrs. James Converse at her home, in Forest Avenue, Wednesday afternoon was a charming entertainment. A programme of exceptionally fine vocal and instrumental music was charmingly rendered. Among the numbers were, "Im Herbst," by Robert Franz, sung by Mrs. Tyler Dutton; "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," Saint-Saëns, sung by Miss Zora G. Hörlocker. Ferdinand Sinzig played piano selections from Grieg, Brahms, and Taussig's "Tristan and Isolde" arrangement. Clusters of American Beauty roses, smilax, and palms were effectively disposed about the rooms of the lower floor. Mrs. Converse was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Henry J. Davison, Jr., Mrs. Robert B. Kerr, and Miss Compton. Among those who enjoyed the music were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Claflin, Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, Miss Inglis, Miss Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mrs. A. T. Compton, Edward L. Morse, Mrs. S. D. Davis, Miss Davis, and Mrs. W. C. Stone.

A second musicale this week was given by Dr. C. L. Lindley at the Laurel House Wednesday evening. The programme included numbers by Mr. and Mrs. Dutton, Miss Hörlocker, and Ferdinand Sinzig. Miss M. V. Parcells also sang. Dr. Lindley asked as his guests Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Morse, Prof. and Mrs. William H. Carpenter, the Misses Chittenden, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Compton, Mrs. W. C. Stone, Miss Anderson, and Frank Perkins.

Mrs. William S. Nelson gave an informal tea at her home in Madison Avenue Monday afternoon.

Driving parties on breaks have found favor with holiday pleasure seekers. New Year's afternoon Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould took a party on two breaks to Tom's River, and Mrs. Norman L. Munro, Mrs. R. B. Kerr, George B. Hurd of New-York, and S. B. Stinson of Philadelphia.

William J. Harrison, a popular druggist of this village, received his commission as Postmaster at Lakewood from President Cleveland Thursday.

David Christie Murray, the English novelist, is booked for one of his "talks" at one of the hotels here to-night.

William Campbell Arnold of New-York entertained a party of nine at luncheon at the Laurel-in-the-Pines Monday. Mr. and Mrs. James McLean of New-York gave a dinner for sixteen at the same house Wednesday night. On Tuesday David C. Dodd of Newark entertained a number of friends.

Dr. W. S. Rainsford of New-York, who is here with his family for a stay of several days, is an enthusiastic and skillful golfer.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlando M. Harper, Miss Mary Ludlow Harper, and Miss Kathleen T. L. Harper of New-York are at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Mrs. Van De Water, and Arthur R. Van De Water of New-York are at the Laurel House.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pinner of South Amboy are at the Palmer House.

Laurel House arrivals for the beginning of the new year include Mr. and Mrs. W. Lannan Bull, W. Lannan Bull, Jr., Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Miss Schwab, Miss Lyon, Gustav H. Schwab, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Sutton, David W. Sutton, Miss Lucy Inman, Miss Mabel Dwight, Isaac V. Brokaw, Miss Brokaw, Howard C. Brokaw, Irving Brokaw, H. M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Prall, John Goldsmith Prall, T. E. Ostrander, Mrs. John J. Morris, Mrs. J. A. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. George Jeremiah, J. Insley Blair, Jr., Frederic Bull, Mrs. Russell Headley, Miss Headley, Mrs. Cyrus S. Curtis, William Magovern, Miss Helen Scofield, the Misses Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Britton, and George Debevoise, of New-York; Dr. and Mrs. B. B. Lanier of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Drummond of Montreal; Herbert D. Croly of Cambridge, and W. S. Douglas, Mrs. H. L. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Canda, and F. C. McMaster of Brooklyn.

Holiday guests at the Laurel-in-the-Pines are Mr. and Mrs. Orlando M. Harper, Miss Mary Ludlow Harper, Miss Kathleen T. L. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Van Norden, Mrs. C. L. Van Norden, Miss Talcott, Mrs. Theodore Leggett, H. Theodore Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gunther, Mrs. A. A. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Punderford, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Nash, the Misses Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Seth W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Read, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Toll, Miss Toll, G. Y. Toll, W. Emilio Del Pino, Mr. and Mrs. T. Willetts, Howard Willetts, the Masters Willetts, David Lapsley, Lewis M. Norwood, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hastings, Mrs. E. E. Benedict, and Dr. Maitland Alexander of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cooker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, Mrs. S. R. Chittenden, Miss Anna Chittenden, Simeon B. Chittenden, Jr., Mrs. Frank F. Jones, and the Misses Gibb, of Brooklyn; Mrs. J. Remsen Bennett and Miss Katherine Bennett of Bay Ridge, and the Very Rev. Dean Cox and Mrs. Cox of Garden City.

Guests at the Palmer House are Mr. and Mrs. T. Trawd, Mrs. J. C. Mills, J. H. Muller, Mrs. R. Muldoon, Mrs. H. Becker, Miss Becker, J. Scholle, George D. Donnally, Simeon Pingara, Hugo Stearns, W. E. Warner, and Emil F. Bigerling of New-York; Edward P. Borden and Mrs. E. D. Borden of Philadelphia; W. A. Grant of Montreal, and S. B. Leacock of Toronto.

SOCIAL MATTERS IN ELIZABETH

Entertainments Which Marked the First Week of the New Year.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 5.—Mrs. Albert Brown of California is spending the holiday season here as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. T. Berry of William Street.

Superintendent G. F. Chapman and Cashier C. E. Harding of the Elizabeth Division of the Traction Company entertained in this city, Wednesday night, G. W. King, Superintendent of the Newark Division; E. F. Hebbard, Superintendent of the Harrison Division; James Smith, Superintendent of the Irvington Division; G. E. Talcot, chief engineer, and Arthur W. Pratt, roadmaster, of the Traction Company.

The annual meeting of the Union County branch of the New-Jersey Prison Reform Association and State Charities Aid Association will be held in Trinity Chapel tomorrow night.

Elizabeth's Veteran Zouaves, on Tuesday night, will celebarte their annual anniversary at the armory. After the election of officers, the members and their families will partake of a collation, which will be followed by speechmaking and singing.

The Elizabeth Domino Club held its final meeting for 1894 on New Year's Eve. After the regular business had been transacted the members had a jolly time ushering in the new year with music and speeches.

Mr. and Mrs. Young of Philipsburg, with Miss Gertrude Young of Easton, spent the past week as guests of Mr. O. W. Hoff of Walnut Street.

Thomas H. Fox of this city has been appointed to succeed C. A. Adams of Waterbury, Conn., as manager of the Postal Telegraph office in this city. Mr. Fox, who has been an operator for some years in the postal office, took charge New Year's Day.

Ex-Congressman John Kean, Jr., entertained a number of Union, Essex, and Middlesex County politicians at the historic Kean homestead, Old Liberty Hall, on New Year's Day. Among the callers were Speaker Cross and Mayor Rankin of this city, Surrogate Parrot and Sheriff Kyle of Union, County Clerk Cougar of Middlesex, and half a score of Assemblymen.

A charming home wedding took place Wednesday night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Smith, 111 Ely Street, when their daughter, Miss Grace, was married to Mr. Edward Perrine Winans of Toms River.

The second of the society dances known as the Elizabeth Assemblies was held on New Year's eve in the Drake Opera House.

TARGET PRACTICE ON WAR SHIPS

Standing of Several of the Ships and the Men Who Competed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The records of recent target practice on board certain war ships have been compiled at the Navy Department. In the stationary practice of main batteries the standing of the five ships which participated is as follows: Raleigh, Columbia, Detroit, Yantic, and Mohican. The moving practice of main batteries for the five ships which took part resulted in the following order: Miantonomoh, Newark, Marblehead, Adams, and Baltimore. The record of the stationary practice of secondary batteries shows the following order: Raleigh, Monocacy, Mohican, Columbia, Detroit, and Yantic. The moving practice for the same battery resulted in this standing: Miantonomoh, Marblehead, Newark, Adams, and Baltimore.

Another event was the stationary practice of guns in boats. There is a record of five vessels, and the result is as follows: Adams, Columbia, Monocacy, Raleigh, and Mohican. The standing of the gun Captains of the main battery, forty-seven men taking part, resulted in H. J. Palmer of the Raleigh coming out ahead, while the best showing among the Captains of the secondary batteries was made by H. N. Brennan of the Columbia.

The standing of ships in small-arms performances is as follows: Riflemen—Yantic, Raleigh, Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Pinta, Monocacy, and Adams; Boarders—Monocacy, Pinta, Raleigh, Baltimore, Yantic, and Adams; Gatlings—Monocacy, Pinta, Baltimore, Yantic, and Adams.

SOCIAL DOINGS IN THE ORANGES

Concerts, Dances, and Receptions Usher in the New Year.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 5.—The concert given in the Calvary Baptist Church, East Orange, on Thursday evening was enjoyed by a large audience.

Mrs. Charles B. Yardley of William Street, East Orange, entertained the Daughters of the Revolution at her home Thursday in commemoration of the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Miss Sarah Root Adams and Miss Adelaide Sterling spoke and Miss Clark and Miss Katherine Quimby furnished musical selections.

A charming musicale was given at the home of Mrs. Eugene V. Connett, in South Orange, on Thursday evening for the benefit of the South Orange Free Library.

The second of the series of four subscription dances was given in Music Hall Wednesday evening under the patronage of Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Mrs. Eugene V. Connett, Jr., Mrs. John P. Rafferty, Mrs. Thomas Day, Mrs. James G. Marshall, and Mrs. Robert W. Hawkesworth.

Mrs. William Pierson gave a New Year's reception at her home, in Hillyer Street, Tuesday afternoon.

A celebration in commemoration of the Emancipation Proclamation was held in the North Clinton Street Baptist Church on Tuesday evening. The Rev. Dr. E. F. Perry of New-York made an address.

Henry A. Page and Miss Lillie Page Ely gave their usual New Year's reception at their home, Walnut Gate, Montrose, Monday evening. It was a very brilliant affair.

Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow gave a large reception at her home, in Prospect Street, on Monday evening.

Mizpah Juvenile Temple was entertained with stereopticon views by George Arnold on Wednesday evening.

The Young Men's Catholic Literary Union produced "The Two Orphans" in Columbus Hall Theatre Monday and Tuesday evenings with great success.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Orange Valley Young Men's Christian Association entertained a large number of callers on Tuesday.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. W. Stocking lectured before the Ladies' Philomenian Club, at the home of Mrs. Thomas Bolas, in Evergreen Place, Monday night.

An interesting entertainment and debate took place in the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church Monday evening, under the auspices of the North Side Literary Society.

An entertainment will be given in the Sanford Street Methodist Episcopal Church on Monday evening, Jan. 14.

The Grenadier Drum and Fife Corps will hold its first annual ball in the armory on Monday evening, Jan. 14.

The cantata entitled "The Capture of Santa Claus" was sung at the Christmas entertainment of the Washington Street Baptist Church on Monday ev

EXCAVATIONS AT DELPHI

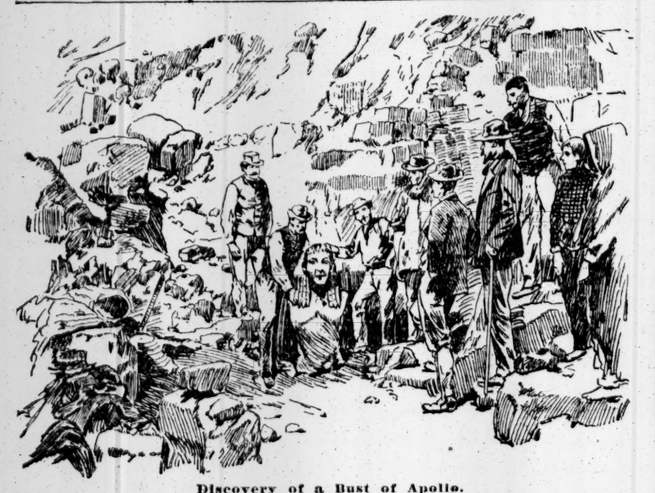
Plaster Casts and Photographs of Statuary Exhibited in Paris.

WILL ULTIMATELY GO TO THE LOUVRE

These Recent Discoveries the Result of the Labors of the French School at Athens—Our Lost Opportunity.

There have been exhibited lately at the School of Fine Arts, in Paris, a collection of plaster casts and photographs of statuary found in excavating on the site of the ancient Greek town of Delphi, famous as the seat of the most important temple and oracle of Apollo. Later on, they are to be removed to the Louvre, where they will form the nucleus of a special collection, to be added to from time to time, as fresh examples are discovered. These recent discoveries are the result of the labors of the French School at Athens, and were made under the personal superintendence of M. Homolle, its Director, assisted by MM. Convert, Bourguet, Perdrizet, Millet, and others.

The news of the exhibition recalls the efforts made on behalf of our own school at Athens, some years since, by Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge and Prof. W. R. Ware of Columbia College, in conjunction with Prof D'Ooge of Ann Arbor, Director of the American School at Athens, when strong exertions were put forth to obtain permission from the Greek Government to make these very excavations. These gentlemen, unfortunately, were not successful, and the



Discovery of a Bust of Apollo.

they finally began to dig in earnest, cutting a narrow road, laying tracks for a small steam railway, with which to carry off the rubbish. The results of the excavations at first were far from encouraging. On the site of the Temple of Apollo, around which it was naturally supposed would be discovered the most important of the statues and sculpture, scarcely anything was found worthy of attention.

The next year, however, working step by step, a new section of the Sacred Way was uncovered, connected by that previously discovered by M. Haussoullier, and they were rewarded by the finding of the basement of the semicircular monument in breccia and marble, where fragments, partly covered with inscriptions, lay on or in the ground. Besides these basements, there were several architectural pieces; enough of the semi-circular monuments to reconstruct it almost entirely; drums of Doric columns and cut stones of tufa from the temple of Apollo; marble shafts of Doric columns of fine execution; and Ionic capitals of the fourth century; there were fragments of a figure seated, an archaic female statue draped, several fragments of statues or bas reliefs, a Roman bust, and portions of a bas relief representing a female torso of elegant style. Various objects, such as a small bronze bracelet, a small votive bronze helmet, some Greek, Roman, and Byzantine bronze and silver coin; an axe and stone hammer, and fragments of painted vases were also discovered.

Some sixty inscriptions were found, the majority belonging to the Alexandrine and Roman periods; a few are anterior to the fourth century, and some contemporary with the Roman Empire. They were acts of manumission, dedications, decrees of the City of Delphi, catalogues, accounts, an oracle, and letters from foreign cities, emperors or Roman magistrates, one of which was in Latin. Among the more interesting texts was a metrical inscription relating to the miraculous birth of a long-awaited child, who came forth after a sacrifice to the gods and in conformity with an oracle; a Latin inscription regarding work required in the territory of Delphi, in consequence of inundations, and other things relating to the religious and civic life of the city.

In 1893 the excavations lasted from May 1 to Nov. 15, no work being done in August and September. In the Spring was discovered the Treasury of the Athenians, and this name, given hypothetically at that time, was confirmed later on by direct proof—by Athenian decrees cut on the walls and fragments of the dedication of monument cut in a step, containing the words

coveted privilege was obtained by France. Politics was said at the time to have entered into it somewhat, and correspondence and interviews with M. Trikoupis, the Prime Minister, were of no avail. The truth is, however, that some years before the Greek Government had in a measure committed itself to France, and there never was at any time strong probability of the desired permission being accorded to our representatives.

For many years it has been a much mooted question among scholars and archaeologists whether it were possible that a city so famous for the magnificent statuary that adorned its streets, its temples, and its sanctuaries could so absolutely disappear from the face of the earth as to leave only broken remnants of marble scattered over the ground, and a few mutilated remains of statuary seen here and there in the gardens under the shadow of fig trees. It was at the beginning of the year 1891 when the French Minister of Public Instruction put this ever-recurring question to M. Homolle, who unhesitatingly affirmed his belief in the fact that the little village of Castri, on the site of the great city, covered incomparable art treasures, and he based his belief on developments resulting from researches made at different epochs by Ottfried Müller, by M. M. Wescher, Foucart, Hassoullier, Pomtow, and on his own personal observation after a careful study of the ground and the surrounding country.

It was then that the French Chamber, in proposing a commercial treaty with Greece, included a grant of 500,000f. for excavations at Delphi. The treaty was accepted and ratified by the Greek Chamber. It is to the credit of the French Chamber that it had the courage and patriotism to make this disinterested appropriation — disinterested because by a law of the land no statue or other work of art so discovered is permitted to leave Greek soil.

Delphi was about six miles inland from the Corinthian Gulf, in a rugged and romantic glen, surrounded by high hills, formidable rocks, closed in on one side by the steep, wall-like cliffs of Mount Parnassus, and on the other by the irregular heights of Mount Cerphis. Between the two mountains flowed the Pleistus, and opposite the town received the brooklet of the Castalian fountain, which rose in a deep gorge in the centre of the Parnassian Cliff.

The site of the ancient town is now occupied by the village of Castri, and the

Procession of Horsemen.

natural features of the scene have been somewhat altered by the earthquake of 1879, though the main points of interest can still be distinguished, and where once stood an opulent, prosperous city, the great religious centre of antique civilization, are now only three or four hundred wretched little houses, plastered with white stucco.

A year was consumed in making arrangements to acquire rights to the land upon which a number of these houses stood, either on or near the sites of the more important edifices around the Temple of Apollo. The operation was a difficult one, notwithstanding the fact that more than 280,000f. had been placed in the bank at Athens for the purpose of indemnifying the property owners for the loss entailed. The ignorant, simple peasants when offered checks on the bank for their property flatly refused to accept them, nor would they permit the slightest preliminary work until they were paid in solid coin. "There's my land, there's my hand," said one old woman to the Director; "put your gold in my hand and you can take my land." They imagined once the pick and the spade had started in to turn up the earth there would be disputes as to the extent of their property, and each purchase had to be absolutely settled before the workmen were permitted to begin. It was with the greatest difficulty on several occasions that bloodshed was avoided, and it required the greatest patience and tact on the part of M. Homolle.

It was in the month of October, 1892, that

Athenai.. Marath.. (Athenain, Marathon.) (It is known that the structure was in commemoration of, and erected with the spoils of, the battle of Marathon.) The structure—the remains of which are so numerable as almost to make a reconstruction possible—rested on a terrace, and was protected in the rear by a retaining wall, built in alternating regular courses and polygonal masonry; was of Doric style, and recalls, especially in the outlines of its capitals, the temples of Aigina and Olympia.

The walls of the Treasury were covered with inscriptions, Attic in great part, or relating to Athenians. Copies of all were made by MM. Couve and Bourguet. The Treasury was surrounded by three tufa structures—one above and two below it. Here must have been the Treasury of the Boeotians, and here, in fact, have been found the dedicatory inscriptions of several offerings consecrated by Boeotians or executed by Boeotian artists. Along the sustaining wall, still standing, but with broken feet, was an archaic Apollo, over two meters in height. It is a monument of capital importance for the history of Peloponnesian sculpture.

A few steps above the temple, along the Sacred Way, were two inscriptions of the fourth century, contemporary with the Sacred War. One contains the accounts of the years 353-342; the other the list of payments made by the Phokidians, in consequence of fines imposed upon them. A considerable space is void of monument, both on the left of the Sacred Way, between the Treasury and the portico of the Athenians, and on the right, opposite this portico. The first site, covered with rocks, may be identified with the Sanctuary of Gē and the Muses, where doubtless was the stone whence the Sibyl prophesied and the rock seat of the primitive oracle, near which Python perished.

Excavations were again started on March 27, 1894, resulting in many important discoveries. Most of them have been made between the Treasury of the Athenians and the Hellenico, at the very foot of the wall. Above the wall, near the southwest corner of the Sanctuary, a little below and to the west of the Treasury of the Athenians, there remain the foundations of the Treasury of the Boeonians. As the lower strata of the soil are reached—a yellow or black earth, so compact as to have the consistency and aspect of undisturbed soil—great numbers of fragments of terra cotta and bronze are found. The terra-cotta fragments—for, up to the present, very few even small objects have been found entire—are divided among the Mykenaean, geometric, proto-Corinthian, and Corinthian styles.

The bronzes belong in the majority of cases to the category of sacred utensils, such as tripods, caldrons, cups, vases, &c., and the excessive humidity of the soil has usually much oxidized and damaged them. One piece has been found in perfect preservation and with fine patina; it is a bird, with human head, in the Oriental style, like those found near Lake Van, at Olympia, and Mount Ptoos. No more complete and beautiful specimen of the type exists. Other pieces of this class of bronze are a lion, of Assyrian type, three griffin heads, such as decorated tripods; two small horses, and another small animal, a dog or a wolf. The human figure is represented by several statuettes. The earliest is a very primitive piece, recalling the flat terra-cotta maquettes and the dipylon type of face; another belongs to the series of archaic Apollos; an Athenia, much oxidized, is a delicate work of the fourth or close of the fifth century.

The most important discoveries of the last few weeks belong to the domain of sculpture, justifying the confidence felt against quite a general skepticism. The discovery of the metopes of the Treasury of the Athenians was an archaeological event. These exquisite works of the Attic School, exactly dated as they are, (c. 480 B. C.,) fill a vacancy in the history of Greek art. Their intrinsic value, the comparisons they suggest, the conclusions they justify, make them a work of the first rank. This discovery is now supplemented by that of the caryatidae and of a frieze which appears to be that of the Temple of Apollo itself. These new sculptures proceed from Attic workshops, and they lengthen this most interesting archaic period, whose history is now being reconstructed in great part for the first time. For it was the period when archaism was throwing off its last bonds, and when the artists, masters of the technique of their art, were seeking for that ideal of beauty attained by Pheidias.

This frieze, on which a procession of charlots and horsemen was represented, might have served for the first sketches for the frieze of the Parthenon, which it antedates nearly a century. The action of the horses is grand yet simple. The movement of the figures, dignified and supple, the whole conception big and masterly, the stiff, crimped tails of the animals being the only reminder of the traditions of the archaic period.

Among the statuary lately brought to light was a torso, probably the figure of some successful athlete in the Pythian games, and, above all, a superb Antinous in marble, perfect save for the loss of the arms—a magnificent example of the sculptor's art.

The one discovery that, perhaps, has interested the general public more than any other has been the fragmentary inscribed hymns to Apollo, found at the Treasury of the Athenians. These have created much excitement throughout the cultured and musical world, because here for the first time was there given us a long piece of music, by which we could form some judgment of the musical genius of the Greeks. "The poems in themselves are interesting, but the musical notation placed over each syllable is far more important. In these specimens there are two systems of notation, dividing them into two series—a second method of division is furnished by the metre which is sometimes Glyconian, sometimes Paeonian. The subject is always the same; these are hymns composed for the Delphic feasts, and are all in honor of Apollo. This hymn was sung three times at Athens in the public concerts of the Society of Lovers of Music, by the same quartet which had already given it before the royal family of Greece and a crowded audience at the French Archaeological School. The hymn has also been rendered in Paris, with great success and on a thoroughly scientific basis, under the supervision of M. Theodore Reinach, with the assistance of the best musical talent of Paris.

ART NOTES.

—A picture, interesting not only by reason of its peculiar artistic merit, but because of its historical associations, is on view of the galleries of Boussod, Valadon & Co., in Fifth Avenue. It is by the English painter, George Morland, and is entitled "The Wreckers." The canvas was once the property of Louis Philippe, and was loaned by him to the Louvre, where it hung for forty years. The third Napoleon coming into power, and being made acquainted with the facts of the ownership of the picture, caused it to be taken down from its place in the Louvre and sent to Louis Philippe, in London, by whom it was sent to be sold at Christie's. It is a large compostion, representing a number of wreckers opening and distributing the cargo of a vessel, lured on the rocks by false lights. It is interesting in its detail, and rather free in treatment. Bouguereau's picture, "The Awakening of Spring," is also to be seen here. This picture, it will be remembered, was considerably damaged by a religious fanatic, two years ago at Omaha, who saw fit to object to the general nudity of the figures, and who threw a chair at the canvas. Since then the picture has been sent to Paris, relined, and the damaged part restored by M. Bouguereau himself, so that it is utterly impossible to detect where the break occurred. All this, however, entailed much expense and trouble, and the suit for damages brought by the owners against the Omaha Art Association comes up in the courts next week.

—Arthur Tooth & Son show two canvases that is far above the average of dealers' work. A landscape by Gainsborough is a veritable masterpiece, and is a noteworthy example of what landscape should be. The scene is a moor, with a road coming out of the picture. Behind are trees and distant hills, and above, a sky of singular beauty. The whole composition is bathed in a tender, delicate light, and is full of atmosphere. Another canvas is by Turner, called "The Nore," and bears date of 1808, about the artist's strongest period. The scene is thoroughly English, and the picture is in a perfect state of preservation. There is much force of wave and sky drawing and painting, and the composition is agreeable in line and effective in arrangement. There is a classical landscape by Richard Wilson, an indifferent head by George Romney, a much better one by J. Hoppner, of a fresh, pretty girl, and by Sir Joshua Reynolds a brilliant, masterly portrait of Mr. Palk, painted with certainty of touch and much distinction. A small landscape by Constable and a portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller will prove interesting. Among the modern men, a large cattle piece by Van Marcke, in his best manner, will be much admired. It is higher in key than this artist usually painted, and none the less interesting on that account.

—The Holland Art Galleries, (Messrs. A. Preyer & Co.) are holding a special exhibition of Dutch pictures. There are nine paintings by Anton Mauve that are particularly attractive—three in oil and six water colors. Among the latter there is an excellent example entitled "A Potato-Digger," with the artist's usual charm of gray effect, naïve in drawing, and strong in color. "A Woman Spinning" is an important composition, attractive in its arrangement of light and shade, and effective in the simplicity of the general details. There are fresh, vigorous landscapes by Weissenbruch, an artist whose work causes regret that he is not better known here, and by Joseph Israels several examples in his usual style. Keever, Bloumners, and Newhuys are also represented. Of the two brothers Maris, a charming, low-toned canvas of two horses along a canal path, by Joseph, is much preferred. The picture is full of sentiment, and is largely conceived and ably executed.

—A very fine picture by Gérôme again shows the wonderful powers of composition of the great Frenchman. It is entitled "The Conspiracy," and shows a large room, vacant save for three figures over on one side of the canvas. It is a daring arrangement, that in other hands might have seemed empty, but, under the skillful handling of M. Gérôme, it is strong and highly dramatic. One face only is shown, but that is full of wonderful expression and power. There is a weirdness and force and much strength to the whole composition. There are interesting canvases by Prof. William Diez of Munich; "A Vivandère of the Thirty Years' War," by Israels; Albert Lynch; two pastels by Lhermitte, and Monet, and native artists are represented by Charles Sprague, Pearce, Knight, Hitchcock, and Bogert.

—James D. Gill, whose gallery at Springfield, Mass., is well known, will hold his eighteenth annual exhibition of paintings late in January, and is now in this city making selections from the various studios. These exhibitions have been remarkably successful financially, and of a high order of artistic merit, attracting the works of our best-known men.

—By Sir Thomas Lawrence there is a large life-sized portrait of the famous London collector, Augerstein, and his wife. It was the collection of this man that formed the nucleus of the present National Gallery. The portraits are strong and vigorous, executed with much breadth and force, and in the best manner of the great English painter.

—The twenty-eighth annual exhibition of the American Water-Color Society is announced to open at the Academy of Design on the 4th of February. Contributions will be received from the 10th to the 12th of this month. The Evans Prize of $300 will be awarded as usual by the jury of selection.

—An exhibition of water colors, made in Holland and Venice, by F. Hopkinson Smith, will open at the Avery Galleries on Jan. 7.

—M. Carolus Duran will come to this country shortly to paint a portrait of Mrs. George Gould.

Boston's New Canceling Stamp.

From The Boston Transcript.

A new device was tried in the Boston Post Office by Postmaster Coveney yesterday on the canceling machines, with satisfactory results. To insure the proper canceling of the stamps the die which does the canceling has been enlarged, so that the stamps are fully covered by the ink, even if two or more stamps are used on one letter. The design represents an eagle's head from which arrows project.

FAUST FACTS AND FANCY

Authentic Documents About the Hero of Goethe and Gounod.

HELEN AND THE DEMON PRESTIGIAR

Interesting but Not Edifying Biography of a Vagrant Who Made Dupes and Whom Artists Celebrate.

From L'Illustration, Paris.

It is interesting to note that the two most popular works of the French musical repertory, "Mignon" and "Faust," are both German, if not in composition, at least in choice of subjects, surroundings, and personages. The opera comique had its thousandth performance last year. This year it is the opera's turn. Gounod could not, like Thomas, be present at his apotheosis. To be just, on the master's pedestal should have been inscribed the equivocal and seductive figure of Faust of Knittingen, who lived in reality, and who is half concealed in the conventions of the theatrical work.

Faust was not a metaphysical chimera. He deserved a laurel crown, not for his life,

Dr. Faust's House.

but for his legend, which is incomparable. Faust has lived. There are people who have seen him, who have talked to him, and who have heard him talk, and Rembrandt has been able to paint in accordance with their indications a portrait of Faust which is authentic. The two reproductions of it which are given here differ only in details. They have the same high forehead, the same hair, the same long nose and thick lips. But it is only in our day that the sitter's individuality was disengaged from the fictions of his legend. Formerly he was confounded with John Fust, who was Guttenberg's partner. The patient investigations of Scheible, Engel, Schwengberg, Ristelhuber, and Faligan have restituted to him his identity.

Faust was born at Rhooda, according to some writers, at Salwedel according to others, and most probably at Knittingen, in the last years of the fifteenth century. He had a liberal education. When he became a man he sat in the most illustrious chairs of Germany. He is inscribed as a bachelor in theology in the "Acta Philosophica" of Heidelberg. There are traces of him at Spanheim, at Leipsic, at Wurzburg, at Kreusnach, and at Craco. The universities of the time were not universal except in name. Every one was strictly confined in its limitations and referred to its neighbors for other specialties. The student had to pass from one to the other, and, in order to go round, human knowledge had to go round universities.

Faust subjected himself to this rule and traveled. He was doubtless a member of those guilds of nomadic students who walked through Europe, living by charity and by petty thieving. They went by groups of four and five. The peasants who saw these "scholares" pass knew them by their magic belts and by the yellow net which they threw over their heads when it rained. Carrying little baggage, they concealed in their pockets flagons of all kinds, elixirs of long life, philosopher's stones, fig-

Dr. Faust, by Rembrandt.

The Painting in the Cave by Auerbach.

urines which they pretended to have found under scaffolds, and for which they obtained prices "as extravagant," says Martinus Crusius, "as 18 florins of gold."

The cleverness which they displayed on these occasions surpassed all that one may imagine. They persuaded every buyer that he was protected forever against hail, thunder, and dysentery. They came to fairs and to tournaments to demonstrate their knowledge of the "magia salutaris"—which was the art of making dupes. When fairs and tournaments came to an end, the students exploited the peasants.

It is not strange that their contemporaries have been severe to the students of Faust's time. Paulli, who had been one of their victims, called them thieves, and Ulrich Meyer, who was a Lutheran, called them Papists and slaves of Satan. The warmest defenders of the scholares acknowledged that they were more or less magicians, and one knows now what their magic was. Rebel pretends that they all passed by the trials of the Venusberg. This Venusberg, or Mountain of Venus, was Satan's mountain. Lucifer presided over conventions which were held there. Whoever attended was irredeemably lost. This was the case with Faust.

He tells himself what were his titles to public admiration and how he acquired

Dr. Faust, by Rembrandt.

them. He signed his name, "Master George Faust," either because he had been received as a doctor at the end of his scholastic peregrinations, or because he had transformed into a master's diploma his simple diploma as a bacheior. He added to his name the qualifications of necromancer, astrologer, mage, chinomancer, and physician. These qualities, he said, he had obtained from Satan; to whom he was bound by a secret compact. He said that Satan had attached to him a familiar demon named Prestigiar. It looked like a little black spitz dog. Mennel saw this demon, made the sign of the cross, and told his master Melanchton about it. Melanchton recalls this fact, so there can be no doubt of it.

This explains how Faust could cheat so many people. Among them was John Virdung, who said in a letter dated Aug. 20, 1507, that Faust was "worthy of the lash." At Battenburg, where he was the host of the Chaplain, he drank all the wine that he could find, and when the cellar was empty, persuaded the poor old man to rub his face with a pomade made of arsenic, which, he said, was a sovereign remedy against thirst. The Chaplain used the remedy and spoiled his complexion forever.

Faust went to Wurzburg, staying for a moment at Kreusnach with the bailiff, who entrusted him with the direction of a school, wherein he initiated a method of education so singular that the parents threw him out of town. Four or five years later Conrad Mudt, a celebrated humanist of the time, whom Luther praised for his delicate erudition, called the attention of a friend to the arrival at Erfurt, in October, 1513, "of the great necromancer, the half god, the hero, Georgius Faustius." Mudt soon learned that this half god was vain and silly.

Faust lived at Erfurt, near the college of the university, in a house which is standing still, and which has retained his name. It is not a beautiful building, but its door is Gothic and its roof is slightly concave. It is now a house of correction. Faust occupied only a room in it. During the day he was at the tavern of the town, where people came to witness his tricks and his diabolical figurations. He struck on the table and multiplied the dishes of cabbage and sausage, which the audience was invited to eat with him.

He was inexhaustible in relations of his exploits. He flattered himself that he had gone to the Vatican and drank all the wine that was reserved for the Pope.

His skill opened to him in 1510 the doors of the Convent of Maulbronn. The Abbé had thought that so powerful a magician would know how to fill his coffers. He greeted him, fed him, and gave him a tower of the convent that he might use as a laboratory. This is still known among the people under the name of "Faust's kitchen." Nobody knows how long he remained at Maulbronn. His contemporaries say that he returned to his nomadic habits.

He was successively at Nuremberg, at Cracow, at Ingolstadt—where the annals contain a record that a certain Dr. Faust was advised to go and spend his money elsewhere—at Leipsic, where the old paintings of the Auerbach Cave represent him astride on a barrel, which the waiters could not move, and which he empties in their presence in the company of students and musicians.

In the picture reproduced here Faust stands at the left of the barrel. He looks at the spectators. There are three students near him and five musicians. The dog in the picture is, doubtless, the demon, Prestigiar.

A woman accompanied Faust in his travels. History does not name her, and one may imagine that she was either Marguerite or Helen. It must have been the latter, if one have faith in the legends of Faust, which attributes to him as many women as to Don Juan, but makes him specially attached to Helen. It is true that Faust knew only the melancholy shades of most women. But a reminiscence of Helen of Greece, whose image he had once evoked before the students, came to him on the day of the White Sunday. The next day he did not fail to tell his demon to bring to him this Helen. She became his favorite companion, and she was so dear to him that he could not remain long without seeing her. She had a son by him, whom he named Justus Faust." So says the legend.

Justus Faust is the one whom Goethe christened Euphorion, the mind of modern

Dr. Faust, by Rembrandt.

times, the young child Renaissance, son of antique paganism, and of the Middle Ages. John Gast says that Faust died in impenitence. He says: "The wretch ended in a deplorable manner. He was strangled by the devil, and his body, placed on a litter, remained there with its face turned toward the earth, in spite of the efforts of attendants, who turned it round five times." Zimmern says that he died about the year 1540. Half a century later Faust, whose wickedness had procured for him local renown, became celebrated in all Europe through the publication by a printer, John Spies, of a book entitled "History of Doctor Faust, the Well-Renowned Sorcerer and Magician."

Such was the true Faust. He differed from Gounod's Faust, but nothing was so common as adventures of sorcerers in the Middle Ages. In France are the legends of Virgil the Enchanter, of Merlin, and of Robert the Devil. Theophilus, like Faust, had made a contract with Satan. He had promised to him his soul. Satan kept his word, but Theophilus repented, threw himself at the feet of the Virgin, and for forty days and forty nights remained prostrate in the dust, groaning and supplicating. The Virgin appeared to him on the forty-first day. She said to him: "Here is the contract, which I have taken from the demon's claws."

Theophilus's legend has a Catholic turn, which Gounod avoided, because he was more a playwright than a Catholic.

RED BANK SOCIETIES ELECT OFFICERS

Knights of Pythias, Red Men, and Odd Fellows Choose Their New Leaders.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 5.—A large number of society elections have been held this week, among them being the following: Shrewsbury Lodge, K. of P.—Chancellor Commander—James Cooper, Jr.; Vice Chancellor—Daniel C. Wood; Prelate—Fred Cullington; Master of Arms—Fred W. Mossell; Keeper of Records and Seal—William T. Cole; Financial Secretary—Robert T. Smith; Master of Finance—John S. Stiles; Trustee, for five years—Charles E. Applegate.

Waconia Tribe of Red Men—Sachem—William Hessinger; Senior Sagamore—William Zeigler; Junior Sagamore—Abram L. Davison; Collector of Wampum—Alfred Bottcher; Keeper of Wampum—Robert T. Smith; Chief of Records—Harry Watts; Representative to Great Council—Charles L. Cook.

Navesink Lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F.—Noble Grand—Lewis Brown; Vice Grand—Henry Commes; Recording Secretary—John S. Bainton; Permanent Secretary—Esek White; Treasurer—John Sutton.

St. James's Catholic Club—President—The Rev. James A. Reynolds; Vice President—George F. Wise; Financial Secretary—John Kearney; Corresponding Secretary—William J. Norman; Marshal—Columbus Bradley; Treasurer—Martin Moore; Inside Sentinel—Charles Hoffman; Outside Sentinel—James McLaughlin; Executive Committee—Thomas J. Norman, William Snyder, Thomas J. Wise.

First Methodist Sunday School—Superintendent—William M. Field; Assistant Superintendents—Mrs. W. H. Knapp, John E. Chamberlain; Secretaries—Edward H. Lafetra, John F. Combs; officers Primary Department—Mrs. Nellie Helsley, Mrs. L. E. Minton, Miss Genevieve Compton; Librarians—William Elliott, William Voorhees, George Goff; Pianists—Miss Mamie Hubbard, Miss Lillie Longstreet.

Miss Flora Butcher of Asbury Park is the guest of Miss Cowart of Leroy Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ackerman of Hackensack were the guests of relatives here New Year's.

George H. Clayton spent Monday and Tuesday with relatives in this place.

Millard F. Cornwell of Broad Street is entertaining Isaac Allaire of New York.

Miss Bessie Turner of New-York is stopping with Miss Mildred Hollywood for a few days.

Mrs. Maurice Lynch of Boston is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hollywood.

Mrs. T. Jasper Willett and Miss Sarah M. Willett have returned from a trip to Newburg.

Miss Margaret MacLauchlan of Metuchen spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hagerman.

The Visit Indefinitely Postponed.

From The Boston Herald.

A Massachusetts woman was intending to visit relatives in Gardiner, Me., for a month or two, but her plans were upset when she was informed that her relatives had been dead five years.

A MAGNIFICENT LIBRARY

Silas Bronson's Grand Gift to Waterbury, Conn.

AN EVERLASTING BENEFACTION

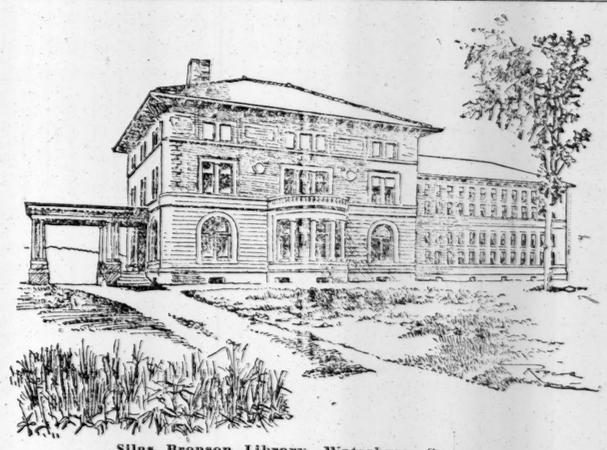
Sufficiently Endowed, It Contains Thousands of Volumes Free to the Poor in Perpetuity.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 5.—It was left for a generous citizen of the City of New-York, whose ancestors were Connecticut born and bred, and who himself breathed the free air of the Naugatuck Valley in his youth, to give to the City of Waterbury its most prominent institution of culture, intelligence, education, and general information. It was in 1868 that Silas Bronson's bequest of $200,000 was received.

For a quarter of a century the citizens of the Brass City have been broadened and strengthened in mind by the fruits of the distinguished munificence of her son, but it had been reserved for the close of 1894 to witness the culmination of Mr. Bronson's idea of what Waterbury should cherish as its chief possession. In fact, last week witnessed the placing of the final touches to the artistic finish of the finest free public building in the State of Connecticut.

Its site has been well chosen on a tract of land centrally located on what has already become generally known as Library Park. A broad field with a sloping lawn, intended to be highly cultivated, falling gently to the street, is a fit setting. Then again, by the construction of the building on the site of Waterbury's earliest cemetery, it becomes in a measure a memorial to those who have long gone before. It virtually rests on the bones of the fathers and mothers of Waterbury, for, although an effort was made to transfer all remains to other cemeteries, bodies were uncovered to the last, and the final shovelful of earth displaced crumbling bones.

The noble structure, which is marked by dignity and grace, was designed by and constructed under the supervision of New-York architects. Its style is that of the Italian Renaissance, and the materials of which it is built are brick, terra-cotta, and tile. The effect is broad and the masterly conception impresses all beholders with its



Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.

strength. The felicitous treatment and the historical accuracy in the materials used please the scholar as well as the unlearned. The light and shade effect of its rich colors is most charming. Its tiled roof has a low pitch; it has a great overhanging main cornice, and its large windows are gracefully and effectively put in. Its washed brick walls, with their pitted surfaces and the horizontal banding of its courses, are elements of strength at once discernible.

The structure is really two buildings, one for the use of the public and the administrative departments of the library, and the other a repository capable of holding 220,000 volumes, although there are at present only about 70,000 therein. It can readily be seen that the building was practically built for all time. This second structure is accessible to employes only. The main building has a handsome porch of gigantic proportions, and combining a portecochere. The two buildings together preserve a harmonious whole.

The entire structure is 150 feet long, and the main building 68 feet deep. The book stack is 40 feet deep, and four stories high, each 7½ feet in the clear. The main building has three 15-feet stories. The entire cost of the building was $80,000, within all appropriations, a cost of 12½ cents for each cubic foot of contents, which is generally considered to be a very economical construction.

The public gain entrance to their own through the porch already alluded to, which is on the side of the building. All enter into a generous hallway or main room, at the end of which are situated the counters from which are issued, without charge to the citizens of Waterbury, the books which one man has generously given to entertain and instruct thousands. Near by gracefully arise the main stairways. To the left are rooms for the Board of Agents, and a reading room 18x20 feet in size, for women. On the right and running nearly across the front of the building, with a mammoth bay window and many other means for light, is the main reading room, where the papers and periodicals are filed at all times. A fine view of the lawns and street can be obtained from this room, while from the hallway, which has just been left, one can look off to the rear, obtaining a broad sweep across the hills for miles, for from this direction the building occupies a considerable eminence on one side of a broad valley. Opening from the hall is the librarians' study, from which is also visible the pretty landscape just spoken of. Here Librarian Homer F. Bassett, a veteran student, deep thinker, and broad scholar, performs the executive duties of his office. He has speaking tubes to all parts of his domain.

On the second floor are many places of interest for the student and researcher. Here, in large and separate rooms, are libraries for the purpose of reference, a patent library, a law library, and a cataloguer's room.

The top floor, lighted from both sides and roof, is not yet occupied, but it is designed for a museum of natural history and fine arts, at such a time as Waterbury in its growing cultures shall arrive at an estate that shall warrant the expenditure of money along these lines. The building is heated throughout with low-pressure steam boilers and lighted with electricity. Handsome drop brackets and chandeliers are on every side. The interior walls are decorated in handsome tints of solid colors.

Among the recent pieces of work and the chief interior decorations are the handsome mantels and fireplaces in the two principal rooms. Waterbury has no decorations that approach these works of art. In highly-polished marble, in broad slabs and noble borders of polished quartered oak, they are a crowning glory of the magnificent temple. The mantel and fireplace in the hallway is about ten feet high and fully as broad. The back and the floor are of Sienna marble, a yellowish shaded product with black seams. There is a heavy border of oak, with graceful pillars on either side. Above the silver bronzed iron fireplace is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

> Silas Bronson was born in Waterbury, West Farms, February XV., MDCCLXXVIII, died in the City of New-York, November XXV., MDCCCLXVII. An enterprising merchant in busy centres of trade, he was not forgetful of his native town, but bequeathed to it the fruit of his industry for the establishment of a free public library, seeking thereby "to encourage and sustain good order and sound morals." Let all who read these books and find help and comfort in them cherish his memory.

Built into the south wall of the reading room on the front is a larger but somewhat simpler mantel and fireplace, but none the less graceful in design and conception. It covers a space about 9 feet high and 11 feet broad. The whole is a flat surface of lovely Nubian marble, and on the hearth is the same polished, yellowish body, with its broad, shadowy red veins. Over the fireplace, cut in the marble, is the following inspiring inscription:

> "Cease not to learn until thou cease to live,
> Think that day lost wherein thou draw'st no letter,
> Nor 'gainst no lesson that new grace may give,
> To make thyself learneder, wiser, better."
> —Pibrac.

On each side are deep settees of oak, upholstered in black leather, cozy nooks for tired patrons.

In 1868, Silas Bronson left to the City of Waterbury $200,000, conditioned as follows: "For the promotion of the education and intelligence and general information of the inhabitants of the City of Waterbury, in the County of New-Haven and State of Connecticut, in whose well-being and prosperity I feel a warm interest, and to encourage and sustain in said city good order and sound morals, which I deem largely dependent upon intellectual and moral culture, I do hereby bequeath to said City of Waterbury, in its corporate character, and by whatever name it may be designated in the act or acts of its incorporation, the sum of $200,000; the same to be employed and expended in the establishment of a library for the common use of all the inhabitants of said city, who shall at all reasonable and proper times have access to and use of the books and periodicals composing such library. And in order to secure the proper care and maintenance of such library and the preservation thereof, just and proper access thereto, and the suitable use thereof by such inhabitants, I authorize such corporation and the legally constituted authorities thereof, to make due regulations therefor, provide a suitable location and appoint the necessary officers and agents, and provide for their just compensation."

The trust has been well cared for, and a board of agents has so judiciously invested the funds, and so economically administered its affairs that the City of Waterbury has never been called upon for a single cent for support, and its sole gift to the library has been the site upon which the new building now stands.

The present Board of Agents, elected by the Court of Common Council, is as follows: President, John O'Neill; Secretary, Lewis A. Platt; Treasurer, Frederick J. Kingsbury; S. W. Kellogg, J. W. Webster, B. H. Fitzpatrick, A. S. Case, James Horigan, Emmet Riordan, D. F. Webster, Joseph Wels and D. F. Maltby.

THIS HOTEL HAS A HISTORY

THE OLD MANSION HOUSE HAD NOTABLE MEN FOR ITS GUESTS.

Washington Irving and Edwin Forrest Spent Many Comfortable Hours There—Popular in Time of Stages.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 5.—It is doubtful if more than a very few of the members of the gay sleighing parties, who have been out since the snow packed recently, and who have passed the building now known as the Arlington Inn, are aware of the interesting history of that old hostelry with a new name. It is worth telling.

The hotel is in South Broadway, and has for years been called the Mansion House, as it probably will be for years to come, even though the letters on the sign over the entrance do spell Arlington Inn.

The buildings and grounds, which had been the property of the Kellinger family for nearly sixty years, were, not long ago, purchased by Robert N. Judson of Bridgeport, Conn., and he remodeled the house somewhat, adding half a story, making it three stories in height.

In the somewhat remote past the ground where this old building now stands was owned by George Herriot, who, in 1836, sold it to William Kellinger for $3,125. At that time the frontage of the plot extended from Guion Street to a point south of what is now Kellinger Street, and the rear went back further than the present School Street, for, in 1836, these streets were not thought of by the villagers.

At that time the railroad along which are now whirled the record-breaking express trains was but a vague possibility, and vessels and stage coaches were the only means of transportation between New-York and Albany. In Winter, when the river was closed by ice, the stage coaches had a monopoly of the carrying business.

Soon after purchasing the land, William Kellinger erected a hotel, and that is the building now called an inn. He also built a large barn, and his establishment was made the relay house for the Albany stage coaches. There fresh teams were taken, and there passengers alighted to stretch their limbs and, incidentally, to wet their whistles with rich old ale. Stage coaches were, of course, important then, as bearing tidings from New-York and the rest of the world, and they were eagerly watched for by the denizens of the then drowsy old town.

The Mansion House at that time was a favorite country resort for New-Yorkers, and among those who spent Summers there were Washington Irving's parents and his niece, Mrs. Storrow. Mr. Irving was a frequent guest at the house, often running down from Sunnyside, his charming home at Irvington, to take dinner and spend the night.

Edwin Forrest, too, when building his stone castle at Mount St. Vincent, now one of the convent buildings, made the Mansion House his rendezvous and spent many a comfortable hour within its hospitable rooms.

William Kellinger's son, who, in the early forties, was in delicate health, was brought up from New-York by his father and put in charge of the hosteiry, his father thinking employment in the country would be beneficial. His son, De Witt C., succeeded to possession of the property, and it had for some time been owned by Miss J. V. Kellinger.

Not the least interesting part of the history of the property is the increase in its value with the growth of Yonkers from a village to a city of about 37,000 inhabitants.

The six acres, without any buildings, were sold in 1836 to William Kellinger for $3,125. Lots were sold at intervals, until all that is left of the original purchase is about one and one-half acres. This remnant was bought by Mr. Judson for about $80,000, or at the rate of about $120,000 for the original plot.

The house has been conducted successively by Mrs. Sarah C. Brewster, Miss Mary Bigelow, Mr. Platt, Messrs. Johnson & Evans, Mrs. Norman K. Shears, Miss Josephine Russell, Samuel C. Downing, H. W. Downing, and is now carried on as a boarding house, by Scott & Fletcher, two women, who

THE FUTURE ELM STREET

After Long Agitation It Is Likely to be Made a Wide Thoroughfare.

DETAILS OF THE ACCEPTED PLANS

Obstacles and Delays Which Have Prevented the Needed Improvement — Benefits to be Derived.

If any one had taken a map of the City of New-York thirty years ago he would have found many anomalies, too many of which still remain. The most curious one was that the general plan of the city had been laid out the wrong way; that is, that portion above Eighth Street which had been at all laid out. Below, and especially in the portion south of Grand Street, streets seemed to have laid themselves out, old cow paths and lanes and ways alongside of creeks becoming streets as the city grew. The fundamental mistake of the Street Commissioners of the beginning of the century was in making the distances between avenues long and the distances between numbered streets short.

The crooked streets in the lower part of the city seemed to bear little if any relation to the network laid out above. Broadway was, perhaps, the only one of the thoroughfares which worked itself out to a natural and logical conclusion. The methods of transit which were in vogue more than a quarter of a century ago were of a kind to add to the confusion which this condition naturally engendered.

Efforts were made from time to time to remedy the defects which presented themselves. From moral as well as from other considerations, Worth Street was cut through from Chatham Square to Broadway, thus letting light into the Five Points district, the darkest New-York of the day. The widening of Canal and Church Streets and that of Broadway above Thirty-fourth Street were in deference to the growing business needs of the city. And the creation of the Boulevard and the widening of what are now Lenox and Seventh Avenues above Central Park were in accordance with the schemes for a larger development of that portion of the city.

Even in those days the need was recognized of new and enlarged thoroughfares in the lower portion of the city, corresponding to those in the upper portion of the town. On the east side, especially, was this need felt. Broadway, at the time, was given over to a number of stage routes. The vehicles zigzagged their way tortuously down the main thoroughfare of the metropolis, making no end of confusion and rendering the street dangerous to the life and limbs of the casual wayfarer.

It was an Alderman and a man of mark in his day—one "Mike" Walsh—who remarked that it took more brains to cross Broadway at the Astor House than it did to be an Alderman of the City of New-York.

At that time the project was entertained of creating a street parallel with Broadway, which should relieve that thoroughfare of some of its burdens, particularly as far as trucking was concerned. In looking about for the best of the existing streets to be devoted to this purpose, the general opinion fixed upon Elm Street as the one. This street parallels Broadway for about half a mile of its length, and is in a line with Fourth Avenue, which has no separate entrance toward down-town, being merged into the Bowery at the junction of Third Avenue.

It has been recognized generally that sooner or later something would have to be done with Elm Street. A great deal of it passes through what was anciently a swamp, and the filling has been badly done, so that the grades are many and steep. In consequence of the idea thus generally entertained, and, also, because of the physical peculiarities of the street itself, little has been done in the past quarter of a century toward improving the thoroughfare by the erection of any costly structures along its line. As far back as 1881, the efforts to make Elm Street of some use were begun. But it was not until 1886 that a formal effort toward that end was fairly started.

Why Mr. Grace Opposed the Bill.

At that time a number of property owners and others interested in business or otherwise on or near the line of the street, petitioned the Legislature and had a bill introduced there to provide for the widening and extension of Elm Street, between the City Hall and Fourth Avenue. William R. Grace, at that time Mayor, opposed the bill because it proposed to saddle one-half the cost of the improvement upon the city. The measure failed in the Legislature, and the petitioners thereupon applied to the city authorities in aid of the undertaking.

A committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Squire, Commissioner of Public Works, Park Commissioner Beekman, and Mr. Nooney, President of the Board of Aldermen, to look into the matter. Engineers were appointed, and they drew plans for the proposed widening and extension. The route as decided by them ended at Reade Street and about on a line with the Court House. Their idea was to have a street 80 feet wide take the place of the present one, which is somewhere about 35 feet wide, and to extend up to Lafayette Place, which is 100 feet wide, and forms a continuation of Fourth Avenue to the southward.

Part of their plan was to tear down the old church on Clinton Place, which was afterward a theatre, and to remove the buildings east of it to Fourth Avenue up as far as Ninth Street, so as to provide a plaza north of Cooper Union. Subsequently an amended plan was suggested providing for a cut through to Chambers Street so as to make the new Elm Street issue near where the Register's office stands. At that time the property owners estimated that the work would cost between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000. When the plan was broached others suggested that the continuation of Centre Street up to Fourth Avenue would be more advisable.

A hearing was had before Mayor Grace Dec. 24, 1886, at which some interesting statements were made. Ex-Assemblyman John Hayes, who represented a number of the property owners, said that property had lain dormant in the district for fully fifteen years. He himself had bought property there twenty years before for $10,000 for which he was willing at that time to take $12,000 or $15,000. The petitioners in favor of the scheme included the owners of $800,000,000 of property in the city. Nothing was done in the matter, because Mayor Grace's term was just about ending.

Mr. Hewitt then became Mayor, and the matter was promptly submitted to him. He determined to examine not only this project, but others for the widening and extension of other streets. On May 10, 1887, Gen. John Newton, Commissioner of Public Works; M. C. D. Borden, President of the Park Department, and Henry R. Beekman, President of the Board of Aldermen, a committee to whom the matter had been referred, reported in favor of the Elm Street project. A public hearing was had nine days later, when men like Charles Stewart Smith, Orlando B. Potter, and Leo Schlesinger spoke in favor of the Elm Street matter. Mr. Hewitt, however, was not satisfied and wanted further light. He desired an outlet for traffic below Chambers Street.

Bad Drainage at Present.

In the course of the discussion which followed, the widening, grading, and extension of the street were urged as desirable from a sanitary standpoint by Dr. Thomas H. Allen, then Sanitary Surgeon to the New-York Charity Hospital, who showed that the sewerage pipes in the district had too gentle a decline to make good drainage possible, and he said that the neighborhood as it stood, and as it stands to-day for that matter, was a good nursery for diphtheria and scarlet fever. Mr. Hewitt was still not satisfied, and, upon his suggestion, civil and mechanical engineers were asked to consider the matter.

In due time they presented their reports strongly favoring it and deciding against the extension of Centre Street, which had been urged in the place of it. Charles M. Emory reported on behalf of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Gen. George S. Greene for the American Society of Civil Engineers. They, however, urged that, in addition and to relieve the traffic further down town, a street be cut through, eighty feet wide, from the Brooklyn Bridge, through the French's Hotel property, where the Pulitzer Building now stands, and through the blocks midway between William and Nassau Streets, to either Maiden Lane or Liberty Street.

Mr. Hewitt was afraid that some bold, bad railroad would grab the new street, and he was full of the idea that what the city really needed was a four-track road from the Grand Central Station to Wall Street or the Battery, an idea which he subsequently elaborated before the Legislature. He urged the making of a street 140 feet wide, with an open cut through it for a rapid-transit line, to be turned over to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The Legislature of 1887, however, refused to adopt Mr. Hewitt's scheme.

He still professed to be in favor of the Elm Street widening and extension, but would give no reason why he prevented action on the same by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement. Several underground railway companies at the time offered to bear half the expense of the improvement of Elm Street if they could be allowed at the same time to build their road under the new thoroughfare.

The following year, 1888, the matter came again before the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, and a number of large property owners, including the representatives of the Stewart and other estates, urged the prosecution of the work. The Mayor, at the time, was convinced of its advisability, but he caused the matter to be laid over so that estimates of cost could be prepared.

Mayor Hewitt's Course Criticised.

Estimates were finally presented, but on the basis of a hundred-foot-wide street and of a terminus in Chambers Street, which showed that the cost of the work would be not far from $5,000,000. This did not, however, allow for the value of remnants of property that would be left over after the cutting through of the street as suggested. Mayor Hewitt's not showing a disposition to push the matter was made the subject of considerable criticism, which he resented very warmly, saying that he "was not to be dragooned into voting for" the measure, and, just about this time, he began to be interested in the project for widening College Place, which is about on the eve of accomplishment, as a means of relieving the traffic of Lower Broadway.

At a meeting that was held Oct. 5, 1888, Mr. Hewitt declared himself in favor of the Elm Street project, but, as this would cost not less than $5,000,000, he did not feel satisfied, considering the condition of the city debt, that the prospective benefits of the improvement would justify the expenditure. He said he was, however, still open to conviction. The following month witnessed Mr. Hewitt's defeat for re-election for Mayor, and he took no further interest in the matter other than to leave a memorandum for his successor that the project, including the cutting through to Chambers Street and the extension down town to Maiden Lane or Liberty Street, would be too expensive.

Hugh J. Grant became Mayor in 1889, and, early in the year, a hearing was had before the new Board of Street Opening and Improvement in the Elm Street matter. Some more ideas were presented at the start, and for a while it was deemed inexpedient that any change should be made in the width of Elm Street below Broome Street. Then the plan was changed so as to provide that the new street should branch off the present Elm Street at Pearl, and extend southward diagonally through the blocks to Centre Street at Duane Street, taking in the triangular block between City Hall Place and Duane Street. More arguments followed, with the result that the entire project was definitely abandoned on Nov. 7, 1889. In September, 1892, the project was again taken up, but went no further than discussion.

When Mr. Gilroy became Mayor, the subject was once more broached before the Board of Street Opening and Improvement. Mr. Gilroy, as Commissioner of Public Works, having been a member of the preceding board, was familiar with the subject, and proceeded to take action. At a meeting on Jan. 6, 1893, he said:

"My purpose is to get this big work under way, and to do it now. Everybody knows how this thing has dragged along year after year, and how red tape has delayed this work."

What the Last Bill Provides.

The report in favor of the project was adopted unanimously. The cost of the undertaking was estimated at $2,062,150. The Mayor thought, however, that new legislation would be necessary in order that the project might be carried out with sufficient quickness. A bill was introduced into the Legislature at his instance, providing that in any street-opening proceedings by the city the latter should be permitted to take possession of the property to be condemned on the day that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment filed their oaths, and that payment for the property taken should be made subsequently. This reversed the custom that had prevailed whereby in all such cases payment was made before property was taken.

After the passage of the act the matter of proceeding with the widening and extension of Elm Street was turned over to the Corporation Counsel for action. A great deal of delay was had because of the necessity for getting the exact particulars relating to the property that was to be taken. It was only recently that the Corporation Counsel was able to apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter.

The property owners, who are agreed as to the necessity for the work and the advantage that it will be not only to them but to the city at large, make no opposition excepting to one provision. They insist that before their property is taken they shall be paid for it. This matter is now under consideration.

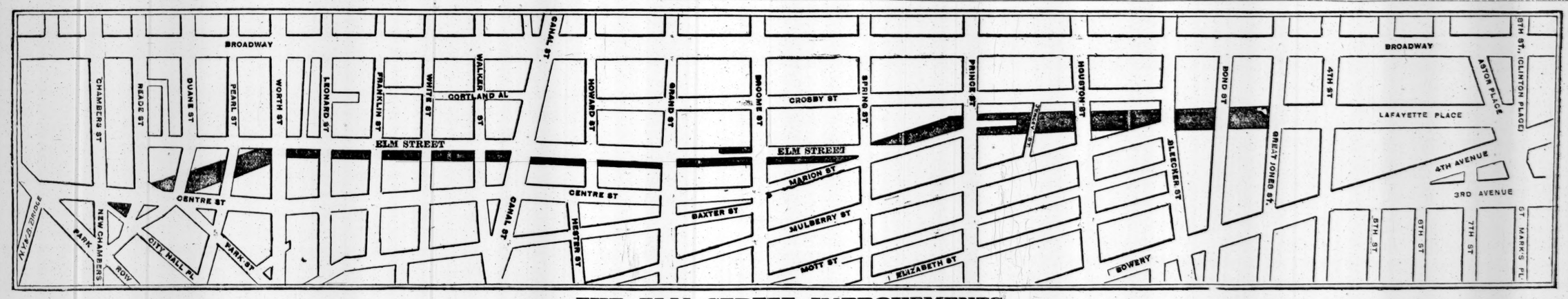
After more than a quarter of a century of agitation, the project is in a fair way of being finally carried through. While its advantages may not be as great now as they would have been had it been adopted years ago, yet there is no question but that the new street will infuse a good deal of life and activity into a large district between Broadway and the Bowery which has lain dormant for many years; that it will enhance the value of the real estate in that section and thereby add to the taxable valuation of the city, and that the new street so created will be an important adjunct to any scheme of rapid transit that may be devised.

The Changes That Will Be Made.

As will be seen from the accompanying map, the new proposed street will virtually begin at the triangle formed by Centre and New Chambers Streets and City Hall Place and extend northward, cutting off the west side of Centre Street between Reade and Duane, thence extending through the blocks between Duane and Worth Streets to the present Elm Street. A slice will be taken off the present Elm Street from Worth Street northward on the easterly side. This will cut off the rear wall and the yard of the Tombs, but will not interfere with the new Criminal Courts Building, because provision was made for this when that structure was erected.

The cutting away will be on the easterly side of Elm Street northward to Howard Street, where a bend in the street will necessitate the taking down of three buildings on the westerly side. Between Howard and Grand Streets, buildings on both sides of Elm Street will have to be condemned and taken down. From Grand to Spring Street the cutting will all be on on the east side. Above Spring Street to where Marion Street ends, the street will be cut through, and thence through the blocks to Lafayette Place. The street is to be eighty feet wide.

The greatest amount of filling in will have to be done between Broome and Chambers Streets, the worst places being between Reade and Duane, Duane and Pearl, Pearl and Worth, Worth and Leonard, and Howard and Grand Streets, the pitch on some blocks being as much as twenty feet.



THE ELM STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

The problem of the fall of the cat, about which so much was said recently, may now be regarded as completely solved. In fact, Mr. Deprez, the same savant who first remarked to the French Academy of Sciences that it seemed to contravene the laws of mechanics, has constructed and exhibited to that body a mechanical model that shows exactly the same movement automatically. The fact is that, although a falling or freely moving body cannot alter the lash of its centre of gravity by forces exerted from within, it can alter the disposition of its parts relatively to that centre, and may do this even in such a way as to produce rotation. The cat does this by twisting its vertebral muscles and stretching out first its hind and then its fore legs so as to alter the leverage exerted by the twist on the fore and hind parts of its body. Deprez's model does the same thing in a slightly different way, but illustrates the principle as well. It shows, to translate the French report, "that a material system can, by the sole action of internal forces, turn around its centre of gravity without permanent deformation, all its particles finally returning to the relative positions that they occupied at the outset." In the device a disk represented the cat, and instead of being allowed to fall, it was suspended vertically from the middle by a string so that it could be the better observed. It rotated around a vertical axis, therefore, instead of around a horizontal one, like the cat, but this did not alter the principle. The parts of the body whose position was altered to effect the turning over (in the cat, its limbs and paws) were two weights moved in curves by a spring. The curves were so arranged that when the spring was released the disk turned on its axis amid the plaudits of the assembled Academicians.

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It might be supposed that poisonous snakes had been given credit for all the venomous qualities that they possess, but a considerable addition has recently been made to their available stock of venom. The very blood of many of these reptiles has been found by French experimenters to possess qualities similar to that of the contents of the poison glands. The question now arises: Did the poison come from the glands, being absorbed by the blood, or did the glands secrete it, and, as it were, concentrate it from the blood? This question has just been settled, partially at least, by two French biologists, Messrs. Phisalix and Bertrand, who removed the poison glands from forty-six vipers, brought from different regions, and then made a series of tests of the poisonous qualities of the blood. In every case it diminished, showing conclusively that in these reptiles part of the toxic quality of the blood has its origin in the poison glands themselves.

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The fish ponds in France are stocked mostly with carp, a greatly overrated fish, which is not giving satisfaction in that country. According to M. Jousset de Bellesme, the situation may be greatly changed for the better by abandoning the carp, at least as a market fish, and substituting a species imported from this country. The fish that would serve the purpose best, in his opinion, is the Salmo quinnat, or California salmon. M. de Bellesme thinks that with a water surface of one hectare, (two and one-half acres,) may be raised, under ordinary conditions, at least 1,000 half-pound salmon, and in many cases this figure could be doubled. At the average price of these fish in the Paris markets, one hectare of fish pond, properly managed, could bring in a gross sum of $300 a year, from which, of course, the cost of cultivation must be subtracted.

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It is well known that the fixed stars, instead of being absolutely fixed in space, are moving in various directions, often at great speed, and that their great distance from the earth is all that causes them to maintain the same apparent position from year to year. It might be thought, however, that in case the motion was directly toward or away from the earth an increase or diminution of brightness might result. Prof. Oudemans, a Dutch astronomer, finds by taking the most trustworthy data that the only star that could have diminished in brightness from this cause as much as one-tenth of a magnitude since the time of the Greek astronomer Ptolemy is Aldebaran. Procyon would take at least 5,500 years to change to an equal amount, and most of the stars examined would take tens of thousands or years. Such a change in brightness is very minute, and can be detected only by careful measurement.

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A recently-established quarterly whose raison d'être seems to be the re-establishment of the cult of Keely, (he of the motor,) which has sadly fallen off recently, publishes a review of what it terms "A Remarkable Book," being nothing else than an account of the said Keely's life and "inventions" by one of his ardent disciples. From this we obtain the interesting information that the Philadelphia sage made a great mistake by devoting himself to invention instead of to discovery. He has now abandoned the former pursuit and betaken himself to the latter. This is, in one sense at least, a happy move. People demand something tangible from an inventor; when he announces that he has devised a machine that will move a mountain with a teaspoonful of water, they naturally ask to see it work, and if it fails to work they are apt to call him a fraud. But with a discoverer it is quite different. All he has to do is to announce that he has found a new form of force, and he will be quoted by the papers and attain a certain standing with the public. Of course, scientific men will demand something better than this; but they form an inconsiderable part of mankind and may safely be neglected. The only trouble with all this is that there seems to be no money in it. An inventor can issue stock; a discoverer can scarcely do that. Perhaps Mr. Keely is preparing for a lecture tour, in which case a long-suffering public is to be heartily commiserated.

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The adage "What is one man's meat is another man's poison" seems to be equally applicable to the plant world. Arsenic and its salts are fatal to the higher plants, just as to man, and it was formerly supposed that it would poison all vegetation. A mushroom, however, was recently observed growing in an arsenical solution, and this led to a series of experiments in which it was proved that many algae live perfectly well in nutritive solutions containing arsenic, and even assimilate it. In case the solution contains no phosphoric acid, the arsenic takes its place perfectly well, the usual phosphates of the plant being replaced by salts of arsenic.

UNCLE SAM AND TURKEY

Our Diplomatic Relations With the Ottoman Empire.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEY OF ALGIERS

This Country Has Often "Interfered" in Turkish Affairs—Our First Treaty—Who Our Ministers Have Been.

The recent alleged "interference" of the United States with the affairs of Turkey growing out of the slaughter in Armenia of some six thousand Christians is not the first time that this country has "interfered" or expostulated with that Government about atrocities perpetuated against the Christians of Turkey.

Our diplomatic relations with the East began on the 1st of June, 1792, when President Washington appointed Admiral John Paul Jones Commissioner to treat with Algiers on peace and ransom of captives, with Thomas Barclay as substitute. Admiral Jones died before receiving his commission, and Barclay died before going to Morocco. David Humphreys of Connecticut, who had been commissioned, on Feb. 21, 1791, Minister Resident to Portugal, and who was stationed in Lisbon, in March, 1795, was appointed, together with James Donaldson, Jr., Consul to Tunis and Tripoli, and Pierre Eric Skjoldebrand, Consul at Algiers, in the place of Jones and Barclay, to negotiate the treaty. At first the Commissioners were unsuccessful, and Joel Barlow was added to the negotiators by James Monroe, our Minister to France, and Humphreys. The treaty was actually concluded by Donaldson and received the approval of Humphreys.

Under this treaty with Algiers, the United States agreed to pay tribute to the Dey. In May, 1800, Commodore William Bainbridge of Princeton, N. J., was ordered to take command of the frigate George Washington, to carry the tribute to the Dey of Algeria. On his arrival at Algiers, much to his disgust, Bainbridge felt obliged to accede to a demand of the Dey to carry presents to Constantinople, and also an Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. A refusal to comply with this demand would have resulted in depredation by the Algerians on American commerce, the American Government not having realized the degradation entailed on it by paying tribute so that its merchant ships might pursue their vocations without being boarded by pirates.

It is said that when Bainbridge arrived at Constantinople, the Turkish Minister sent him word that "he had never heard of such a nation as the United States of America." Bainbridge replied that his country was the celebrated "New World." "Enough said," replied the Turk, "it seems to us that we have heard a little about it." The Americans made such a favorable impression at Constantinople that they paved the way to the first treaty between the United States and the Porte.

Returning, Bainbridge arrived off Algiers Jan. 21, 1801, and the Dey did all he could to entice him into his power and force him to return to Constantinople with presents, &c., but the George Washington was anchored beyond the reach of the guns of the forts, and there remained until the Dey had given a solemn promise (after Moslem fashion) that he would not require Bainbridge to return. On this occasion Bainbridge had the pleasure of bringing an order from the Sultan of Turkey for the liberation of 400 Maltese, Venetians, and Sicilians, and, on his presenting a firman from the Capudan Pasha at Constantinople, the Dey from that moment treated him with great consideration. For saving the French subjects from imprisonment and slavery, Commodore Bainbridge received the thanks of Bonaparte, then First Consul, and the approval of the United States Government.

Subsequently, Commodore Bainbridge was placed in command of the frigate Philadelphia, mounting forty-four guns. While chasing a Tripolitan corsair, on Nov. 1, 1804, the Philadelphia struck on a rock, and, being surrounded by Tripolitan gunboats, she was forced to surrender, not being able to use her guns. She was floated off the rock by the Tripolitans, and carried into the port of Tripoli, where she was burned by Lieut. Stephen Decatur on the night of Feb. 15, 1805. Bainbridge and his officers and crew remained prisoners for nineteen months, during the Tripolitan war, suffering many privations, and being subjected to all the dangers of the fire from the American fleet. When peace was restored, and they obtained their liberty, a court of inquiry was held on Bainbridge, and he was acquitted of all blame for the loss of the Philadelphia. For burning the frigate in the harbor of Tripoli, Decatur received from Congress a sword, a vote of thanks, and immediate promotion to the rank of Captain. In the attack on Tripoli, Aug. 3, 1804, he commanded a division of gunboats, and had a desperate personal conflict with the Captain of a Turkish gunboat, whom he killed.

William Shaler, the American Consul General at Algiers, and Commodores William Bainbridge and Decatur were on April 9, 1815, appointed Commissioners to conclude peace with Algiers. A treaty was concluded by Decatur and Shaler and signed by the latter. Several differences, however, remained unsettled, but on Aug. 4, 1816, William Shaler, the Consul General, and Commodore Isaac Chauncey effected a settlement of the differences and secured an annulment of Article XVII. of the treaty of 1815.

The United States was nearly forced into war with Turkey during the Greek massacres of 1822 by Henry Clay and Dr. Howe of Boston. Sept. 12, 1829, Commodore James Biddle of Philadelphia, Charles Rhind, and David Offley, Consul at Smyrna, were empowered to negotiate a treaty of commerce. They succeeded in their object and made a treaty which was exceptionally courteous and fair to the Americans. Under this treaty the United States gained, and still exercises, the right to pass the Dardanelles.

The first Minister sent to Turkey by the United States was ex-Commodore David Porter. As early as Feb. 11, 1799, William Smith of South Carolina, Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal, was commissioned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey, but he did not go. Our troubles with Algiers interrupted diplomatic relations, and other Commissioners were afterward appointed, as has been said, to negotiate concerning amity and commerce. Commodore David Porter resigned from the United States Navy on Aug. 18, 1826, and entered the Mexican Navy as Commander in Chief, but in 1829 took the United States Consulship to Algiers. Upon the occupation of Algiers by France on April 15, 1831, he was commissioned Chargé d'Affaires to Constantinople, and on Aug. 3, 1839, was commissioned Minister Resident. He presented credentials as such May 23, 1840, and died at his post March 23, 1842. He is buried in the grounds of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.

Nicholas Navoni of Constantinople was commissioned Dragoman, or interpreter, on March 3, 1831. He was succeeded on March 23, 1832, by William B. Hodgson of Virginia, and he by John P. Brown of Ohio on April 19, 1836. Mr. Brown continued in office with various intervals down to May 27, 1858. On Sept. 23 of that year he was commissioned Secretary of Legation and Dragoman, and acted as Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, from May 25 to Aug. 9, 1861; from May 18 to Aug. 20, 1864, and from June 10, 1871, to March 8, 1872, when he died at his post.

Dabney S. Carr of Maryland was commissioned Minister Resident at Constantinople on Oct. 6, 1843, and was succeeded by George P. Marsh of Vermont, May 29, 1849. Samuel D. Heap was commissioned Dragoman Sept. 21, 1841. Henry A. Homes of Massachusetts was Secretary of Legation and Assistant Dragoman March 6, 1851, and acted as Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, from about Feb. 18 to July 12, 1861. Carroll Spence of Maryland was commissioned Minister Resident Aug. 23, 1853, and on May 24, 1855, was empowered to negotiate with Persia. He took leave Dec. 12, 1857, and was succeeded on Jan. 14, 1858, by James Williams of Tennessee. He took leave May 25, 1861, and James Watson Webb of New-York was appointed in his place on March 20, 1861, but he declined the office. Edward Joy Morris of Pennsylvania was commissioned Minister Resident June 8, 1861, and took leave Oct. 25, 1870. He was succeeded by Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania on June 4, 1870, who left on leave June 10, 1871. He resigned while in the United States Sept. 2, 1871, and was succeeded on Nov. 3, 1871, by George H. Boker of Pennsylvania. He was transferred to Russia, and left the office in charge of J. H. Goodenow of Maine, who had been commissioned Secretary of Legation and Consul General Nov. 13, 1864. By an act of Congress, approved Feb. 22, 1873, the Consul General was also made Secretary of Legation. A. A. Gargiullo of Constantinople was July 1, 1873, was commissioned Interpreter to the Legation. Horace Maynard of Tennessee was commissioned Minister Resident at Constantinople on March 9, 1875, and he was succeeded by S. S. Cox, Oscar Straus, Solomon Hirsh, and Alexander W. Terrell.

In 1851 an open rupture nearly took place between the United States and Turkey, because the former took Gen. Kossuth and other Hungarian refugees from Kutaich, in Asiatic Turkey, on the United States steamship Mississippi. Matters were smoothed over, and in 1862 Uncle Sam made a commercial treaty with Turkey which is still in force. It was signed by Edward Joy Morris, our Minister, and by Nall Pacha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In 1874 the Porte wanted to stop cipher cable dispatches, which caused a little unpleasantness between the two Governments. About the same time the Turks began to complain of the many Protestant schools which were set up in Constantinople without the permission of the Sultan. In June of the following year Minister Maynard wrote to Secretary Fish, inclosing the appeal of six American publishers in Constantinople. They published 300 works in various Oriental languages. The Porte had instituted a censorship, and their labor of forty years was imperiled. All the books of these books were Syrian, among them, "A Saviour for You," "Blot Out My Sins," "History of Joseph," "Life of Zwingle," "Mountains of Bread," "The Dairyman's Daughter," and Bulgarian tracts.

About five years ago the United States Government caused Musa Bey, a young Kurdish chief from the neighborhood of Lake Van, to be brought to trial for making a murderous assault on two American missionaries. In 1890 occurred the so-called "riot of Erzeroum," and upon the representation of the American Consul the United States again "interfered," and with several of the other great powers obtained the release of a number of American prisoners. The American missionaries throughout Asia Minor and Armenia have always been objectionable to the Turkish Government. The burning of a missionary institution near Smyrna and the assault upon the American College at Mersovan about two years ago again caused our Government to secure from Turkey something like an explanation and an apology.

The Crimean war brought the Turks into closer relationship with the other nations of Europe, and this has been extended through commerce and Christian missions. Missions, schools, and colleges have been established in all parts of the Turkish Empire. By the interference of the Government these civilizing influences have been confined to the Christian population. As a consequence, these people imbibed new ideas and took on modern civilization, while the Turks still remained in the same condition as they were during the Middle Ages. This state of affairs made the Turkish yoke more galling to the Christians, who occasionally showed signs of restiveness, while, on the other hand, the Turks were irritated by the advance of Christian civilization, and have frequently showed their hostility by the perpetration of atrocities such as a barbarous people are apt to indulge in. The Turkish Government itself has felt the advance of Christian civilization, especially in Bulgaria, and has formed a bulwark of fanatical Mohammedans in the Dobrudsha and the region south of the Danube and along the Balkans to prevent the advance of Christianity.

A GREAT AND EFFICIENT COAL BREAKER

Some of the Advantages Expected—The Boy Breaker to Go.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The great Maxwell breaker, recently completed at Ashley, Penn., will, in a short time, be started up for regular work. Tests made a day or two ago show beyond doubt that this is nearer the ideal coal plant than any structure of its use and purpose in the entire anthracite region. The capacity of the breaker is far greater, and the machinery a notable improvement over any that has ever been put inside a breaker.

The most notable feature is the machinery for screening and cleaning the coal, which has patent contrivances so arranged that the slate and the bony coal will drop into receptacles by force of gravity, allowing the good coal to pass on to the crushers. These appliances have never before been used in the anthracite region, but recent and thorough tests have demonstrated that they will do all that is expected of them.

The result of all this will be that the breaker boy, who is so important a figure in the coal trade, will disappear from it. A breaker like the new Maxwell would employ 200 or 300 of these boys, and their earnings go far toward helping out the scanty pittance that the father earns inside the mine. The appliance will cheapen the price of production of a ton of coal, and thus, while it will work distress to a few poor families in the coal region, it will inure to the advantage of the average poor consumer of coal.

Another significant improvement in the new breaker is directly in line with the exhaustive research of coal mining for the past half dozen years, and that is the almost complete saving of the smaller sizes of coal. This has been a principal subject of discussion at nearly all the great gatherings of coal men, and the successful solving of the problem will mean a revolution in some branches of the coal industry. The breaker contains 3,000,000 feet of lumber and costs $150,000.

There's a Difference in Dollars.

From The Mercantile and Financial Times.

Claude N. Bennett says he went to the mint in the City of Mexico and asked to have a United States silver dollar weighed and compared with a Mexican standard dollar. The Mexican dollar went down in the balance, and the United States went up, showing the Mexican coin to contain more silver. A little later Bennett went into a restaurant. The dinner cost $1. He paid with a United States silver dollar. The restaurant cashier took his United States coin and handed him back a Mexican dollar. Although the Mexican dollar was heavier than that from the United States, it was worth only half as much. In Texas at the railway eating houses a meal costs 50 cents. Cross the border into Mexico and you are charged $1 for the same kind of meal, though if you tender a United States dollar in payment you will get back a Mexican dollar. The price is just the same practically. It does look as if the able financiers of the civilized nations had muddled things somehow when of two coins made of the same metal the heavier one is worth only half as much as the lighter one.

REINDEER FOR ALASKA

Their Importation from Siberia Proving a Success.

NATIVES INTERESTED IN THE PLAN

The Domestication of These Hardy Animals Likely to Have a Material Effect in Developing the Country.

The destruction of the great herds of wild reindeer in Northern Alaska by the use of improved firearms in the hands of the natives, instead of their primitive weapons and implements for hunting, brought those people to the verge of starvation by 1890. Their condition was brought to the attention of the generous people of the United States by an appeal made in 1891 by the educational and missionary authorities in that Territory. Congress was also appealed to to take the matter in hand, and was asked to appropriate an amount sufficient to purchase reindeer in Eastern Siberia and establish an experiment station on the east coast of Bering Sea. No appropriation was made, however, but about $2,000 was raised by private subscription, and the Government directed the revenue cutter Bear, under Capt. Hailey, who had for many years been patroling Bering Sea, to prevent the smuggling of arms and liquors to the natives, to proceed to the east coast of Siberia, with Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the United States Agent of Education, and assist in the experiment.

The money subscribed was laid out in presents, to be used in exchange for reindeer. The natives of the Siberian coast are little accustomed to the use of money, and besides are extremely superstitious in regard to selling their reindeer. They were, however, induced to part with twenty animals, and the voyage homeward was attended with small loss among them. Exploration had demonstrated that Port or Cape Clarence, in Bering Sea, on account of the comparative mildness of the Winters there and the more available food supply, was the most favorable point on that coast for the establishing of the station. As none of the natives of Alaska and of the Americans engaged in the experiment were acquainted with the manner of caring for domestic reindeer, several experienced natives of Siberia were induced to accompany the imported animals that season.

By the Spring of 1892 it was partially demonstrated that the plan of introducing Siberian domesticated reindeer was practicable, and the matter of an appropriation of $15,000 was laid before the House Committee on Agriculture and considered by it to aid in the further extension of the plan. Congress was not then favorably impressed with the reasons urged in its favor, and an appeal was again made to the general public for further financial assistance. The cutter Bear, with Capt. Hailey and Dr. Jackson, made another trip to Siberia that year, taking with them a full supply of articles, such as fur coats, skin and fur trousers, rain-proof coats, boots, fur mittens, fur socks, and seal skins. These were also used in making presents and in bartering for reindeer, and 171 were obtained and landed at the station, except twelve which died during the rough voyage and two that made their escape while being landed. An additional number of Siberian herders was also shipped with this second herd. In 1893 Congress made an appropriation of $6,000 to aid in carrying on the experimental station, and 127 additional animals were bartered for on the Siberian coast, and all but three safely landed at the station. It had been successfully demonstrated that the domesticated reindeer of Eastern Siberia could safely undergo the Winter climate of our Bering Sea coast.

In the Spring of 1893 it was found that the herd at the station had been further increased by the birth of seventy-nine fawns. During the previous Winter thirteen adult reindeer died from injuries received from stigling or fighting upon the ice. At the close of September, 1893, and after the importation of that year, it was found that there was an accumulation of 347 reindeer at the experimental station at Port Clarence, with every prospect of their passing through the Winter of 1893-4 successfully. This anticipation has been fully realized, and the latest intelligence from the station, in July, 1894, shows that the question of wintering Siberian reindeer in Alaska has been successfully settled in favor of the experiment.

Besides the object of supplying food to the Alaskans by means of domesticated reindeer, was the other of providing them with draught animals, as in Lapland and other arctic regions in the eastern hemisphere. The natives of Alaska have never attempted to domesticate the wild animals before their almost total extermination, and before those from Siberia could be fully utilized in accordance with the plans and hopes of the projectors it required that the natives should be specially trained in that direction by the imported Siberian herders and drivers. During the Winter of 1893-4 twelve of the imported animals were broken to sledge harness, under the direction of the Superintendent, and made a successful round trip of 120 miles to the mission at Cape Prince of Wales. The natives were so much interested in this experiment, which had been previously and extensively advertised by runners, that delegations came several hundred miles to witness the novel exhibition.

When the station was first started there was great fear that the large numbers of sledge and other dogs which congregate in and about native villages would become the inveterate enemies of the domesticated reindeer. In making the sledge trip to Cape Prince of Wales the Superintendent picketed the deer in the open in the vicinity of villages where there were two or three hundred dogs in each, but in no case were the reindeer molested. During the Summer of 1894 another advance was made in the experiment by distributing one hundred reindeer to some of the mission stations; the Congregational, at Cape Prince of Wales; the Swedish Evangelical, at Golovin Bay; the Roman Catholic, at Nulate, on the Upper Yukon, and the Presbyterian, at St. Lawrence Island. Other mission stations are to be supplied as soon as the natural increase of the herd at Port Clarence will justify such a distribution. It has been found, also, that the natives have an aptitude for learning to care for these interesting animals, and are already beginning fully to realize the importance of the experiment as a means of warding off the starvation that stares them in the face, as the result of their own past improvidence in reckless destruction of the wild herds.

Miner Bruce, who had been the private secretary of Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska, and who had been making some Alaskan explorations on his own account, was selected as the Superintendent of the experiment station at Port Clarence, and continued in the latter capacity until the Summer of 1894, when he was superseded by William A. Kjellmann of Madison, Wis. He is a Norwegian, about thirty years of age, born in Finmarken, and for more than twenty years was engaged in herding reindeer in Europe. Many Scandinavians in America who are acquainted with the conditions in Lapland necessary to the successful introduction and preservation of domesticated reindeer into Northern and Western Alaska have contended that it was absolutely necessary that a few full-blooded Lapps should be secured in order to assist in the experiment. They also stated that there were no full-blooded Lapps anywhere in the United States. It is also said in the same connection that the method of herding and training and driving of reindeer among the Lapps is much superior to that of the Siberians opposite the American coast. Upon these representations made to the officers of the Bureau of Education at Washington, Mr. Kjellmann was dispatched to Europe early in 1894 to secure the necessary Lapp assistants in the native country. He was so far successful that he procured a colony of seventeen persons, who arrived in this country with their sledges and dogs early in June, and on the 17th of the same month they sailed from San Francisco for Port Clarence, where they arrived in safety.

In addition to Port Clarence's being the seat of the principal experimental station, it is also the location of one of the schools for instruction of the natives maintained by the General Government. Owing to the scattered character of the native villages in Western Alaska, and the difficulty of traveling and the great area of that part of the Territory, no accurate method has yet been discovered for ascertaining their number. Petroff, a Russian half-breed, was made the census agent for Alaska in 1880 and in 1890, but depended more upon estimates than upon actual enumeration for results. During the preparation of the American case for the Bering Sea arbitration, Petroff admitted that he had fraudulently padded the Alaska census returns for 1890, which statement left the whole matter of population in doubt and uncertainty. Fifteen thousand will probably constitute the entire native population of the Territory, more than two-thirds of whom are scattered over the vast area of Western Alaska, and the greater portion of whom, under the arctic circle, were dependent upon wild reindeer for one-half their food in the most severe portion of the year. Those people cannot be left wholly to starvation without any further effort on the part of the Government to aid in not only preserving their present animal food supplies, but in assisting them in procuring new resources of the same in introducing and cultivating the Siberian reindeer. It was believed, too, that if the experiment should be fully successful it would be the means of inducing many of the most desirable people of Lapland to migrate to that section of Alaska, and thus utilize great wastes that are not adapted to ordinary American

CURRENT LITERATURE

AFTER A YEAR

The slender lilies nod their heads
On either side the garden-way
And all along the flower beds
Tall foxgloves stand in fair array;
The throstle, in the pear tree near,
Still carols, as when first we came,
The same old song he sang last year,
And we, we are no more the same.

How strong the lilies smell! How neat
The ordered rosebeds, row on row!
It's still the scene that seemed so sweet
A year ago—a year ago.
We noticed how that apple bough
Stood out so green against the sky,
It's just as fair as ever now,
But we are altered, you and I.

The days have come between us two
And moved us ever more apart;
We cannot, as we used to do,
Tell to each other all our heart.
Only a year since last we met,
But in that year what things have been!
We walk, we talk together, yet
We cannot bridge the gulf between.

All looks unchanged, save us alone,
We've drifted into other ways;
Time turns the page, the past is gone
And naught restores the vanished days.
The flying hours new scenes reveal,
We never fancied, you and I,
They could come when we should feel
No longer sad to say good-by.
S. CORNISH WATKINS.
—Longman's Magazine.

PEACE AND WAR.

The sleek sea, gorged and sated, basking lies;
The cruel creature fawns and blinks and purrs;
And almost we forget what fangs are hers,
And trust for once her emerald-golden eyes;
Though haply on the morrow she shall rise
And summon her infernal ministers,
And charge her everlasting barriers,
With wild white fingers snatching at the skies.

So, betwixt Peace and War, man's life is cast,
Yet hath he dreamed of perfect Peace at last
Shepherding all the nations ev'n as sheep;
The inconstant, moody ocean shall as soon,
At the cold dictates of the bloodless moon,
Swear an eternity of halcyon sleep.
William Watson in The Spectator.

A SUBMISSIVE KITTEN.

Madge Little had often said, generally, and indeed in her husband's presence, that when Charlie died she would certainly marry again. She always said "when," too, and never "if," for she had far too much faith in the kindly regard of all the forces of nature toward her to imagine for one instant that to him, and not to her, would be given the second choice. Madge had a way of saying things, as people expressed it, which people both suffered and liked; doubtless her mischievous glance and smile were the means, for a sugar-coated pill can be made so delectable that one becomes quite unmindful of the noisome drugs within. "The dear little thing," Charlie would say, "she would grieve herself to death, I know she would," and in the droll grimace she returned he would find ample confirmation.

Whether the memory of these endearments continued sufficient to bless his deathbed may perhaps be questioned, and yet, why not? Men have undoubtedly faced their doom clinging supinely to far uglier amulets. At all events, Charlie died, and Madge, the poor little thing, didn't grieve herself to death. Possibly she might have, had not the most becoming style of mourning been such an engrossing problem, whereby is shown the saving grace which appertains to fashion.

In due time, when a drive in the Park had been stretched into an afternoon tea, and then, quite naturally, included a demure presence at a cotillion, Madge Little became known as the most dashing young widow in town. Wealthy and her own mistress, in the full enjoyment of health and high spirits; surely such a lot must be satisfying. And yet, those who knew her best said that Madge acted as if under a restraint. Could it be that her fidelity strengthened when deprived of its prop?

Old Langdon, however, expressed the popular view when he said at the club that the little widow was too knowing "to jog again in double harness." True, little Dobbs drawled vacantly, addressing no one in particular: "Did you ever see a kitten driven from one house that didn't seek another? Kittens like a kitchen range, you know; but they can't light a fire." But, then, little Dobbs's remarks were generally disregarded as involving too great a disturbance of dormant gray matter, though, when remembered, they sometimes came to seem prophetical. Therefore, none noticed the allegory excepting Smithers, and he stalked out of the room and stumped up and down the corridor, viciously biting his cigar. "Curse him, he's right!" he muttered. "She'll marry, and I won't be the one, either, that she'll choose to keep the fire going for her."

A sleek, petted kitten, if it doesn't know much, does know when it's well cared for. Probably the consequences of this knowledge are adequate for its well-being, and hence any more would be vexation of the feline spirit. Madge did enjoy her present circumstances, but then there were responsibilities, and she did feel their restrictions. How much better that some one else should do the worrying! She had been accustomed to lean, and to lean heavily; how foolish to impose this weight upon herself! She had been serious in her predictions of a second marriage; that was why she had laughed so over the absurd idea. Since man was decreed to be of few days and full of trouble, she felt it her mission to furnish the latter to any consecutive multiples of the former.

"By Jove!" exclaimed old Langdon one night, "they say the widow is going to marry Judge Kenyon. Poor little thing, what a sacrifice!"

"It's a marvel to me, Langdon," said little Dobbs, looking up, with his sharp eyes sparkling in his pinched, leathery face like gems stuck in gutta percha. "It's a marvel to me whenever you are able to speak your foot must interfere so. The sacrifice, as you call it, would consist of one portion of legal lore done to a turn."

Smithers didn't leave the room; perhaps he realized that there was little use in chasing a captured prize. He merely muttered to himself and chewed viciously on his cigar.

People were apt to speak of Judge Kenyon as a very remarkable man when they did speak of him. For the most part he was gratefully accepted as a self-evident fact to be demonstrated every fourteen years when the term of his election came around. At other times he spoke for himself and "ex cathedra," that is, from the bench. They knew him to be the hardest, shrewdest old fellow in town, infallible in judgment, impeccable in deed. No one had ever gotten the better of him, for he seemed to have a sixth sense; an intuition of dishonesty. And more, this dangerous quality never endangered him, for he was a man of the strictest integrity. No wonder, then, that he was deemed very remarkable and respected by those who couldn't emulate—that is, by the vast majority of his fellow-citizens.

Why, then, didn't the Judge stick to his law books, into which his yellow visage had been thrust for a half century, until it seemed a sample of their binding? Perhaps he thought that he knew quite enough, from which conclusion a man's folly is apt to date. Perhaps he really loved, and was thus absolved from all reason; for is not the sphinx the true representation of Cupid, perpetually asking an unanswerable question? Yet from a material view, the Judge was well justified in his choice. Position and honors now demanded a broader life from him than the beaten track from courtroom to office. Quite likely, then, in marrying Madge Little, he knew very well what he was about, and was willing to take Pandora's box along with Pandora. In every man is there not a spirit of adventure?

And the Judge found delight in the experiment, for it's the oldest child that most eagerly grasps the toy. He did everything for his young wife, which was the very least that Madge expected of him. There was nothing selfish about her conception of life. Since it was more blessed to give than to receive, she was willing to assign to others the better part and modestly to take up with the less. The Judge was not an unreasonable husband; the major part of his interest still lay in the law, and he wouldn't have shared that with her had she wanted it. Hence there was no dispute as to diversions. Each one enjoyed what each one pursued, and where there is no rivalry there is no quarreling. Madge presided with grace over his table and accompanied him to those decorous entertainments to which his dignity might condescend. She was a well-connected, well-known woman, of whom any husband might be proud; and so the Judge was both proud and satisfied. From the habit of his lifetime, however, he kept his eyes wide open, and from well-verified data still drew logical conclusions.

Madge at first was enraptured with her new existence. The Judge was an old dear, that he was, even if his eyebrows were shaggy and his nose prodigious; he was so considerate about money matters, and they were such important matters to her! Poor Madge! her financial fate had always seemed so untimely. No matter how much she had, she never could make two and two more than three or three and a half at the utmost. And she was as greedy as she was extravagant, and as avaricious as she was greedy, which were mental conditions sure to keep a little woman in a distressing arithmetical muddle. But at first the Judge's plenty seemed sufficient, and it wouldn't have been plenty if it hadn't, and thus she had both leisure and opportunity to gratify another exigent demand of her nature.

There was the romantic Smithers, who had been so absolutely out of the question as a second husband, yet who might be so agreeable as a cavalier servante, in the American sense of the term, since all naughty French phrases and ideas became innocent in the American sense. So Madge accepted the young man's devotion, and, if the Judge noticed it, he consoled himself with the maxim that the law doesn't concern itself with trifles. But was Smithers romantic? Had little Dobbs been asked, he would have cocked his eye and said, "Yes, to the depth of his skin; beneath whatever tenderness there is is strictly personal. Granted that his fancy may roam, it will never get out of sight of the main chance." Now, the two were friends, hence little Dobbs must have known Smithers's weakness.

Smithers was filially an attorney, and individually a speculator; that is, to oblige his father, he had entered the law, but to fulfill his being he bought and sold stocks. Some time since, during the trial of a cause between two railways, Judge Kenyon had noticed Smithers's constant attendance. That young man shows a laudable interest," he had remarked to one of the counsel. "Yes," had replied the other, "and that laudable interest will send him to a broker's shop as soon as he sees which way the cat is going to jump." Judge Kenyon had no sympathy with the stragglers of his profession; most he classified as "useless," but some as "dangerous"; and in this latter category he then stored away Smithers for future reference. There was a certain action whose deliberate course Smithers had for some time been furtively following, entitled, "Meyer vs. the K. & Z. R. R. Co." It had been on the calendar and off the calendar, up for reference and back again for consideration, and his legal erudition was sufficient to assure him, to his vexation, that the plaintiff was evidently playing for a settlement.

Such a shame, it seemed to Smithers, when the result of its trial would have such an effect on the Street. For he realized what as yet had not come to public notice—that the issue of this case involved the validity of an advantageous lease which the "K. & Z." had made of sundry competing lines. And while the lawyers in this case consumed much time in sparring, Smithers danced attendance on Madge, sulking a little when the string was drawn tautly; and the Judge delved in his law books, yet once and again lifting a sharp eye from the page; and Madge, to her dismay, gradually found that her matrimonial peace with financial troubles was not a peace at all, but only an armed truce. She couldn't help it; when one would spend and would keep at the same time, then one must expect the difficulty of abhorrent forces, and, oh, she did so love to spend, almost as much as she loved to save!

"You look so cross," said Smithers to her one day.

"Who wouldn't look cross," asked Madge plaintively, "after receiving such an insult as this? I've paid that woman hundreds of dollars and she has robbed me right and left," and she showed certain caustic lines from a celebrated milliner, which, despite certain polyglottic archaisms, undeniably evinced the writer's purpose of calling solicitously on the Judge.

"Well," replied Smithers coolly, "what else is he good for?"

"But I've already had the money twice," moaned poor Madge.

"Let me tell you a story," said Smithers reflectively, "and don't say 'no' until I get through; that will save changing your mind."

"If it's any romantic nonsense about Lake Como, I won't listen. Badly as I am off, I know when I'm well off."

"So do I," concurred Smithers, curtly. "Now keep still," and he related his hopes and disappointments regarding the "K. & Z." case.

"Well," said Madge impatiently, "does it help me to know that you have been wrong in your surmises? I could have guessed that."

"Ah, but now I learn that all attempts at compromise have been abandoned; as if a pig and a mule could ever compromise! And a stipulation has been entered to try the cause before your husband without a jury. Now, I suggest, tentatively—"

"For goodness sakes, don't talk magazine English whatever you do. If there's a word in the whole jargon I hate it's 'tentatively.'"

"You are cross," admitted Smithers. "And suspense makes you crosser. Well, then, to get down to business, the Judge will write an opinion in the case. Now, if I can get sight of it, a few days before he hands it down, why—"

"Why," repeated Madge breathlessly. "Why what?"

"Why, we shall make a pot of money, that's all—"

"How much? A thousand dollars?"

"A hundred thousand dollars," asserted Smithers, "and in crisp new bills."

"Oh, what a fuss you've made! Of course I will. But why and how and when? Come! You must explain."

And Smithers did explain what an effect that decision would have on the stock market and how his legal education would enable him to tell, even from the Judge's rough notes, what its purport would be. He showed that there was plenty of time for cool, deliberate action, for the case wouldn't be tried for a week yet, and then the Judge might take sixty days in deciding it. "But where does he do his work?" Smithers asked in conclusion.

"He used to always work at his office," said Madge, proudly, "but hereafter he will use the library up stairs."

"I don't think it's kind; really I don't," pouted Madge the following day at dinner. "You're in court all day, and then, directly after you've smoked that cigar, Sir, you poke down to your office until all hours, and leave poor little me to wear out the time with a lot of people that I detest."

The Judge felt an unusual glow under his parchmenty cheeks. Could it be the wine? He did like to sip his glass after dessert, but never before had there been such a rejuvenating effect. "But, my dear," he explained, "I have to work nights to keep up with my cases."

"There's that great library up stairs; could anything be more nice and quiet? And if you were there evenings in your own home, as you should be, wouldn't I flit in and out—oh, so softly! and, hold your pens—and like Dora in 'Copperfield'? I wouldn't, then, ever feel lonely or without a protector."

Again that glow! No, it really couldn't be the wine. He had drank less than usual. But, whatever it was, it was a delectable, flattering sensation.

"Of course, my love," replied the Judge, rather confusedly, "whatever you like, of course. If it will be any comfort for you to feel that I am within call, you shall find me there for the future. And—and—I'm sure I would do more skillful work if you did hold my pens; but only intermittently, you know. Youth is the season for enjoyment. I am old enough to be happy in feeling that you are happy with your friends."

"You're a duck," cried Madge. And as the servant brought in a card, she kissed the bald spot on her husband's head, and glided away. And the Judge sat and smoked and sipped his wine and dreamed the undreamed dreams of his youth. Only for a little while, however, for habit rules at threescore years, and the Judge's course had been nothing if not logical. A little "why" kept recurring persistently.

Invaluable allies truly are cause and effect for a successful career, but they are such remorseless foes to fancy. The Judge couldn't help recalling past occasions when he had been at home, and there hadn't been the slightest suggestion of pen-holding; like Sunday afternoons, for instance, when he had been forced to doze from weariness while Madge was gayly entertaining some such fop as that inevitable Smithers. Why, then, oh why? The Judge couldn't help recalling that he had been honored with a visit that very morning by a befurbelowed female with a Languedoc accent, and an account stated—in mysterious terms, too. Why, then, oh why?

The Judge idly turned over the card on the table, and read the inscription, "Mr. Smithers." That inevitable Smithers, how he did haunt the house! There was no question of his working nights at any rate. Indeed, did he ever work? No one ever heard him in court, or saw him there either, for that matter, excepting—excepting—out from its storage in the Judge's memory, came the record that Smithers was a lawyer without a practice, who dabbled in stocks. Was the Judge's mind beginning to wander? If not, why did he straightway think of the case of "Meyer vs. The K. and Z. R. R. Co.," and of a remark that an admiring lawyer had made to him: "To an ordinary man, Judge, the decision of such a case would be a dangerous temptation." Ah, whatever the sequence of ideas, from such a remembrance there did rise an honest pride.

He was an extraordinary man; his integrity was known to be invulnerable; never had the slightest speck rested on its sheen, and so it should continue while his life remained. No doubt was preposterous, no precaution far fetched, which guarded his honor. Why, then, oh why? No matter; when thieves were prowling about the prudent man kept watch and ward. The Judge's cigar was out, the Judge's wine was flat and lukewarm; there was a flush on the Judge's face, but he well knew that it came from shame within his heart. Invaluable allies, truly, are cause and effect, yet sometimes their allegiance seems hard and oppressive. "There's no fool like an old fool," murmured the Judge, "I must take no chances; poor little thing, poor little thing."

One night a few weeks later Madge returned from the opera with the inevitable Smithers as her escort. "I'm half frozen," she cried, as she threw off her wrap. "Let us go up to the library. The Judge is sure to have left a good fire there." And indeed the great shadowy room was cozy with its half lights from the reading lamp and the crackling logs. At one side stood the Judge's broad, flat desk, with books and papers thickly strewn in pell-mell, helter-skelter confusion; and yet the Judge could always lay his hand on just what he wanted.

"Listen," said Smithers, and, from up stairs descended the snores of a good conscience.

"The coast is clear," cried Madge, excitedly.

"Yes," replied the other, "even if we do hear the foghorn!"

"Whatever he does, he does well," said Madge proudly.

"He certainly is sound in that respect. But come, let me see," and Smithers began to rummage through the papers. "Ah, here it is!" he continued, after a moment's pause. "Just as I thought, too; 'The equities of innocent holders have been disregarded.' 'The maxim: Sic utere tuo, applies with crushing force.' Hum, hum. 'The plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for in the complaint, and judgment accordingly must enter.' What did I tell you, Madge? He decides in favor of Meyer, and in convincing terms, too. I couldn't have done any better, myself."

"You! Why, he says you're a perfect fool of a lawyer."

"I'm fool enough to make my everlasting fortune out of these," retorted Smithers, exultantly, as he replaced the sheets; "and yours, too, pray remember."

"I'm quite alive to my interests, or we wouldn't be here. Did you put everything back in its place?"

"As carefully as one could when there is no place."

"And when may I expect the crisp new ones?"

"Within a fortnight, at the latest."

"I do believe you will make some stupid blunder after all," said Madge, discontentedly, as she closed the door. "Somehow a man must be as ugly as sin to amount to anything," she reflected, as she returned up stairs.

Perhaps Smithers did put the sheets as carefully back in their place as was possible for their normal disorderly condition, and yet the next day when the Judge sat at his desk and gathered them together, why was his mien so dissatisfied, so triumphant, so altogether knowing? Why did he smile, and yet sigh? A philosopher might answer that in so old a world a sigh and a smile would come from the brain, and a sigh from the heart; yet who can say positively? Could he himself? Perhaps his actions did reveal the truth; for he straightway tore into shreds the decision of which Smithers's erudition had ferreted out and set about writing another one diametrically opposed in its conclusions.

The fortnight dragged slowly to its end, and Madge's head was weary and bewildered from Smithers's confidences. He had "sold K. and Z. short," but poor Madge couldn't quite see where the "short" came in. "Let that decision be once filed," he had reiterated, "and then you'll see the market go down the hill, and we'll rake in the ducats on our deliveries." Very likely; but meanwhile poor Madge could scarcely refrain from the prayer: "Good Lord deliver me!"

At length, one morning when taking breakfast, about the time the Judge was adjourning court for lunch, Madge desperately scanned the paper to see if by any possibility she could find some news. News? Why, the paper was full of news! There were great headlines about Judge Kenyon's decision in favor of the defendant in the celebrated cause of "Meyer vs. The K. and Z. R. R. Co." There were greater headlines about how the stock market had jumped in response, not "down the hill," but up and up, "sky high" in fact! And then, there were rumors how the bears had been caught and certain knowing ones taken into chancery. Dear, dear! how poor Madge's head did ache; how nauseating was the very idea of food! "I knew he was a perfect fool of a lawyer," moaned poor Madge, as she fled to her room.

And yet at dinner Madge was never more gay and alluring, for in weakness a poor little woman finds her greatest strength. The Judge gazed admiringly, and on his own part was unusually loquacious.

"I fear you've lost an old friend, my dear," he said, at least temporarily. I hear the inevitable—I mean, I hear that Mr. Smithers has taken a hasty departure for Europe, so hasty, I believe, that he left numerous obligations behind him. It seems that he figured that I would decide a railroad case exactly as I didn't, and sold stocks in consequence. He sold himself at the same time, to use a current phrase. He should have known enough to look on both sides of a question. I always do," and the Judge sipped his wine.

And Madge could only gaze in dumb fascination. I suppose he's sociable and affable and all that," continued the Judge, "and that you'll miss him—" But at such a humiliating idea Madge found her tongue.

"Miss him!" she sneered; "as much as I might an old glove or one of those spindle-legged chairs five stuck me in the garret. I'm tired of seeing him around. As for me, I'm going to hold pens for the cleverest man in the world."

"But such an old man, my love," objected the Judge, almost entreatingly.

"A man's no older no matter what's his age," asserted Madge, stoutly.

"But such a prodigious nose, and such bushy eyebrows?"

Heavens! was there anything he couldn't discern? Such interrogations might easily become embarrassing. Madge crossed over the room and kissed the Judge's bald spot. "They are so distinguished looking," she murmured.

"I never would have picked out the Kenyons for a lovey-dovey couple," said old Langdon one day at the club, "but, by Jove! they head the list."

"There you go again, Langdon," drawled little Dobbs, "and without even choking. Don't you know that there's no such submissive kitten as the comfortable kitten that has found a master?"

Did Not Like Foreigners.

Te vacation years were very pleasant to Pater; they were almost always spent abroad—in France, in the company of his sisters. He would walk as much as possible, scouring a neighborhood for architectural features, and preserving these impressions of travel, which make most of us lament to find so fugitive, with astonishing exactitude. He was no linguist, and French was the only language in which he could even make his wants understood. Although so much in Germany in his youth, he could speak no German. When he was traveling, he always left a place if any one staying in the hotel spoke to him.

He had no wish to be competent in modern languages; he used to say: "Between you and me and the post, I hate a foreigner," and when exotic persons of distinction threatened to visit Brasenose, Pater used to disappear until he was sure that they had gone. He loved the North of France extremely, and knew it well. He was always planning a series of studies on the great ecclesiastical towns of France, yet wrote no more than a couple of these—on Amiens and on Vézelay. So eagerly did he prosecute these holiday tours that he habitually overwalked himself, thus losing much of the benefit which he might otherwise have gained from the only form of exercise he ever indulged in.

I note, in a letter of 1877, describing a visit to Azay-le-Rideau, this characteristic sentence: "We find always a great pleasure in adding to our experiences of these French places, and return always a little tired indeed, but with our minds pleasantly full of memories of stained glass, old tapestries, and new wild flowers." These excursions rarely extened further than the centre of France, out once, I think in 1882, Pater went alone to Rome, and spent the Winter vacation there. He could ill endure exciting travel, or too rapid hurrying from one impressive place to another. His eye absorbed so slowly, and his memory retained what he saw so completely, that to be shown too much was almost physical pain to him, and yet he was always inflicting it upon himself.—Edmund Gosse in The Contemporary Review.

New-York's Slaves.

The climax of slave importation into New-York must have been reached between the years 1730 and 1735. According to a report made by Gov. Hunter, (June 23, 1712,) the population of the colony in the year 1703 consisted of "Christians, 7,767; slaves, 1,801," and in 1712 of "Christians, 10,511; slaves, 1,775." Collector Kennedy's figures (1726) show importation only, and not until we come to the census of 1731 do we find a census of the slave population, then amounting to 7,202.

This figure covers, of course, both importation and natural increase; as, likewise, does the return in the census of 1737 of 8,941—a gain of nearly 2,000 in six years. From this time onward the need for importation ceased, as the natural increase of the black, together with the very considerable increase of the white laboring class, provided more and more abundantly for the colony's needs. Indeed, there must have been sale for exportation, inasmuch as the slave population given in the census of 1746, only 9,107, is not sufficient to account for natural increase.—Harper's Magazine.

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England as a German Sees It.

Much attention is admittedly paid in Germany to English constitutional history. Most universities devote a special course of lectures to it, and I myself have given such a course. The general view taken is that the really great period of Parliamentary Government in England was the eighteenth century, and that since the passing of the Reform bill of the present century the political greatness of the English Parliament has declined, although it must be credited with great achievements in the field of beneficent home legislation. Consequently, England is not now supposed to be in a condition to meet any serious political crisis like the wars against Louis XIV., the Seven Years' War, or the gigantic struggle with Napoleon.

The England of earlier days survived because it was an aristocracy. It was possible for the small groups of nobles and merchants who actually held the reins of government to get such a firm grip of great political ideas, to prepare the ground for them, and to cling so tightly to them that in the end they succeeded in realizing them. That was the foundation of England's imperial policy. Public opinion—or the people, if you like—were not altogether powerless in the eighteenth century, but they could not be said to rule. On special occasions, as, for instance, at the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1739-40, and at the conclusion of the alliance with Frederick the Great against France in 1756, public opinion certainly drove the Government on. But on other occasions of equal importance the Government was more determined.

Look, for instance, at the year 1800, when the whole city was petitioning for the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula. What would have happened to Europe, and, for the matter of that, to England, if the war against Napoleon had been abandoned at that moment? Does anybody suppose that the mind of the city, or even of the whole nation, is any more patriotic or farseeing now than it was then? Scarcely; but then the Government was a distinct power; nowadays it is identical with public opinion. —Prof. Delbrück in The Fortnightly Review.

English Prison Reform.

In the management of prisons there ought to be much more of the civil than the military element engaged. A special training should be instituted for this branch of the civil service, and among the qualifications that should be insisted upon is a practical knowledge of industrial and trade avocations. No warder should be employed who could not undergo an examination in practical industry of some kind or character. The hours of duty for a warder should be reduced to eight per day, while night duty ought to command extra remuneration.

The status of the prison schoolmaster should be raised, his services should be more generally employed than at present, and better salaries should be paid to invite the best men to engage in what ought to be, and which could be made to be, one of the best reformatory influences operating within a prison.

More initiative should be allowed to Governors and more responsibility be thrown upon them in the general work of treating prisoners and managing prisons. In cases put back for a Director ought to, except when the offense is very serious, to be disposed of by the Governor, who knows (or ought to know) far more about the character, circumstances, or provocation of the breach of rules than an official from London. In serious cases of assault or attempts to escape, a prisoner ought to have the option of requiring the presence of a Justice of the Peace along with the visiting Director when the offense is to be adjudicated upon.

Finally, there ought to be a thoroughly independent system of inspection of all prisons, local or convict, and all Judges, magistrates, and members of Parliament should be allowed free access to such places at all times, and to have the right to forword direct to the Home Secretary such reports, comments, or complaints as they might deem fit and proper to make with regard to the treatment of criminals or the management of such prisons.—Michael Davitt in The Nineteenth Century.

Trout and Salmon.

In rapid mountain torrents or in upland pools, where food is scanty, common English river trout will weigh, when adult, only six or seven ounces, while a fish which turns the scale at half a pound may be regarded (in the chaste language of angling) as "a whopper." But in a large lake or a placid river, where insects abound and living is easy, individuals of the very same species will grow to a weight of fourteen or fifteen pounds, without making allowance for the imagination of the fisherman. It is almost as though adult men varied from 5 feet high on the Welsh hills to 20 feet and 50 stone on the plains of England.

The reason is, that fish have really no fixed limit of growth. A pike continues to grow as long as he lives, provided only he can find more food to grow upon; and he is even said to increase by fits and starts whenever the circumstances enable him to dine for some weeks together rather better than usual. This is pretty much the same as if a child could make in London crossing sweeper shoot up inconinently to be 8 feet high by inviting him for a month to a course of Lord Mayorally banquets at the Mansion House.

Now, in salmon and trout this peculiarity of growth is much more marked than in most other fishes. For the bones of the skeleton are loose and fibrous; there is much more cartilage and much less lime than in the majority of their relations. A skeleton of this sort will obviously allow of ready modification, and is most convenient for its possessor if at any moment he desires to enlarge himself symmetrically. Such fish as that may always be trusted to rise to the situation. As a natural result, where trout find little to eat they become adult at a length of a very few inches; but where they find food in great abundance they rapidly grow to quite astonishing dimensions. They are the owners of a patent expansible skeleton.—The Cornhill Magazine.

Concerts Which Do Not Pay.

Probably only a few guileless persons in country neighborhoods still cling to the idea that people make money by the ordinary concert given in London, that is, the kind of concert which has most artistic value or most interest for lovers of music. An orchestral conductor may in the course of many unprofitable seasons gradually form an audience of paying subscribers and ultimately make his concerts self-supporting; but the balance of profit, even after the undertaking has achieved success, is such as would be considered ludicrously small by financial experts. And if the larger concerts do not pay, the smaller affairs in which one performer's name figures as "giving the concert" are scarcely nearer the point of solvency, if the thing is looked at soberly.

Though the concert giver usually makes what seems a large sum, he is laid under so many obligations to the artists who have helped him gratuitously, and to the kind "patrons" who have taken tickets, that the net pecuniary advantage to himself is inconsiderably small. What seems like an interchange of civilities between artists is as a matter of business nothing more or less than a mutual mortgage of services. I do not for a moment mean to imply that so sordid a view is commonly taken by artists, who, as a rule, are the kindliest of the human race in such respects seem these, and who, to put the thing on lower grounds, know well that it is to their advantage to be heard under any conditions.—The National Review.

An Englishman Does Not Read.

The great bulk of the English read nothing, literally nothing, and he who knows something of rural England will agree to this. The casual and occasional reader reads fiction, biography, history, travels, and no small amount of theology in a diluted form. The great middle class read, and trust, their periodical literature and their newspapers; the students, the real readers, who feed their minds as other men their bodies, read with more thoroughness and patience than our students. The entrance examination for any college at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, or Dublin is trifling as compared with the entrance examination for Harvard University, but on the other hand, both the classical and matematical men who take the highest rank here go through an amount of reading that our men hardly dream of.

England has nothing like the number of average well-read men that one finds in America, but America has nothing like the number of thoroughly well-read, widely-traveled, highly-trained men in politics, and in all the professions that one finds here. In America there is a widespread education of the hare; in England there is, confined to narrow limits, the education of the tortoise, and what is a fable that the world is supposed upon the back of a tortoise! At any rate, England carries a very heavy proportionate rate of the world's responsibility, and England and America together would seem to have little to fear from the future, for, after all, what more real is nor more crucial test of their capacity. Who has not known men with enough university sheepskin to make a wardrobe of who were vacillating incompetents?

Who forgets how small were the libraries and ideas of opportunities of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant? The English people are slow—in the main, dull, and they care little for abstractions in print; but if Mr. Benjamin Kidd's view of social evolution be correct, and the consensus of the competent appears rapidly to be, then the prosperity of a nation is not dependent primarily upon its intellectual alertness, and John Bull has little to fear from his lack of book learning and his love of the open air.—The Forum.

The English Loafer.

Let some of our readers stroll slowly down Endell Street, in the direction of St. Martin's Lane, and, wandering into St. Andrew's Street, the centre of Seven Dials, let him keenly observe the loafers in this district. There are many low taverns here, and standing outside he will notice groups of young men dressed in threadbare clothes of dark color. What are they doing? Nothing in particular, and there they loaf from hour to hour, possibly discussing the fate of a gang of roughs, now in penal servitude, who used to haunt these alleys and courts, robbing and ill treating passers-by, the aged in particular, until the Common Sergeant ordered them wholesome floggings and long terms of imprisonment a few months ago.

The reader need not, if young and vigorous, fear his perambulations in these slums, for these creatures are arrant cowards, and prefer onslaughts on drunken men and helpless women to attacking an able-bodied person, though they may, three to one, succeed. If they notice a gold chain, one glance from the owner will cower them, especially in the daytime, for such loafers dread observation of any kind. The observer will find an hour's walk in these alleys very inviting if he be interested in these matters, and his knowledge of low types, and the difficulties in disposing of such, much increased.

He will notice a special class of loafers—elderly men with red noses, fat bodies, and thin legs—leaning against the walls of these taverns. They do nothing all day, with the exception of an occasional visit within to drink with some generous friend, but lean against the doors or walls, apparently thinking of nothing but the last drop of rum, and longing for more. This is the finished article, the alcoholic criminal. Too diseased for work, (criminal pursuits,) they remain here until the union infirmary receives them or the Charing Cross Hospital provides them with a bed, and thus they die. In most cases enlightening medical education and alcoholic pathology.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Do Not Like Soldiering.

There is said to be a traditional prejudice among the Scotch country folk against soldering, especially in the north. I have been told that this is a survival from Culloden days, when the English dragoons earned for themselves an unenviable reputation. In some instances, too, local feeling among quiet country folk is adverse to the recruiting agent, possibly from a notion prevalent with some, but quite erroneous, that soldiers are less moral than the average of the civilian class they are taken from. To all this, it may be answered, that the Scotch are patriotic, but not inclined to militarism; that the redcoat enters the army for wages rather than from warlike ardor; that the operative classes are now better paid and better educated, and so on. But, all the same, the head and front of the recruiting difficulty in Scotland comes, I rather think, back to this—"We'll no pairt with oor luberty!"

In this connection, let me mention an incident illustrative of the martial spirit which sometimes animated the young Scotch recruit of former days. I was told me quite recently by a country gentleman, who at the time was Adjutant of a distinguished Highland regiment. When the intending recruit was brought up to the orderly room for inspection by the commanding officer of his regiment, he was measured and found to be a trifle under the regimental standard of height. Nevertheless, he was a strong-built and likely-looking young fellow. The Colonel reluctantly decided that the youngster could not be accepted; being too short, and thereupon informed him accordingly, expressing at the same time his regret. The recruit became much excited, and exclaimed: "Oh, Col-nel, ye'll shurely no turn me back. I'm wee but I'm wicked." ("Wicked" meant in this case, Scottice, spunky, mettled.) The Colonel stretched a point and passed him.—The Scottish Review.

A Spider with New Tricks.

The discovery of the snare of a spider, the Uloborus quadri-tuberculatus, has given rise to a curious problem. This web is always spun on the pineapple, and is of a peculair basket-shape, the peculiarity consisting in the remarkable adjustment that is exhibited between the structure of the web and that of the plant.

But the pineapple is a native of South America, and has only of late years been introduced into Singapore, so that if the spider is truly a native of the latter place, it has evidently rapidly modified its spinning instincts in response to the slight change in its environments brought about by the introduction of the pineapple. Before such a conclusion, however, can be looked upon as an established fact, evidence must be produced that the spider and the plant were not concomitantly brought from the Neotropical to the Oriental region.—Nature.

A Dog's Bed.

We have seen a little dachshund which would not go to her basket until the blanket had been held to the hall stove. This she required to be done in Summer as well as Winter, though the stove was not lighted. A spaniel kept in a stable used always to leave its kennel to sleep with the horse. Hounds make a joint bed on the bench after a long run, lying back to back, and so supporting one another. But sporting dogs should have proper beds made like shallow boxes, with sloping sides. They are far more rested in the morning than if simply left to lie on straw. This was noted by a clever old Devonshire clergyman, a great sportsman, who observed that his best retrieving spaniel used always to get into an empty wheelbarrow to sleep when tired. The dog's bed should be a rough reproduction of the barrow, without the wheel.

Foxes are very careful to find a comfortable bed by day. Their round "forms" in the long grass are made well sheltered from the wind, often in the bottom of a pit or hollow, unlike those of the hares, which are oval and on a hillside. The crown of a pollard tree they like even better. The prettiest fox's bed the writer has ever seen was under a dog-rose bush which grew on a little circle of sound ground in a rushy marsh. Two foxes were curled up under it, enjoying the Winter sun, and, as all the rushes and the rose bush were white with hoar frost, the momentary glimpse of the foxes in bed was as pretty as it was unexpected.—The Spectator.

A LOVE SONG.

In the Spring, when lilies came,
And crocus set the woods aflame,
All the world with Love's delight
Flushed and glowed from dawn till night.
All day long the happy birds
Sang and sang, and found no words,
And my heart the whole day long
Sang to thee a wordless song.

When the roses white and red
On the winds their fragrance shed,
Through a world of sunlight went
Love and laughter and content;
And my heart from leafy June
Caught and kept the strange, sweet tune;
Brook and branch, and bird and bee
Sang of thee, my sweet, of thee.

Now, when golden Autumn fills
The purple wine cup of the hills,
And their happy harvesting,
Still of Love the reapers sing;
When the plover wheel and fly
Black against the shining sky,
In my heart the old refrain
Swells and falls and swells again.

When Winter comes, with icy breast,
And holly flashing in his crest,
All Love's singers sweet are gone,
Save the robin; he alone
Pipes his music, sweet and strong—
Death alone can still his song.
Like the robin, so shall I
Sing to thee, Love, till I die.
—D. J. Robertson, in Longman's Magazine.

Mrs. Browning and Her Dog.

Mrs. Browning wore her thick, brown hair in ringlets, which hung down on each side of her cheeks; she struck me then as being all eyes and hair, not unlike a spaniel dog. Could that frail little lady, attired in a simple, gray dress and straw bonnet, and the cheerful gentleman, in a brown overcoat, be great poets? They had brought with them their little son, Penini; he had long, flowing, fair, curly hair, and wore white drawers, edged with embroidery. These peculiarities impressed me, for I thought he looked like a girl. The trio were followed by a beautiful brown dog, with golden eyes.

I approached her, feeling very shy. What was this great woman going to speak about to a little girl like me? But I was soon put at my ease; she kissed me, and, turning to Penini, placed his little hand in mine, saying: "You must be friends, you and Pen. He is my Florentine boy," stroking his head lovingly. "Has he not got beautiful hair—so golden—that is because he was born in Italy, where the sun is always golden."

The tea things were brought in. On the tray was a big plum cake. The dog wagged his tail, and then Mrs. Browning said to me: "Flush is a dear old dog; I love him. When I was so ill about a year ago, Flush never left my side day or night. Every time I put my hand out of the bed I could always feel his curly head and cold nose."

Flush now looked up in his mistress's face with intense devotion in his wistful eyes. We gave Flush some slices of bread and butter, which he accepted, but, instead of eating them, he disappeared underneath a big yellow satin divan. When I presented him with a piece of plum cake he swallowed it there and then with much gusto.

I remember that Mrs. Barrett Browning whispered to me that if I looked under that divan I would find the bread and butter hidden there. She said that Flush was far too polite a dog to refuse anything offered to him, but, from personal observation, she knew that he could not eat bread and butter when he saw any chance of getting plum cake. Penini and I crept on all fours, and looked under the divan, and there we fund the slice of bread and butter.—Temple Bar.

Debt—War—Socialism.

In the valuable work of the Italian statistician, Bodio, ("Budgets of the European States,") the expenses of the armies and navies for the year 1887-8 are given, as follows: France, 993,482,027f.; Germany, 797,549,957f.; Austria-Hungary, 439,520,697f.; Russia, 998,855,111f.; Italy, 428,554,823f. This is for the two groups of powers which will probably compose the hostile factions. England, as an element whose value is to be determined by the position she decides to take, adds for the same year 643,600,532f. to the sum, making a total of nearly five milliards of francs, or £200,000,000, "to keep the peace."

What will it cost to make war? And what nation, except, perhaps, England, will be able to bear the financial burdens which are the necessary outcome of such a peace and such a war? Do not let us deceive ourselves—the struggle between the Triple Alliance on one side and France and Russia on the other, is likely, nay, certain, to be a long and wearing one. The inevitable result will be that the whole able-bodied population will

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE LATE CZAR.

ALEXANDER III. OF RUSSIA. By Charles Lowe, M. A., author of "Prince Bismarck, a Historical Biography," &c. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

Certainly the situations of no drama or romance could compare in interest and in vivid, not to say lurid, coloring, with those which crowd through this life of the late Czar. The following is an example of the scenes to be met throughout the narrative: In the Winter of 1880 Prince Alexander, who had just been installed as King of Bulgaria, went to St. Petersburg to attend the Emperor's jubilee on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. The Prince of Bulgaria was staying at the palace. On Feb. 17 the Prince's father, Prince Alexander of Hesse, was expected from Darmstadt, and dinner, which was usually at half-past six, was postponed until 7 in order that he might be included in the family dinner party. As the Prince, accompanied by his son, was ascending the grand staircase, at the head of which the Emperor was waiting for them, there was a loud report, like thunder, followed by darkness and a shower of stones. All knew what had happened. The explosion, it was found, had wrecked the dining room, the salvation of the Emperor and his party being due to the fact that the Nihilists did not know that the dinner hour had been postponed. Incidents of somewhat the same startling character follow throughout Mr. Lowe's long story, of political intrigue, persecution, despotism, conspiracy, and assassination. The book is evidently by one thoroughly conversant with the subject. The author has been for years the correspondent of The London Times in Russia and Eastern Europe.

The career and character of the Czar emancipator was in marked contrast to that of his son. Alexander II., the emancipator, was, in his turn, an absolute contrast to his father, the determined despot Nicholas. The father held the qualities of the son in very slight esteem, and made no secret of his opinion. Nicholas said of him: "My son, Sasha, is an old woman; there will be nothing great done in his time." Our Minister to Russia, James Buchanan, once told Nicholas that his son was a most amiable young man, to which the Czar replied: "I fear he is much too amiable for the requirements of the position he will one day have to fill." In the beginning of Alexander II.'s reign his subjects could see in him nothing but a military tailor. This nickname was given him from the passion which he evinced as a young man for making alterations in the uniforms of his troops.

Alexander III. was not educated with the expectation that he would become Czar. His elder brother Nicholas was the Czarowitch, a much cleverer and more promising youth than Alexander, who died at Nice in 1865. There is on record a letter which Pobedonostzeff, who has since become so famous, and who was the tutor of the two boys, wrote giving a description of their characters and abilities. He discanted in enthusiastic terms upon the wonderful talents of the elder brother, but was profoundly regretful that Alexander, "our darling dove," should have been so sadly neglected by nature in the matter of a mental outfit. He does not seem to have even had that knowledge of modern languages which is the only quality always to be expected of a youthful royalty, being in this respect a great contrast to his father, who was so clever at languages that he surprised Scotchmen by addressing them in the vernacular which he had learned from "an auld nurse" to whom he had been much attached in his childhood. He led the usual life of a young soldier about St. Petersburg, no saint, indeed, but not any worse than other young men. Mr. Lanin speaks of "the massive build, the enormous strength, the upward scowl which does duty as a glance, awkward bearing and bovine butting of the head." This last peculiarity suggested the term of endearment "bullock," which his father conferred on him in his childhood and which after his accession the Russian people altered into "bull."

He took very little interest in politics until after his marriage. His wife, the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, had been affianced to the Grand Duke Nicholas. When it was found that the Prince would die, the Princess hastened to Nice, and had an interview with him, at which he confided her to the love and care of his brother, Alexander, who, he said, was a much better man than himself.

As heir apparent he was, as is apt to be the case with heirs to the throne, looked upon rather in the light of a reformer. He shared very strongly the anti-German feeling. This may have been the result of the influence of his wife, whose feelings toward Germany after the dismemberment of Denmark were no doubt very similar to those which it is well known are entertained by her sister, the Princess of Wales. His dislike of the German officers, of whom there are so many in the Russian Army, was one of his strongest characteristics. The story is told that, when he assumed command of the famous Predbrajenski Regiment, a list of the officers was one day read out in his hearing. His face was observed to fall further and further as the reading proceeded toward the end of the alphabet without disclosing a single Russian name. At length "W" was reached, and the name Woronzoff was pronounced, and the Czarowitch exclaimed: "Thank God for Woronzoff!"

There is no doubt that Alexander came back from the Turkish war with a deep detestation of war. He, however, was not by nature a soldier. A question has been raised as to his personal courage, Mr. Lanin says: "Marvelous personal courage is not a striking characteristic of the dynasty of the Romanoffs as it was of the English Tudors." He adds that undeniable facts lend a strong coloring of probability to the accusation of cowardice that has been made against him, mentioning, among other things, his aversion to ride on horseback and his dread of a horse, "even when the animal is harnessed to a vehicle." Mr. Archibald Forbes thinks very differently of the Emperor's courage. He says: "In 1877 Alexander III. did not know what nerves meant. He was then a man of strong, if slow, mental force, stolid, peremptory, reactionary, the possessor of a dull but firm resolution. He had a strong though clumsy seat on horseback, and was no infrequent rider." It is not surprising that his fortitude should have been shaken by the succession of dreadful scenes through which he passed in his later years.

Mr. Löwe was one of the two journalists through whose eyes the English-speaking world was permitted to look upon the coronation of Alexander. He was present as the correspondent of The London Times. The other was the correspondent of The New-York Times. The writer gives a striking picture of the scene. He thought the figure of Alexander very impressive, and discribes him as "taller by a good head than any of the great officers of state around him," looking, with his broad shoulders, deep chest, and long limbs, as if he could easily wear heavy armor. He wore the dark-green, gold-embroidered uniform of a General, the chain of St. Andrew, the patron saint alike of Scotland and of Russia, shining upon his breast. The Czar next put on the gorgeous imperial mantle. All this was, of course, enacted in the midst of a scene of the utmost magnificence. A striking point of the ceremonial was that the Emperor placed the crown upon his own head, having first received it from the hand of the Metropolitan of Novgorod. Then, taking the sceptre in his right hand and the globe of empire in the left, he seated himself on his throne. The sceptre, by the way, contained the priceless diamond which had once been the eye of a god in Delhi.

Alexander, no doubt, did not like Germany, but he disliked war still more, and was determined to be friends with Germany. He made a number of visits to Berlin with this idea in mind. The writer gives a curious bit of personal history, which shows how dangerous enmities may arise between nations, founded upon misconceptions entirely baseless. The bit of personal history concerns Alexander and Bismarck. Russia was, of course, doing all she could to prevent Bulgaria from becoming a nation, and to throw difficulties in the path of Prince Ferdinand. Bismarck, on the other hand, has always been a sincere advocate of peace with Russia and opposed to intereference with Russia's designs in Southeastern Europe. His well-known phrase that the Eastern question was not worth to Germany the bones of a single Pomeranian grendier no doubt really expressed his mind.

Suddenly the state of feelings of the Russian Court and press became very hostile to Germany. The Czar passed through Berlin about this time and granted an interview to Bismarck at the Russian Embassy, at which there took place a very dramatic incident. The Czar did not conceal his irritation of mind, and Bismarck asked the cause of it, and the Czar told him frankly that the cause was the double part Germany was playing in Bulgaria; that, while pretending not to interfere, she was really supporting Ferdinand. Bismarck protested that his Majesty had been misinformed. The Czar replied that his sources of information were precise and absolute, and showed him certain correspondence between Prince Ferdinand and the Countess of Flanders and the German Ambassador at Vienna, proving that Germany was secretly supporting Ferdinand. Bismarck was stupefied and made the most energetic denial. "But there are the documents," said the Czar. "The documents may be there," replied the Chancellor, "but I solemnly declare them to be a bold and impudent forgery." Bismarck had little difficulty in convincing the Czar of this, and the Czar that night, at the banquet at the Schloss, made a point of raising his glass and drinking a health to Bismarck. The forged dispatches were officially published a few weeks later, and it was said that they originated with the Orleanists, who hoped that a war between the two countries might improve their chances in France.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the whole book is that on "The Two Alexanders," and which describes the relations of Alexander III. and his first cousin, Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria. The author is a warm friend and admirer of the unfortunate Prince of Bulgaria, and gives a lively sketch of the unhappy life which this young man led while the occupant of the Bulgarian throne. By the way, the famous witticism of Bismarck, "Pleasant reminiscence, even if you don't remain there long," was not addressed, as is commonly supposed, to Alexander, but to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, when offered the crown of Roumania. It would have been very bad prophecy as applied to Alexander. The following sketch of the Bulgarian Prince is worth quoting:

"In 1879 I had the honor of a chat with the Prince at Potsdam, just before he left for Livadia, and I thought I had never seen a finer-looking man, frank, fresh, unassuming, yet princely. The next time I saw him was in the grand State ballroom of the Kremlin, at Moscow, on the occasion of his cousin's coronation, (1883,) and, even in that large and brilliant assemblage of the great White Czar, the Prince of Bulgaria stood out among his fellow-guests like Saul among the people, his countenance, with its dark and almost Oriental cast, having more affinity with the warlike visages of the picturesque Turanian chiefs from the Kizil Kum and the Kara Kum than with that of the flaxen-haired soldiers of the type of Skobeleff. But by this time a shade of deep seriousness had clothed the features of the handsome Bulgarian Prince, for the iron of his destiny had already begun to penetrate his soul, and he was now conscious of being the object of his imperial cousin's deep dislike and distrust."

The writer cites as the one exception to the Czar's peaceful career his threatening Afghanistan just before he announced his intention that Batoum should cease to be a free port. The peace of Europe was no doubt endangered by this action. England made a determined protest against it, and would, no doubt, have forcibly resisted it if she could have obtained the support of Europe. But the powers would not join her, and England was obliged to submit.

The two chapters on "The Czar Persecutor" and "The Reign of Terror" present the dark side of the career of Alexander II. He was on the point of issuing a Constitution for Russia, when upon a sudden he changed his mind, and embarked upon that career of despotism and persecution in which he has had no equal since Ivan the Terrible. This was done, it is believed, under the influence of Pobedonosteff, his old tutor, a man represented by Mr. Lanin in appearance as "plain, prosaic, and uninteresting as Dominie Sampson; thin, dry, somewhat pinched features, cast in the Byzantine mold; cold, sharp eyes, rendered colder still by the spectacles that shield them, and whose glance is as frigid as the cheerless ray of the Winter sun; a jerky, emphatic mode of delivery, and a fidgety demeanor betoken the political algebraist." To the counsels of this man is mainly due, it is believed, the persecution of the Jews and of the Stundists, the Russian Puritans, and perhaps the worthiest and most valuable part of the Russian population.

There is a final chapter which gives an interesting résumé of what is known of the young Czar, Nicholas II. Of the whole book we may say that it bears no evidence of the haste with which it must have been prepared. It is a substantial and valuable work, at once clear and exceedingly picturesque. The writer has evidently an instinct for what is interesting and significant, and for those facts which have the quality of lighting up a subject or a situation. His book is one of absorbing interest.

MR. HARRIS'S FISHES.

THE FISHES OF NORTH AMERICA. Part V. By William C. Harris. New-York: The Harris Publishing Company.

The fifth number of this finely-illustrated publication contains two handsomely-colored pictures of the weakfish and Rocky Mountain whitefish. The execution of these prints is excellent, being true to form and showing the exact hues of the live fish. The text is not ichthyological alone, giving the ways and habits of fish, with the paloeontological records, but presents all those methods employed by the angler to catch these fish. There is the sturgeon, (ancipenser.) Not so many years ago, to eat sturgeon was thought unbecoming of a white man, and as to catching one, that was deemed a degradation of the angler's art. Mr. Harris informs us that the sturgeon "offers up a new phase of angling, certainly not to be compared with tarpon fishing in Florida, or that of striped bass on our Eastern coast, but a sport that will give pleasure to those who delight in handling and killing big fish." The rig necessary is about the same as for a muscalonge. You will want some 600 feet of strong line, and a No. 9 cuttyhunk. The bait is small minnows.

The Chinese method of taking sturgeon is by means of ground lines and sharp, though barbless, hooks. Though a tough-hided fish, if he gets one of these hooks into him, he moves, and so other hooks are imbedded into him. It must not be overlooked that Seth Green first directed the attention of fish culturists to the propagation and rearing of this really useful fish. As an edible fish, we are only discovering lately how intelligent are the Russians with their sterlitz. Smoked sturgeon is to-day always in demand, and with some slight skill an excellent dish may be made of it. It is the Caspian sturgeon that are the monsters, as it is said they are occasionally caught weighing 2,500 pounds.

That curious fish, the Amia calva, "Johnny Grindle," or the dogfish, is thoroughly described in this number. If not so interesting to anglers, he shows remote descent, having been found as a fossil in the tertiary deposits of Wyoming. This shows how persistent is the type. One marked peculiarity of the dogfish is its method of breathing. It rises to the surface, opens its mouth, and gulps in the air. Bunther says that there is no question but that an exchange of oxygen and carbon is effected, as in the lungs of land vertebrates. We see here the curious blending of organic functions. It cannot be said that the dogfish is good to eat. He is perfectly savorless, though the negro in the South feeds on him.

"The Fishes of North America" will in subsequent numbers give studies, with portraits, of the principal fish on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The work is then both of popular and scientific interest.

STORIES FROM STEVENSON'S LAND

BY REEF AND PALM. By Louis Becke. With an Introduction by the Earl of Pembroke. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

It is by a most strange chance that, just when Stevenson's untimely death in far off Samoa has turned the whole world's sorrowful attention toward the South Pacific and its clustered islands, should appear this little book;—most strange, because the book is written by a man whose life has been passed among the scenes upon which this half-century's deftest artificer in words looked last and most lovingly, by a man who knows, as intimately as though their blood were his, the doomed, smiling people who with wild chants carried the dead poet to his lonely grave on the mountain top, by a man who is, as certainly as was he who now lies cold, a genius.

This coincidence—a new light dawning to-day above those remotest western waves into which, only yesterday, sank a sun full-orbed—is one of time and place alone. Stevenson does not live again; to assert of a man as yet entirely unknown, at least in this hemisphere, a man of one book, and it a book of short tales, that he is a genius and therefore a great man, involves too much danger, implies too much temerity, to permit of any delay in seeking whatever protection there may be in instant confession that the author of "By Reef and Palm" gives no proof of ability, developed or latent, to write anything so magnificent as "David Balfour," or "Kidnapped," or "Treasure Island." None the less is Louis Becke a great man. This book of his is a little book, in more ways than one, yet from its pages there shines, clear, though faint, the light of genius, and to possess even a gleam of that light is enough for greatness.

Not every star, celestial or literary, is of blinding radiance, and before now have stars of the one and of the other kind appeared in the sky, glittered for a day or days, and then faded quietly back into blackest void again. Yet were they real stars.

Did not a faint, pale luminary appear, not many years ago, shining through the mists that rise over the great peninsula known to all except Indians as India? Did not somebody—who, no man knows now—turn the prow of that bark just mentioned, little by little, and amid much protest from all the passengers on board, toward the new star and keep it pointed there until, as the star grew brighter and brighter, and rose higher and higher, a most pleasant land and rich appeared, whereon the whole ship's company disembarked and comfortably colonized? It is even so. And many such voyages have been made, and will be, with no clearer beam for guide at the setting-out than pierces to-day the sky above Polynesia.

It may be of course that the author of "By Reef and Palm" is only a man of talent; it may be that his South Sea stories owe as much to the absolute freshness of the material which his peculiar life has enabled him to gather as to his method of using that material. The same thing was said of Kipling and many another now undoubted genius. As a matter of fact, however, it takes a genius to discover that the new is new. Most of us could visit Mars or Uranus and come back with only a catalogue. Of course the man of talent would have more than that to declare—enough, say to keep a Custom-House Inspector busy for half a day—but what he would not have is exactly what Mr. Becke shows—the power to make wholly and intimately comprehensible to us all an alien life, a people incommensurable with ourselves, their ultimate natures and instincts. This is what, beyond the shadow of a doubt, Mr. Becke has done, or has begun to do, with the brown men and women who inhabit, and the white men who visit, the low-lying atolls and cloud-piercing volcanoes that, from the Ladrones to lonely Easter, dot, as stars the sky, those immeasurable leagues of the sub-equatorial Pacific.

He shows, with marvelous simplicity, a life marvelously simple. All the complex laws and complexer conventions of civilization are wanting there, and virtue and vice are reduced to their lowest common denominators. Every man seems to treat every emergency that arises as unprecedented, and acts as his private judgment directs. If, so acting, he runs counter to the judgment of another, that other in turn proceeds to act. If he is strong enough, that is; if not, he goes to the next island. To go to the next island practically wipes out the whole of a man's past and is often a convenient thing to do. He who fled from one of the Paumotus a hunted murderer, becomes a perfectly respected, and respectable, copra dealer in the Carolines; he who "sort of lost run" of his Tahitan wife, acquires a paragon of fidelity and gentleness in the Ellice group. Offenses are punished instantly and by the offended, or not at all, doubts are cleared up by immediate, open investigation, and actions are good or bad according to their consequences, not according to any established code or creed.

It may be, of course, that the author of of existence becomes a mere series of almost unconnected episodes, each complete in itself. So Mr. Becke shows it. His stories are all short—not exactly of necessity, but nearly so. They are, too, extremely direct, and in that respect, as well as in simplicity of motive, bear a curiously close resemblance to the Greek dramas. Oedipus was much such a man, so far as mental structure goes, as the heroes of these tales, and lived under much the same conditions. Orestes and Ulysses furnish analogies still more close.

Not a trace of what appears in "books of travel" is to be found in "By Reef and Palm." Neither the islands nor their people, white or brown, are treated as objects of curiosity and interest because they happen to be different from other countries and peoples. That is the standpoint of the explorer or the tourist. Mr. Becke is neither the one nor the other. He does not write as either of them would, but, instead, as if his book were to be read among the scenes of his stories by the people among whom took place the tragedies and comedies he describes. So long as trader or native did only what things traders and natives do every day in the ordinary course of their existences, though a stranger would find therein much to marvel over and subjects for volumes, they would supply no material for Mr. Becke, to whom all this has been familiar from boyhood. It is only when they depart from South Sea standards, or have adventures unusual in the South Seas, that he is moved to become their historian.

Exactly here lies the difference between this book and all the others—they are innumerable—that tell about Polynesia, and it is the apparently effortless maintenance of this attitude, or rather of this point of view, that proves the author's originality of mind and his genius. He is not an islander, nor is he writing for islanders, and therefore there is something of artifice underlying his work, but it never, for even a moment, comes to the surface, and justification of his method lies in its success, in the spontaneous and irresistible grip that his stories take on a reader's heart, and in the self-confirmed verity of their minutest details. If this is not genius, talent is a marvelously good substitute for it and a lesser thing equals a greater.

Most of Mr. Becke's tales are of love—love as understood in the South Seas, that is, and between white men—traders, sailors and the like—and the brown native women. It is often brutal enough, sometimes tender and beautiful. Polynesian courtship consists usually in making a bargain with a girl's father, so most of these stories begin where civilized romances are supposed to end, and where, in most books, they do end—with the wedding. South of the equator it is different. There, to win is easy; to keep is sometimes difficult, and strange emergencies arise, usually ludicrous, but with a tendency to grow tragical and grim. "If she be not faithful," says one maiden's mother, "her neck is small and your fingers are strong." The bridegroom was content, and the bride, too, for that matter.

Not infrequently, it seems, unions so formed result in happiness almost idyllic, and last till death breaks them. Mr. Becke describes two or three such. Others come to lamentable wreck, and of that kind, too, he describes two or three, with a pathos so real and so moving that one quite forgets how far away the South Seas are, and that the traffic in marriage certificates thereabout is not an extensive one.

Read "Enderby's Courtship," or "Challis the Doubter," or "The Fate of the Alida," or "Pallou's Taloi," or, best tale of them all, and by far, "Brantley of Vahitahi," and be convinced that a new master of the art most difficult of all arts has appeared. The book in itself is admirable. If it is a final achievement, Mr. Becke has done much; if it is a promise, which can hardly be doubted, he will do more and better and greater work.

It is to be regretted that "By Reef and Palm" is a meaningless and most commonplace title, that in outward dress the volume is ugly, and that many most irritant errors mar its typography. These are but unimportant blemishes, however, and Mr. Becke is not to be held responsible for any of them except the first. The essential things are that he knows how to write, that his humor is not levity or cynicism, that his sympathy is unaffected, that his pathos shows no touch of the maudlin or the morbid, that he lets his stories tell themselves and stop when they end, and that he tells the truth, not because it is the truth, which is the absurdest of reasons for truth-telling, but because it seems to him worth telling.

As "useful information" it may be worth while to state that Louis Becke was born in Australia. His father was Clerk of Petty Sessions at Port Macquarrie, and his mother's father was one Charles Bellby, sometime private secretary to the Duke of Cumberland. When fourteen years old, Louis vehemently insisted on going to sea, and went. His first voyage, to San Francisco, was a lively one. The vessel was dismasted by a storm, the crew mutinied, and it was only after a long delay in the Tubual group and another at Honolulu, that they finally reached America. After a year in a merchant's office, Becke got a billet as clerk on a steamboat, and "traded to the southern ports." Next he went on a shark-catching cruise to Christmas and Palmyra Islands, in the North Pacific. A venture among the Carolines followed. By this time the boy had some money, and bought a share in a schooner. Voyage succeeded voyage, year after year. Whatever was to be seen or done in the South Seas he saw and did—wrecked and ruined more than once, rich two or three times, at home everywhere except at home, and taking a hand in anything short of absolute piracy, including "black-birding," which is rather worse. Naturally, he came to know "the islands" well. During one of his visits to Australia he married the daughter of an Irish Colonel, and for the last two years he has been contributing South Sea stories to the Colonial papers. He is still in the prime of life.

THE RISE OF FLORENCE

THE TWO FIRST CENTURIES OF FLORENTINE HISTORY. THE REPUBLIC AND PARTIES AT THE TIME OF DANTE. By Prof. Pasquale Villari. Translated by Linda Villari. 16mo. Illustrated. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75.

Prof. Villari's work covers the period in which Florence developed from an unimportant town, quite overshadowed by Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, and even by Sienna and Lucca, into a city of world-wide renown—a great centre of manufacturing, commerce, banking, art, and learning. The period was not a long one—its span little more than two centuries—but its brevity is an added item of interest when we consider the grandeur of the changes that were wrought. It seems almost incredible that so much should have been accomplished in 200 years. At the opening of the period, Florence was nothing; at its close, Florence was the most prosperous city in the world. Her position at the later date is described well by Prof. Villari, when he says:

Throughout modern history we might seek in vain the example of another city simultaneously so turbulent and prosperous, where, despite so much internecine carnage, fine arts, letters, commerce, and industry all flourished equally. The historian almost doubts his own veracity when bound to record how a handful of men, settled on a small spot of earth, extended their trade to the East and the West; established banks throughout Europe, and accumulated such vast wealth that private fortunes sometimes sufficed to support tottering thrones. He has also to relate how these rich merchants founded modern poetry with their Dante, painting with their Giotto; how with the aid of their Arnolfo and Brunellesco, and of their Michelangelo, who was poet, painter, sculptor, and architect in one, they raised the stupendous buildings which the world will lastingly admire. The first and subtlest of European diplomatists were Florentines; political science and civil history were born in Florence with Machiavelli. Toward the end of the Middle Ages this narrow township seems a small point of fire, shedding light all over the world.

The story of the two centuries in which all this was achieved is the story of a wonderful people, who accomplished great things because they were both brave and clever, and because in their intercourse with other peoples their rule of action was to do always what would tend to the upbuilding of Florence. They fought and negotiated, intrigued and bartered, made fair promises and kept bad faith, with one and the same purpose forever in mind—they were bound to make Florence the foremost city of the Italian peninsula. They were fighting all the time—at home, as well as abroad. In the 200 years in which the city made its real growth there was almost constant strife within the city walls, class against class, family against family, Guelphs against Ghibellines. But whether fighting in its own streets or beneath the walls of rival cities, the city throve constantly, growing richer and more powerful with each succeeding generation.

Manufacturers, traders, and bankers must have made big profits in those days, or the city would have been bankrupted through her almost continuous fighting. It is clear, too, that the Florentines were a most eager and industrious people, who lost no time in turning from warlike enterprises to peaceful occupations. They seem to have looked upon war as something that must be engaged in as a means to an end. They took up with it as a matter of business, and got through with it as quickly as possible. This is illustrated in the matter of the subjugation of Pisa. Florence had no seaport. Her merchants and manufacturers decided that the time had come when the city must have ships and a harbor of its own. They agreed that the only way open to secure the great desideratum was to capture Pisa. Having come to this conclusion, they pursuaded the Commune to send an army to carry their project into execution, and in a short time Florence had a merchant navy, with headquarters in the Pisan harbor.

Florence eventually established war making upon a basis so thoroughly businesslike that she did not send her own men to do the fighting, but hired her soldiers. If it was desirable to take a city or to defend a bit of territory, the Commune engaged a lot of mercenaries and sent them to do the job, and through this policy was able to keep her own citizens at work making things to sell in the markets of the world. This policy was adopted on account of its economy. It was cheaper to hire the fighting done than to do it with Florentines. Other cities, of course, gave employment to mercenary soldiers, but Florence hired the most.

The story of these two centuries would be incomplete which should fail to take account of the operations of the Florentine guilds. It was the influence of these associations which dominated in Florence and kept the city growing in spite of every obstacle. These guilds compelled the Commune to adhere strictly to a commercial policy, and to do everything to build up the city's manufacturing and merchant interests. In their influence upon the city we get a good illustration of the value of a foreign trade. So long as there was a market for all that Florence could produce in the lines upon which her artisans operated, there was nothing that could hinder the development of the city.

In his discussion of these Florentine guilds Prof. Villari is most entertaining. The preceding portion of his work, in which he inquires into the origin of various municipal institutions and tells the story of the city's foreign and domestic wars, is not of a sort to appeal strongly to other than Italian readers. We in America care little for the niceties to which the professor is given in assigning dates for the establishment of this public functionary and that municipal board, and we easily could get along without many of the details with which the narrations of incidents of war and negotiation are incumbered. Without detracting at all from the value of Prof. Villari's original work to the critical historians of Italy, for whom it was prepared in the shape of lectures before the Istituto Superiore of Florence, it may be said in all fairness that much that is in it should have been taken out in preparing a translation for English readers.

Those chapters which refer to the guilds are of another sort—they are full of interest. They show what sort of people the Florentines were; exhibit the secret of their wonderful triumphs; explain the apparent anomalies and incongruities of their development. The guilds ruled the city. They demanded and received whatever they believed would make them richer. They had their way because it was clearly recognized that in the prosperity of the individual citizens the city as a whole prospered. Nobody raised his voice against any policy which promised to enlarge trade or to establish any mercantile operation on a solid footing. In the words of the author:

These mercantile aristocrats ruled the republic with so much energy and zeal precisely because the aggrandisement of Florence conduced at the same time to the increase of their own wealth and commerce. Thus a city whose population was seldom more than 100,000, and often shrunk far below that number, and whose narrow territory was surrounded by so many enemies, was enabled to become a state feared by the rest of Italy and respected throughout Europe. These Florentine merchants were so jealous of their liberty as to deem no sacrifice too vast for its preservation, and were neither bewildered nor daunted by any danger, even when their trade was at stake. In fact, though so obstinately Guelph and connected with Rome by so many commercial interests and ties, we find them ready to combat the Pope himself when he made attacks on their liberty, and see them giving the name of the Eight Saints to the magistrates charged to conduct the campaign against Gregory XI. (1376.) In the like manner we find them carrying on a war with the Visconti of Milan at a yearly cost of millions of florins without the resources of the republic being exhausted or the courage of its rulers worn out.

Even Americans, proverbially the smartest people in modern times, may study with profit the methods of these keen-witted, far-sighted, energetic Florentines.

OLD SOCIAL LIFE IN THE EAST

STUDIES IN ORIENTAL SOCIAL LIFE, AND GLEAMS FROM THE EAST ON THE SACRED PAGE. By H. Clay Trumbull. Philadelphia: John O. Wattles & Co. $3.

Numerous are the books that have been written of recent years in illustration of life and manners in the Orient, and it is all the more remarkable that Dr. Trumbull should have produced a volume so unique in character and so original in its point of view. The main thought running through his work, which evidently guided him in the selection of the topics singled out for "study," was the remarkable correspondence existing between the picture of the Orient that a careful reader may find in the pages of the Old and New Testaments, and the observations that may still be made at the present time in Palestine and to some extent in Egypt. Dr. Trumbull fitted himself for drawing great profit from a short stay in the East by a prolonged study of the Bible, and the conclusion forced upon one by his book is that a study of Eastern customs is the very best preparation for an intelligent understanding of the environment in which the events of Hebrew history were enacted.

This is shown in a striking manner in the very first chapter of the book, treating of betrothals and weddings in the East. To this day the responsibility of providing a wife for his son rests upon the father, as it did in the days of Abraham. The father, not the young man, "goes a-wooing," and if the father is unable to go in person he sends a representative. Similarly, on the other side, the negotiations are carried on by the girl's father or mother, or in some cases the brother, while the girl herself is treated as though she were not concerned at all in the matter, until the decisive question is asked her whether she consents to the match, for which all preparations have been made.

But even when a young man himself declares who the object of his love is, he does not do so directly to the girl, but through the mediation of his parents or of one who thus, in a technical sense, becomes "the friend of the bridegroom." So when Schechem falls in love with Jacob's daughter Dinah, he asks his father to procure the maiden for him. The formalities observed at the present time in the progress of marriage negotiations are a feature that shows how accurately the scenes are depicted, more especially in certain chapters of Genesis, and where a surface view might suppose the dignity and formality to be the element added by the narrator.

The importance given to marriage must be taken into consideration as the main factor in accounting for the frequency with which, both in the Old and New Testaments, the metaphor of husband and wife is introduced, especially by the prophets, to symbolize the relations between God and his people. Like an earthly bride—so Ezekiel (e. g., Chapter 16) describes Israel, decked in royal attire by God himself. The bracelets, the chain, and the nose ring are all there, and so closely does the picture follow existing customs that the "crown upon the head" comes in for a final mention.

Dr. Trumbull is particularly happy in illustrations of this kind, with which his book abounds, showing how the modern Orient and Biblical scenes and metaphors complement one another. His close observation enables him to explain many a Biblical passage, the force of which has been hitherto overlooked. Here is one from the New Testament: John the Baptist, in a famous passage, in which he emphasizes his joy at the recognition that Jesus, whom he had baptized, is receiving as a teacher, compares Jesus to a groom and himself to "the friend of the bridegroom," who rejoices upon hearing the voice of approval from the bridegroom. It is the custom for the friend of the bridegroom to station himself at the entrance to the bridal chamber, after the young husband has conducted his bride thither, and for the first time has an opportunity of seeing her alone, which is often, indeed, the first time that he sees her face unveiled. The bridegroom has the privilege of rejecting his bride, if he is not pleased with her. He announces his decision to his "friend," who, naturally, is full of joy upon hearing the word of approval, which is rapidly sped on from mouth to mouth. The union of Jesus with the Church, figured as a bride, brings rejoicing to John, who thus sees his own mission fulfilled.

The solidarity of interests in the East shows itself likewise in the general participation in the mourning rites, while the formality of the customs in vogue again intervenes to apparently crush the spontaneity of sentiments that a death is supposed to arouse. Wailing for the dead is not an empty phrase. No funeral is complete without the band of women hired for the purpose of swelling the chorus of lament by the incessant repetition of mournful notes that by their shrillness and plaintiveness justify the comparison with the sounds emitted by jackals and ostriches so often introduced as tropes of lamentation by the Hebrew prophets. The cries, too, are much the same as heard in the days of David, when the King wailed: "Oh, my son Absalom! Absalom, my son! Would God I had died for thee! O Absalom! my son, my son!" The demonstrative character of both mourning and marriage customs finds its explanation in the peculiarity of the Oriental nature, which believes, contrary to our Occidental notions, that sentiments exist for the purpose of being exposed, and not to be hidden in the depth of the soul.

A particularly interesting chapter is that on "Cells for Healing in the East." Strange that even the diseases of Biblical times are much the same as those at present afflicting the inhabitants of Palestine and Egypt, and yet not so strange. Just as in the days of Jesus, the lepers are encountered just outside of the villages. The healing of the sick is still regarded as the work of magic, and, if not exactly a miracle, the dividing line between the physician and the wonder worker is sometimes exceedingly faint. With blindness, lameness, and neglected bodily evils so abundant at all times in the East, the illustrations which Dr. Trumbull adduces give a peculiar emphasis to the combination of spiritual ministrations and of healing in the case of Elijah, Isaiah, and other of the prophets, down to Jesus himself.

Another phase of Oriental life which is of value in a study of Biblical archaeology is the "Pilgrimage Idea," as Dr. Trumbull calls it. The Deuteronomic ordinance calling upon all males to journey thrice a year to the holy centre of Jehovah's worship at Jerusalem is but an adaptation of the common old Semitic custom of making a pilgrimage to some sacred place. To this day Mohammedans not only make the pilgrimage to Mecca, but visit the numerous graves of saints scattered throughout Palestine and Egypt, many of which are in reality associated with primitive stone and tree worship. So strong did the idea of the pilgrimage seize upon the Hebrew mind that it found frequent expression in the metaphors of the language. Life is compared in several places to a pilgrimage, and from the Old Testament the idea was carried over into the New and blended with another peculiarly Oriental notion which symbolizes not only life, but religious guidance through life, as a "way."

As an introduction to certain phases of Biblical archaeology, this work is to be highly commended to students, while the attractive style which the author wields will be certain to gain many a convert to the intelligent study of the Bible. There is need for such a book, in view of the increased interest at present manifested in everything pertaining to the advancement of Biblical studies. A word should be said of the exceptionally good print, the exquisite illustrations, and superb style of workmanship which makes it a model of modern bookmaking. It is a pleasure to take up such a book.

MR. HADOW'S NEW MUSICAL ESSAYS

STUDIES IN MODERN MUSIC. Second Series. By W. A. Hadow. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

Mr. Hadow's first volume of musical essays demonstrated that a new and valuable contributor to the critical discussion of music had arisen. This second volume not only maintains the high standard of excellence set by the first, but places the author in a still more favorable light before the public. It is plain that Mr. Hadow must be accorded an enviable position among the musical commentators of the present time. He is serious, solid, judicial, and yet vigorous. He writes with the glow of profound conviction, but without transgressing the laws of sound judgment, and he has something to say which is worth reading.

In the new series of studies Mr. Hadow establishes his own basis of musical criticism in three chapters on musical form. He admits that no definite rule can be given for deciding whether a thematic idea is fine or trivial; but he asserts that even when it does not carry with it in the mere enunciation a conviction of its nobility, its strength or weakness must speedily be revealed when it is submitted to the processes of musical development. He holds that music must not be judged by its mere appeal to the ear, nor even by its emotional properties. Sensuous sweetness soon palls because its pleasure is too elementary and is incapable of sustaining interest. The emotional effects of music are too variable to afford a basis of judgment. These effects depend too largely upon the temperament of the hearer and often upon unstable physical condition.

The basis of judgment should be intellectual, and the basis of intellectual greatness in music is to be found in style and structure. It is for this reason that Mr. Hadow finds in the study of form the material for an enlightened taste in music. He does not hold, as it might appear from this bare outline of his argument, that mere complexity and ingenuity of construction constitute excellence; that a sonata is good simply because it is a sonata. He stands for organic unity as the underlying principle of perfection in music. As he says: "The highest type of formal perfection which our minds are capable of conceiving is that of unity in diversity. * * * More especially is this the case with that particular form of unification which we call organic; that in which the details are absolutely diverse in character, but all play interdependent parts in one single economy."

Of course, Mr. Hadow finds this organic unity in the sonata form, and he confines his points of illustration to that. But it must have been quite as obvious to him as it will be to the thoughtful reader that organic unity with plentiful diversity can be found in a symphonic poem or in an overture; and it is incontestable that in the whole range of music there is no work which displays more perfect organic unity than Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde."

The author's study of musical structure leads him to the conclusion that the function of music is to be beautiful. It is the general opinion of mankind that this is the function of all art. The world, however, falls into difficulties whenever it undertakes to decide just what is beautiful. In music, the decision appears to be more troublesome than in other arts, owing to the fact that a composition never stands before the judicial faculties of the hearer in its entirety. Mr. Hadow is certainly right in believing that if there is any basis for a criticism of music, it is to be found in style and structure; but a critical consideration of these factors of greatness presupposes a larger knowledge and a more patient study than are to be expected in the general hearer. It seems likely, therefore, that a just appreciation of music will continue to be the privilege of the few.

In addition to his chapters of musical form, Mr. Hadow has written interesting and richly suggestive essays on Chopin, Dvorak, and Brahms. We wish for his own sake and ours that he had known a little more about Dr. Dvorak's recent productions, but his views on the famous Bohemian are very readable. The volume, as a whole, is a valuable contribution to musical literature.

ON THE RUSSO-GERMAN FRONTIER

THE BORDERLAND OF CZAR AND KAISER. Notes From Both Sides of the Russian Frontier. By Poultney Bigelow. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

Not so very long ago there were two notable disappearances. Mr. Poultney Bigelow and Mr. Frederic Remington, like the Cheshire cats in "Alice in Wonderland," had "vanished." Now, as is well known, Cheshire cats of their own volition can melt into thin air, but Messrs. Poultney Bigelow and Mr. Fred Remington (and more especially the latter) had no such powers of aerial transmutation. Publishers might have been uneasy for copy, because the two Americans were to furnish magazine articles, when suddenly, to the great relief of many of their friends, the twain turned up. To use the classic language of the day, scribe and painter had been "fired," and, for some reason or other, the Russian police had thought that by the sudden departure of Bigelow and Remington alone could peace and happiness be meted out to the many millions of those the Czar reigns over.

How this all happened Mr. Bigelow tells in his happiest manner in a chapter entitled, "Why We Left Russia." He had been provided with a passport. The ostensible reason—happily imagined, of course—was to study the sandy shores of the Baltic, and to copy

PESSIMISM OF PARISIANS

It Rains and the Weather Exactly Typifies Public Affairs.

PRINCE GAMELLE INVENTS A COLD

Politics, Wealth, and Poverty, Emile the Great, and the Inexorable Tower in the Exhibition Plans and Projects.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The end of the year finds no sunshine anywhere. The temperature is unwholesome, it rains all the time, and just enough to make the mud spatter into one's face. The weather exactly typifies public affairs. The cleansing of dirty linen has become a public ceremony. People are sick of the details. Only the concierges, the postmen, the gasmen, and the children look happy. The first named do not even take the once-a-year trouble of being civil. Everything is upside down. The drama is either stupid, or nasty, or incomprehensible, and books are likewise. In music there is only emptiness. Everybody follows Wagner, with terrible noise and impertinence, and nothing inside the big drums except wind.

In the political world black points dot the horizon, and they are getting so closely together that some sort of shock seems unavoidable. England has been smiling at France, and France has remained calm; but this admirable composure is not maintained as far as Germany is concerned. The more the pity. The Emperor of Austria would be far happier could he follow his wife, who has a good time en voyage. The slightest direct jar might produce a war spark.

Every morning and every evening brings a bit of new scandal. Those who like the republic regret that its Spartan virtues do not counteract the flood of infamy elsewhere. Those who hate the present rule maintain that a stronger authority would make better home rule. Philosophers condemn the luxury of modern life, and say that some journey in the splendor of the sleeping car while the rest jog along in the cattle train. The investigations made in view of an income tax have revealed the fact that the very wealthiest class live in Paris, and that the golden dust cloud of their opulence really hides a comparative poverty. The public fortune, if divided, would only give a trifle over $200 to each one.

The figures resulting from the statistics established for the new laws of succession are astonishing. In the days of St. Louis an income of 1,000f. was 1,000f.; this sum now represents, it seems, exactly 3.70 for what it buys in proportion. The fortunes of to-day, as a rule, date back only thirty years. These terrible truth speakers tear away the halo even from the Rothschild fortune; for in 1808, the death of the Baron James divided it into five portions and twenty-five years hence—if it remains intact and with interest—it will be subdivided into fifteen shares. If the Anarchists should reach their avowed aim, and divide all the wealth of France, each Frenchman would enjoy a trifle less than an income of 18f. a year. Even in small household figures are bothersome; imagine the effect of the public reading this mathematical question.

The only fun of the last weeks of 1894 is provided by Zola. He is too puffed-up even for the Boulevards—"that Kingdom of Porain," according to the sarcasm of Barnes-Jones. A heavy joke—like everything that comes from England—but it has a point, and it has been appreciated here. Well, Emile the Great has returned, as pompous, as inflated, as if rose color were all his own. He fails to understand the sudden anti-Zola revolution. People must, he says, understand and feel the importance and prestige of his European position! This would be more amusing had not Bourget said about the same thing a few weeks ago. The writer of "Outre Mer" says that he had no idea of the power of Zola before visiting the United States. Zola appreciates this.

It was the same story in England, the same in Italy, and it will be in Russia, whenever Zola elects to visit the Czar. The Queen of Italy was charming to Mme. Zola, and the King, too, "sans doute." As for the Pope, he knows less of Zola, while Zola knows much more about the Pope than the Pope imagines, thanks to the indiscretion of his "entourage!" He even makes a little side-track advertisement for the coming book, "Rome," which will not suffer for lack of papal documents, "Car Zola tient son Pape!" The suffering public will have to wait a year for the blissful reading, and all this notice is to do just what Zola wants it to do—sell his book. Zola masters Roman tragedy in a few days, while feasting and speechifying.

By a new method, children here are taught to read in a few lessons, easily given and without any application. From Russia comes a small volume called the "Grammar Island," by which history, geography, and grammar are seriously taught in fun. The explanations of rules and of the abominable exceptions are fascinating. Those ages can read with perfect pleasure, while the little ones learn as in a fairy tale. I suppose that the race is becoming dull, and needs all this simplification, but it is rare fun to find the old enemy, the preposition, lost in amusing personalities about the concierges, the postman, and the telegraph boy.

Once again the octroi tax is discussed. Some time it must be cleared up or out, but that millennium is not for to-day, nor to-morrow, and the wine cask of 5f. will continue to pay the same duty as the fine wine of 50f. or above.

A sadder spectacle of the utter fallacy of human vision was never better realized than at the de Lesseps funeral. There was nothing living, nothing human, but the children of the dead. The eldest, already an old man, looked haughtily at the crowd, and the little boy seemed crushed with grief. Everything had been arranged between the family and the Government, but there was no sympathy shown and no feeling. It would have been better to bury the deceased at Chesnaye.

M. Burdeau died poor; for unless the State takes care of his family it will be penniless. To this man of the people the crowd gave its sorrow, and M. Casimir-Perier did wisely in attending the funeral.

The young Duke did not play an active rôle in Brussels. "Prince Gamelle" just escaped being made ridiculous. He deserves pity, for, outside of the London season, he must be quite miserable. It is probable that Emilienne d'Alençon, or the last "revue" of the year, interests him more than the fate of a nation quite capable of being happy without him. Nevertheless, the poor fellow is pushed on and made to say and do stupid things. I forgot that the Duke did do something funny. He invented a new sort of malady—the interview cold. He suddenly began to sneeze when he had talked too much, and his friends put him at once to bed.

Everybody will be delighted if Jules Lemaître has his predicted walkover into the Academical shoes of Victor Duruy. It will be as easy to find nice things to say about the latter as it will be difficult to be polite to de Lesseps. However, since I have endeavored to understand Ibsen and Strindberg by listening to explanations of celebrated poets, I conclude that one can do a vast amount of walking about a man without hurting him by too much inquiry. For the succession of M. de Lesseps, M. Barboux, the lawyer, seems to have the best chance. He defended M. de Lesseps in the Panama trial, and he would only have to repeat his own words.

Every one's eyes are not turned to M. Crispi's new staffato business in Italy, where it is a common saying that if you can discover its contents the dish is not a success. Crispi, in this cooking, would be a prodigious chef, for no one can foresee what his political cooking portends. He is the surprise man of the century, as M. Sonnino is the clever prestidigitateur of financial paper statements. In France, a greater revolution is brought to light. Abbé Lemire, who has no country to astonish or rule in a political sense, has done this most thoroughly, as regards the civil code of France, by advocating a change in the law, obliging a man, even of sixty years of age, to ask permission of his parents previous to marriage. Should such a measure ever become possible, good-bye to all the happiness of one-half of the French marriages.

M. Henri Brisson has been elected to take the place of M. Burdeau, as you know. "Brisson le Triste" even his friends call him. He has imposing dignity and commands respect. Thrice half way on the road to the Presidency, he now steps further forward than any other circumstance but death would allow. He is not timid in speaking his mind, and the Panama business showed his courage in this respect. We shall undoubtedly be surprised before long if circumstances shape unexpected opportunity, for M. Brisson knows what he wants and he means to have it.

"Trop de richesse!" It would take weeks to study out the thousands of domes given to the hundreds and hundreds of projects to be decided upon for the exhibit of 1900. That tower, that frightful, hideous Eiffel Tower, has to be made the starting point, or the centre of every dream. This to avoid from the Government a costly lawsuit with the Eiffel Company. Sometimes this nightmare tower becomes a monstrous iron elephant; then a ship, and even a volcano. Fortunately, big things do not please French fancy, which seeks harmony preferably. To-day, the largest number of public votes would be given to the correct, elegant project of M. Fisquié; afterward, certainly, to M. Baudot, whose vast palaces of cement show no recollection of 1889. The "palais des fêtes," in an interior garden, is magnificent. If this could be grafted on the amusing revival of old, old Paris of M. Robida, the well-known illustrator, the whole would be like a new fairyland, taken from the provinces, from Asia, from India, and from bright and new imagination.

It will be impossible for the jury to decide upon one plan. It must select several, and then mingle and mix. In this must French taste and Parisian wit avoid a jumble of good ideas, and try to hide that tower as much as possible. One thing is sure—it will be a gay, lively, and merry exhibition. This is the whole secret of an exhibition. Long faces have no welcome here. If you come to study, hide your books and your learning. L. K

QUAINT TABLE MONUMENTS

In the Center Church Burial Ground at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—Of the many historic burying grounds in Connecticut, the one back of the Center Church in this city is one of the most interesting. With its singular table monuments it presents an aspect that will long be remembered by the visitor who may chance to pass through its iron gateway. The remains of Thomas Hooker, "The Light of the Western Churches," who led the Connecticut colonists from Concord in Massachusetts through the wilderness to Hartford in 1639, and died here ten years afterward, rest in the Center Churchyard.

Several of the monuments and gravestones bear the date of 1660 and thereafter

In the Center Church Burial Grounds.

until 1700. Near the entrance to the grounds is a broken column erected to the memory of Jeremiah Wadsworth, the Connecticut adviser of Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary War. The Connecticut Wyllyses, who were prominent for two centuries in the history of the colony and State, lie in unmarked graves. It was an old family pride not to have the graves of the Wyllyses designated by headstones or monuments. One of them was accustomed to say that if Connecticut could not remember its Wyllyses without gravestones, their memory might rot.

One of the most notable of the table monuments was erected to the memory of John Ledyard, the ancestor of Col. William Ledyard, who was killed by an English officer after surrendering his sword, Sept. 7, 1781, at Fort Ledyard, in New-London Harbor. The chivalric light dragoon, Thomas Y. Seymour, who figures in Trumbull's paintings of Burgoyne's Surrender and The African Traveler, John Ledyard, are buried in these ancient grounds that have been consecrated by the dust of Hooker and the founders of the colony.

Several Governors are buried in the inclosure. These include John Haynes, the first Governor of the colony; Joseph Talcott, and William Leete, who became the chief magistrate in 1669. It has long been a disputed point as to where the remains of Governor Leete rest in the grounds. Eight years ago, when a portion of the ancient burial tract was infringed upon by building interests in the city, a considerable number of graves were unearthed. It was claimed at the time, but not satisfactorily proved, that Gov. Leete's grave was one of the desecrated ones. Some of the old Guilford Governor's descendants have erected a modern obelisk to his memory.

There has not been an interment in the grounds during the last fifty years. The tract does not belong to the church, although its pastors and parishioners were buried in it for six generations. The town of Hartford is the owner of the historic spot, and the care bestowed upon it does not aggregate $100 a year.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. Heman Dowd of the Twelfth Regiment has announced his intention of resigning after the regiment completes its next tour of camp duty, which in the usual course of events should be in July or August next. By that time Col. Dowd will have been in the regiment over ten years. Upon his resigning the regiment and State will lose an exceptionally capable soldier. The Colonel has never represented the show or parade soldier, but simply an energetic and efficient officer, with true soldierly instincts, whose chief desire has been to see his command as well as others approach the regular army standard as far as possible. Col. Dowd was graduated from the United States Military Academy as a Second Lieutenant in 1876, and was promoted to be a First Lieutenant in 1881. He resigned in 1883. In 1885 he was unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, and in 1889 Colonel.

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The members of Company F ("Big Six") of the Seventh Regiment, Capt. George W. Rand, will gather in full force on Friday evening next—this time to attend the play of "Little Christopher," at the Garden Theatre. After the play, the boys will repair to the St. James and take dinner. First Lieut. Andrew J. Eccles of Company A, who has been a member of this regiment since Oct. 3, 1879, has resigned. His successor will undoubtedly be Second Lieut. Charles F. Bemont. Adjt. Landon, with his accustomed promptness, has prepared a list of members of the regiment who will shortly be presented in public with the new State long-service decoration for twenty-five, twenty, fifteen, and ten years' service. Each medal to be presented has an official number, which represents the standing of the owner in his respective class relative to length of service. Thus, Decoration No. 1, under the twenty-five-year-class, is awarded Color Bearer Peter Braisted, Jr., who has served longer than any other man in the National Guard, having almost fifty years of service to his credit. The following is the list of all who are to receive the decoration:

Twenty-five Years, Class I.—No. 1, Color-bearer Peter D. Braisted, Jr.; 2, Major William H. Kipp; 2, Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard, Company C; 8, Major James C. Abrams; 12, Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith; 14, Private Whitman S. Lent, Company I; 15, Private George W. Lewis, Company I; 18, Musician John W. Peck, Company C; 27, Quartermaster Sergeant George Gregory, Company H; 29, Private William H. Morgan; 30, Private Sylvester L. H. Ward, Company A; 36, First Lieut. John B. Holland, Company H; 42, Capt. George B. Rhodes, Company E; 46, First Lieut. John W. McDougall, Company C; 54, Capt. Daniel A. Nesbitt, Company B; 55, First Lieut. Walter S. Wilson, Company E; 62, Drum Major John M. Smith; 64, Musician Jacob W. McKeever, Company E; 65 Musician George W. Smith, Company D; 66, Musician Edward Whiteside, Company K; 68, Musician James Campbell, Company G; 71, Private Harrison G. McFaddin, Company E.

Twenty Years, Class II.—No. 2, Sergt. William V. A. Mulhallon, Company I; 4, Capt. George W. Rand, Company F; 6, Musician Albert K. Morgan, Company F; 8, Capt. Augustus W. Conover, Company A; 10, Capt. James B. Dewson, Company G; 13, Private Frank McCoy, Company C; 19, Private William E. Starr, Company H; 27, Quartermaster Sergeant Albert Delafield, Company I; 29 First Lieut. Horace Du Val, Company I; 35, First Lieut. Walter G. Schuyler, Commissary of Subsistence; 38, Private John A. Hunt, Company C; 39, Col. Daniel Appleton; 48, First Lieut. John F. Long, Quartermaster; 49, Musician George R. Macgowan, Company H; 56, Private William C. B. Kemp, Company B; 57, Private Frederick C. McLewee, Company C; 59, Musician William Chant, Company B; 76, Sergt. George W. Rosevelt, Jr., Company A; 77, Second Lieut. John McGreevey, Company G; 78, Capt. Willard C. Fisk, Company D; 81, Capt. Charles E. Lydecker, Company H; 84, Musician William B. Stewart, Company H.

Fifteen Years, Class III.—No. 4, First Lieut. Harry M. Nesbitt, Company B; 5, First Sergt. Charles M. Baker, Company B; 6, Private James D. Ford, Company F; 11, Private Marshall W. Scriven, Company A; 14, Musician Andrew M. Campbell, Company I; 17, Private John K. Green, Company A; 20, Sergt. Joseph Williams, Company H; 22, Capt. William H. Palmer, Inspector Rifle Practice; 28, Major Daniel M. Stimeson, Surgeon; 32, Private Samuel D. Folsom, Company I; 37, Quartermaster Sergeant, Henry Everdell, Company D; 49, Musician Philip Hunker, Company G; 52, Capt. James T. Harper, Company I; 54, Second Lieut. George H. Gould, Company I; 56, Private William N. Bavier, Company C; 72, Second Lieut. William J. Underwood, Company H; 73, Sergt. Major William H. Folsom; 75, Private Joseph R. Dederer, Company F; 90, Corp. Edward L. Nicoll, Company H; 108, First Sergt. Edward H. Gouge, Company G; 110, Private Adrian Bastiannelli, Company B; 114, Second Lieut. James E. Schuyler, Company B; 116, Private Howland Pell, Company K; 122, Color Bearer George F. Bates; 123, Quartermaster Sergeant George J. Sontag, Company G; 128, Private William H. Hanley, Company C.

Ten Years—Class IV.—No. 1, First Lieut. Andrew J. Eccles, Company A; 6, Second Lieut. Addison McDougal, Company C; 7, Capt. Eugene T. Kirkland, Company K; 14, Private Lewis H. Broome, Company A; 29, Private Joseph P. Murray, Company A; 39, Corp. Charles H. Cadwell, Company F; 40, Capt. William A. Valentine, Assistant Surgeon; 41, Sergt. Theodor Guerra, Company C; 45, First Lieut. Morton B. Stells; 48, Private Edward C. Schoonmaker, Company D; 54, Private Albert Shumway, Jr., Company H; 66, Sergt. James W. B. Rockwell, Company G; 69, Sergt. Henry V. D. Black, Company B; 79, First Lieut. Robert McLean, Company K; 80, Private Robert H. Pelton, Company A; 97, Hospital Steward Thomas W. Linton; 101, Quartermaster Sergeant Frank Koch, Company E; 121, Private Horace E. Fox, Company D; 128, Musician George Colyer, Company A; 131, Sergt. Charles L. Comfort, Company F; 140, First Lieut. Francis G. Landon, Adjutant; 144, Sergt. Alfred M. Hearn, Company C; 150, Corp. Clemens F. Muller, Company I; 153, Quartermaster Sergeant Paul A. Jeannot, Company A; 154, Private Harry S. Morris, Company E; 165, First Lieut. Charles A. Appleton, Adjutant; 168, Private John W. Scott, Company C; 198, First Lieut. Robert Mazet, Company D; 199, Sergt. John R. Cummings; 207, Private Robert S. Holt, Jr., Company H; 210, Private John Daniell, Jr., Company G; 214, Second Lieut. Charles F. Bement, Company A; 218, Private Frederick R. Lee, Company C; 224, Second Lieut. Arthur E. White, Company K; 231, Sergt. James Wotherspoon, Company H; 236, Private Ezra W. Bennett, Company C; 242, Private Frederick O'Bryne, Company A; 246, Corp. Robert M. Kallock, Company H; 248, First Lieut. George J. Weaver, Adjutant; 249, Private George D. Pitman, Company F; 255, Private William E. Mead, Company G; 258, Sergt. Louis E. Vannier, Company A; 262, Private Walter E. Ward, Company A; 265, Corp. William H. Journeay, Company C; 277, Private Courtney S. Busse, Company F; 282, First Sergt. J. Wray Cleveland, Company I; 287, Sergt. William H. Allen, Company K; 288, Private D. Stuart Cameron, Company K; 289, Private David S. Tuska, Company A; 290, Private Charles W. Henry, Company A; 293, Private John A. Livingston, Company E; 303, Private Gouverneur Kemble, Jr., Company F; 312, Private Robert S. Hayes, Company A; 318, Corp. Arnott M. Pressinger, Company H; 320, First Lieut. Robert M. Dunn, Company G; 324, Commissary Sergeant J. Weston Myers; 327, Private Herbert H. Knox, Company A; 344, Corp. Arthur J. Saalfield, Company D; 346, Private Gottfried H. Floto, Company D; 347, Sergt. Arthur F. Pfeiffer, Company E; 348, Private Henry H. Arthur, Company E; 357, Private William J. Andrus, Company H; 359, Sergt. Louis J. Joscelyn, Company H; 385, Corp. Frederick H. Crary, Company H; 396, Private Robert D. Andrews, Company H; 401, Private Arthur B. Risley, Company C; 404, Private John H. Tripler, Company G; 405, Private Daniel C. Meyer, Company C; 406, Private James D. Thornton, Company E; 407, Private Louis B. Rader, Company C; 409, Private Chester A. Darling, Company F; 425, Sergt. John A. B. Stilling, Company C; 454, Private James R. Stewart, Company B; 455, Private James Baird, Company B.

***

The annual dinner of the Forty-seventh Regiment Veterans will take place on the evening of Jan. 29, at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn. Among the invited guests are Adjt. Gen. Edward A. McAlpin and Gen. James McLeer. The affair is in charge of the following committee: Ex-Capt. Cortland St. John, Capt. George F. Libby, Lieut. Fred E. Shipman, William E. Banks, and E. Parke Coley.

***

Stringent measures, it is said, are to be taken in the Seventy-first Regiment to compel those members who have not yet purchased the "distinctive" uniform to do so, and all members who fail to report at a regimental parade in the "distinctive" uniform, when so ordered, are to be considered delinquents, it is said, and fined $5 for each offense. Although the State furnishes each man with a State uniform, the fact of a man's reporting for duty in this uniform, if ordered to wear the dress uniform of the regiment, will not excuse him, it is said.

It is understood that the Adjutant General's office under the new administration will support the regimental authorities in their endeavor to compel the men to purchase the "distinctive" uniform. It is argued that all recruits, on enlisting in the Seventy-first, are informed that it is obligatory upon them to purchase the special uniform without delay, and that no man is enlisted unless he agrees to do so. It is estimated that only a little more than half the members of the regiment have provided themselves with the distinctive uniform.

***

The reception of the Old Guard, Major Sloan commanding, to be held in Madison Square Garden on the evening of Jan. 16, is now exciting the attention of the military in this, as well as neighboring States, perhaps as it was never excited before. There have been many elaborate receptions of this celebrated command, but each succeeding ball seems to surpass in brilliancy its predecessor. Although some of the Old Guardsmen were in the military as far back as the forties, their energy in behalf of the command's annual ball is really remarkable. The musical programme, both for promenade and dancing, will more than sustain the reputation long since won by the Old Guard, while the decorations promise to surpass those displayed on former occasions. Every organization in the First and Second Brigades has secured boxes for its officers, and many military men and prominent officials and citizens have secured places. Delegations from many States will be on hand, including the famous Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, the Continental Guards, Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut, State Fencibles of Philadelphia, and the Essex Troop of New-Jersey.

***

In the Ninth Regiment, Second Lieut. W. S. Young of Company H has been elected First Lieutenant, vice McMurray, resigned.

***

The Naval Battalion, Commander Miller, will on Wednesday next be inspected by Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin. After the ceremonies a lecture by Capt. Henry C. Taylor, President of the War College at Newport, R. I., on the "Relation of a Naval Reserve to Coast Defense" will be delivered. A number of prominent officers and others have accepted invitations to be present. The occasion will be made additionally interesting by a call to quarters as well as a drill illustrative of duty on shipboard.

***

The First Battalion, Seventy-first Regiment, will on Thursday evening next give a parade, review, and drill at the armory. It promises to be a very select as well as an interesting event. Company D of this battalion will on this occasion be presented with the "Colonel's" prize, a trophy won by the company by making the highest "Figure of Merit" in shooting at Creedmoor the past season.

***

One of the last official acts of ex-Gov. Flower was the breveting of Col. George D. Scott, late of the Eighth Regiment, as Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious service. The Brigadier General's interesting record is as follows: Enlisted as private in Company F, Eighth Regiment, July 27, 1856; promoted as Corporal, 1860; went to the front with his company April 25, 1861, as Sergeant, filling subsequently the ranks of Second and First Lieutenants; elected Captain, Dec. 30, 1864; Lieutenant Colonel, Eighth Regiment, Dec. 27, 1866; Colonel Oct. 18, 1869. The Brigadier General has been kept busy the past week receiving the congratulations of his friends.

***

The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, has spared neither time nor effort to make its annual review and reception, which take place on Wednesday evening next, one of the most brilliant events in the history of the battery. The affair will take place at the armory, on West Forty-fourth Street. The ballroom floor has received an extra polish, and also the brasses on the uniforms of the batterymen. Many guests are expected to be present. The honor of the review has been tendered to Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the First Brigade. The ceremonies will begin at 9 o'clock.

***

Platoon drills by the Second Battery, Capt. Wilson, were resumed on Thursday evening, the Second Platoon, with Lieut. W. L. Flanagan in command, having the floor and making a highly creditable drill. Every member was present. Lieut. Flanagan made his commands by sabre signals, and later by trumpet, and the movements were executed with commendable promptness and precision. Capt. Duprey, an artillery officer of the French Army, was present, and complimented Lieut. Flanagan and the platoon. After the drill a very spirited game of hockey was played between members of the battery and a team from Fort Hamilton. Some excellent stick handling was shown on both sides, and the finish of the game resulted in a draw.

***

Capt. Roe of Troop A announces that the troop will be divided into four platoons, and will drill mounted at the Fifth Avenue Riding School, Ninetieth Street and Fifth Avenue, as follows: The first platoon will drill on Tuesdays, the second on Wednesdays, the third on Thursdays, and the fourth on Fridays. Private T. McKee Brown has been appointed a trumpeter.

Battalion drills by the Eighth Battalion, Major Chauncey, began on Thursday evening last with a good attendance, Companies B and F having the floor. The schedule of drills for the present month is as follows: Companies B and F, Jan. 14, 24, and 28; Companies C and D, Jan. 8, 16, 22, and 30.

In the Thirteenth Regiment bowling has become the fad. The members of the regiment, including the field and staff, have been competing for positions on the teams, which will shortly be selected. Fourteen teams in all will contest for the prizes in the tournament which will open on the evening of Jan. 7.

The schedule calls for four games nightly—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays in alternating weeks, the final games to be rolled on May 10. The games for January are scheduled as follows:

Jan. 7—Field and staff vs. non-commissioned staff; field music vs. Company D.

Jan. 9—Company A vs. Company B; Company C vs. Company E.

Jan. 11—Company F vs. Company G; Company K vs. Veterans.

Jan. 16—Company H vs. Company I; field and staff vs. field music.

Jan. 17—Non-commissioned staff vs. Company A; Company B vs. Veterans.

Jan. 21—Company G vs. Company H; Company C vs. Company K.

Jan. 23—Company D vs. Company E; Company F vs. Company H.

Jan. 25—Field and staff vs. Company A; non-commissioned staff vs. Company B.

Jan. 29—Field music vs. Company C; Company E vs. Company H.

Jan. 31—Company D vs. Company F; Company G vs. Company K.

Col. David E. Austen has received a check for $200 from George Gould to be devoted toward purchasing a billiard table for the armory, to be known as the "Gould Table." The big swimming tank has been filled with water, which will be kept at the same temperature the year around. It is proving a great attraction.

***

The Vosburgh Veterans will meet for the first time this year at their headquarters, at 906 and 908 Third Avenue, next Wednesday evening, when all the officers elected at the last meeting will be installed. The Board of Trustees will be reorganized, and committees will be appointed. Capt. A. M. Copeland, who commanded the First Company F of the Seventy-first Regiment, will no doubt be elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and John H. Sleaman Secretary. The Vosburgh Veterans expect to have a uniform duplicating that worn by the members of the Seventy-first Regiment while Col. Abram S. Vosburgh commanded it.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Tumuri, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Yucatan.")

THURSDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance"); at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana.")

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"); at 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, per Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Aurania"); at 8 AM for Brazil, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *6 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia), Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of each steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1895.

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Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.
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Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
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